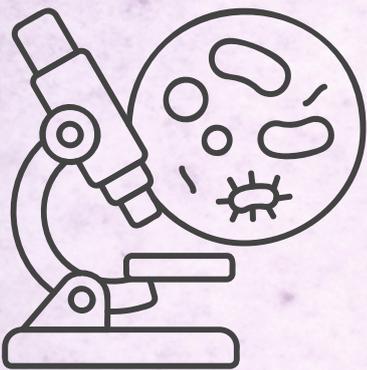


QUIZ TIME

Pathology

Lec: 10

Done by: Bashar Alzyoud



1. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is also known as anaphylactic hypersensitivity and is mediated by IgE antibodies?

- A. Type II
- B. Type I
- C. Type III
- D. Type IV

Answer: B. Type I

2. The main cells involved in the immediate reaction phase of Type I hypersensitivity are:

- A. T-cells and macrophages
- B. Neutrophils and complement
- C. Mast cells, basophils, and eosinophils
- D. IgG and IgM antibodies

Answer: C. Mast cells, basophils, and eosinophils

3. Which of the following is an example of a Type II (cytotoxic) hypersensitivity reaction?

- A. Allergic Rhinitis
- B. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)
- C. Mismatched Blood Transfusion
- D. Contact Dermatitis

Answer: C. Mismatched Blood Transfusion

4. Type II hypersensitivity reactions are mediated by antibodies (IgG, IgM) directed against antigens present on the:

- A. Cell surface
- B. Soluble antigens in the circulation
- C. Exogenous environmental antigens
- D. Extracellular matrix

Answer: A. Cell surface

5. Type III hypersensitivity reactions are characterized by the deposition of ****immune complexes**** in tissues, which triggers inflammation. The main cells involved are:

- A. Mast cells
- B. T-cells
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Eosinophils

Answer: C. Neutrophils

6. Which of the following is an example of a Type III (immune complex) hypersensitivity reaction?

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Tuberculin skin test

Answer: B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

7. Type IV hypersensitivity is a ****delayed-type**** reaction that is not antibody-mediated, but instead is mediated by:

- A. B-cells
- B. T-cells and macrophages
- C. Complement system
- D. IgE antibodies

Answer: B. T-cells and macrophages

8. Contact dermatitis from substances like nickel or latex is an example of which type of hypersensitivity reaction?

- A. Type I
- B. Type II
- C. Type III
- D. Type IV

Answer: D. Type IV

9. The failure of the immune system to distinguish self from non-self, leading to tissue injury, is known as:

- A. Hypersensitivity
- B. Anaphylaxis
- C. Autoimmunity
- D. Immunodeficiency

Answer: C. Autoimmunity

10. The mechanism of autoimmunity where microbial antigens resemble self-antigens, leading to cross-reactivity of antibodies or T cells (e.g., Rheumatic fever after Streptococcal infection), is called:

- A. Loss of Self-Tolerance
- B. Molecular Mimicry
- C. Release of Sequestered Antigens
- D. Defective T-reg Function

Answer: B. Molecular Mimicry

