

# Immunology

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Archive

Lecture 12

Medical card .

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of b \_\_\_\_\_

Gender \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of call \_\_\_\_\_

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Designed By :

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disorder that defect T cell and B cell

- A- RAG 1 only
- B- RAG 2 only
- C- RAG 1 & RAG2
- D- RAG 1 or RAG 2
- E- adenosine deaminase ADA

Answer: D

X- linked IL-7 2RY chain deficiency

- A- normal B cell , no T no NK cell
- B- defect B cell, no T no NK
- C- defect B, normal T no NK
- D- no B cell, normal T no NK
- E- no B cell, no T no NK

Answer: A

Cytokine interleukin-7 is a hematopoietic growth factor capable of stimulating the proliferation of lymphoid....it....affected by X-linked SCID.

Select one:

- a) Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs); Is
- b) Progenitor (precursor) cells (Pro- B and Pro- t cells); Is
- c) Mature cells; Is
- d) Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs); Is not
- e) Progenitor (precursor) cells; Is not

Answer: A

infant male with triad symptoms eczema - thrombocytopenia and susceptibility to bacterial infections

- A- IGG subclass deficiency
- B- Ataxia telangiectasia
- C- selective IgA deficiency
- D- wiskott - Aldrich syndrome

Answer: D

bone marrow transplant use for treatment all the following except

- A- leukemia
- B- B cell lymphoma
- C- SCID
- D- Autoimmune disorders

Answer: D

If adenosine deficiency occurs, which of the following is true? Select one

- a. T cells will be absent but B and NK cells will be present
- b. T and B cells will be absent, but NK cells will be present
- C .Bcells will be absent, but T and NK cells will be present
- D .B and NK cells will be present, but T cells will be absent
- e. B, T, and NK cells will be absent

Answer: E

young child presents with severe periodontitis; History reveals recurrent pyogenic infections. Which of the following is the most likely? Select one:

- a) C3 deficiency
- b) Leukocyte adhesion deficiency (LAO)
- c) Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- d) Hyper IgM syndrome (HIM)
- e) Selective IgA deficiency

Answer: B

Case: eczema, low platelets, infection, and malignancy:

- a) Digeorge syndrome
- b) Ataxia telangiectasia
- c) SCID
- d) Leukocyte adhesion defect
- e) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

Answer: E

A 6-year-old patient presents with vascular dilatation on the whites of the eyes with B and T cells defect Which on the following is the most likely?

Select one:

- a) Ataxia telangiectasia
- b) Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- c) Hereditary angioedema
- d) Myeloperoxidase deficiency
- e) C3 deficiency

Answer: a

A child presents with recurrent infections with bacteria, fungi, and viruses. The Patient has IL-2R gamma chain mutations, which of the following does the patient have?

Select one:

- a) Ataxia telangiectasia
- b) Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- c) Hereditary angioedema
- d) Severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID)
- e) C3 deficiency

Answer: d

A defect in VDJ recombinase system would lead to:

Select one:

- a) Defective antibody production with normal T cell activity
- b) Severe combined immunodeficiency
- c) Hyper IGM syndrome
- d) Defective NK cells
- e) Autoimmunity

answe:b

# Immunology

## Lecture 12

Which of the following diseases occurs with the absence of a thymus?

Select one:

- a) Severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID)
- b) Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)
- c) Bare lymphocyte syndrome (BLS)
- d) Wiskott Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- e) Digeorge syndrome

answer:e

Low IgG and IgA, high IgM [Hyper-IgM syndrome]:

Select one:

- a) CD40 ligand mutation
- b) MHC1 gene mutation
- c) FasL mutation
- d) Fas mutation
- e) MHC2 gene mutation

Answer: A

A patient presents With TH and Tc cells are unable to develop. Which of the following is the most likely?

Select one:

- a) Leukocyte adhesion deficiency (LAD)
- b) Chediak-Higashi disorder
- c) Bare lymphocyte syndrome (BLS)
- d) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- e) Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)

Answer: C

Which of the following diseases affect neutrophils?

Select one:

- a. Severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID)
- b Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)
- c Bare lymphocyte syndrome (BLS)
- d Wiskott Aldrich syndrome (WAS)
- e DiGeorge's syndrome

Answer: B

An infant presents with recurrent bacterial infections and partial albinism.

Which of the following is the most likely?

Select one:

- a Chediak-Higashi disorder
- b. Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)
- c. Bare lymphocyte syndrome (BLS)
- d. Myeloperoxidase deficiency
- e DiGeorge's syndrome

Answer: A

DiGeorge Syndrome is associated with: Select one:

- a) A low risk of infections and auto-immune disorders.
- b) An absence of B cells, normal T cell function.
- c) deletion defect in chromosome 22.
- d) Normal serum calcium and normal parathyroid
- e) A large thymus

Answer: C

immunodeficiency case with absence of T and B cells and presence of NK , the case is

Select one:

- a) ADA (adenosine deaminase) or PNP (purine nucleoside phosphorylase) deficiency
- b) defective signaling through the common  $\gamma$ -chain-dependent cytokine
- c) Defective V(D)J recombination
- d) Defective pre-TCR/TCR
- e) Reticular dysgenesis (most severe)

Answer: C

Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection:

- A. The chemokine receptors CCR5 and CXCR4 enhance the binding and internalization of HIV by host cells
- B. Gp120 is the principle viral receptor involved in the binding of HIV to host cells
- C. Gp41 is involved in the internalization of HIV
- D. in latently infected cells the viral genome persists for months to years
- E. the host produce antibodies against the virus directly after infection

Answer: e