

### SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE DIPLOMA OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE SECOND SEMESTER, 2021/2022 (JULY, 2022)

#### CIMS 0124: IMMUNOLOGY

STREAM: Y2 S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: 27/07/2022

DAY: WEDNESDAY, 8:00 - 10:00 A.M.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

2. Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions.

#### **PART 1: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

#### **SECTION A**

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

#### Answer all questions

- 1. Define the following terms
  - a. Donor(2 marks)b. Recipient(2 marks)c. Syngeneic(2 marks)d. Xenogeneic(2 marks)e. Allograft(2 marks)
- 2. Differentiate between innate and adaptive type of immune system

(10 marks)

3.	a. Differentiate between B- and T- Lymphocytes b. Describe eosinophils as a cell of the innate immunity.	(5 marks) (5 marks)
4.	a. List 5 factors that influence immunogenicity	(5 marks)

b. Define the following terms

i. Hapten ii. Epitope iii. Antigen	(1 Mark) (1 Mark) (1 Mark)		
c. List two examples of antigen presenting cells	(3 marks)		
5. a. List any 10 vaccines available for immunization (5 marks)			
b. Classify hypersensitivity reaction citing examples in each.	(5 marks)		
6. a. List 3 examples of polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PML)	(3 marks)		
b. List 3 examples of agranulocyte cells			
c. List 4 T- cell subsets	(4 marks)		
SECTION B			
Answer any two questions			
1. With the aid of a well labeled diagram; describe the various parts of a typical immunoglobulin (20 marks)			
2. a. Describe the role of antibodies	(10 marks)		
b. describe B- lymphocytes	(10marks)		

3. Discuss the elements of innate immunity. (20 marks)

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

## Pick ONLY one correct answer

- 1. Which of the following does not protect the body surfaces.
  - a. Mucus
  - b. Unintact skin
  - c. Gastric acid
  - d. Epithelial surface cilia
  - e. Commensal flora
- 2. Basic immunoglobulin contain:
  - a. 2 identical heavy and 2 identical light chains
  - b. 2 identical heavy and 2 different light chains
  - c. 2 different heavy and2 identical light chains
  - d. 2 different heavy and 2 different light chains
  - e. Non covalently bound polypeptide
- 3. A Hapten is
  - a. An epitope
  - b. A paratope

- c. A small chemical grouping which reacts with preformed antibodies
- d. A carrier
- e. An immunogen
- 4. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ
  - a. Lymph node
  - b. Spleen
  - c. Peyer's patches
  - d. Tonsils
  - e. Thymus
- 5. A graft between members of the same species is termed as:
  - a. Autograft
  - b. Isograft
  - c. Xenograft
  - d. Allograft
  - e. None of the above
- 6. An antigen is;
  - a. A highly specific protein produced by the body in response to a foreign body.
  - b. A chemical that inhibits the growth of micro organism
  - c. An antibody produced by the body that stimulates the production of antibodies by the body's immune system
  - d. A chemical substance that stimulates the production of antibodies by the body's immune system
  - e. None of the above
- 7. Which is the first immunoglobulin class to be produced in primary response to any antigen and is usually passed from the mother to unborn fetus?
  - a. Ig A
  - b. Ig M
  - c. Ig E
  - d. Ig D
  - e. Ig G
- 8. What is the characteristic of early stages of local inflammation?
  - a. Fever
  - b. Anaphylactic shock
  - c. Release of histamine
  - d. Attack of cytotoxic T cells
  - e. None of the above

- 9. Which of the following is the major immunoglobulin in the human serum, accounting for 80% of the immunoglobulin pool?
  - a. Ig A
  - b. Ig D
  - c. Ig G
  - d. Ig M
  - e. Ig E

10. Which immunoglobulin is least present?

- a. Ig A
- b. Ig D
- c. Ig E
- d. Ig A
- e. Ig M

11. Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction involves;

- a. Ig E
- b. Ig G
- c. A Delayed reaction
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above
- 12. The following are examples of autoimmune diseases except;
  - a. Malaria
  - b. Pernicious anemia
  - c. Grave's disease
  - d. Hashimoto's disease
  - e. None of the above

# 13. T- Lymphocytes have;

- a. CD 3
- b. CD 19
- c. CD 16
- d. C 29
- e. C 3

14. The following is true about Basophiles

- a. Comprise < 0.2 % of total leucocytes pool
- b. Their granules stain neutral to basic dyes
- c. They have lifespan of several months
- d. Don't participate in anaphylaxis
- e. Nucleus has no granules
- 15. Which of the statements is correct?
  - a. Antibodies are important as opsonins
  - b. B –Cells cannot recognize naïve antigen
  - c. T Cells can recognize a naïve antigen

- d. T helper (T h) cells are not important in the production of cytokine's
- e. All the above

## Respond True / False to each

- 1. Innate immunity ; composes of
  - a. Is specific in nature
  - b. Doesn't confer resistance to re-infection
  - c. Provides the first line of defense
  - d. Involves elements such as mucus, hair, lysosomes.
  - e. All the above
- 2. Biochemical factors of innate immunity includes
  - a. Lysosomes
  - b. Hydrochloric acid
  - c. spermine
  - d. complement
  - e. gastric juices
- 3. acute phase proteins
  - a. are mainly produced by the liver
  - b. Their concentration increases following infection
  - c. An example is pyrogens
  - d. Is an example of biochemical factors in innate immunity
  - e. None of the above
- 4. The following are examples of agranulocytes cells found in ones body:
  - a. Basophils
  - b. Eosinophils
  - c. Neutrophils
  - d. B- Lymphocytes
  - e. T- Lymphocytes
- 5. Cell mediated immunity;
  - a. Is an immune response that comes from B- Lymphocytes
  - b. Is an immune response that comes from T- Lymphocytes
  - c. Upon activation leads to the formation of plasma cells and memory cells
  - d. Involves antibodies
  - e. Is normally in response to a particular antigen
- 6. The following are antigen presenting cells (APC'S)
  - a. Dendritic cells
  - b. Macrophages
  - c. B- cells
  - d. Neutrophils
  - e. Eosinophils

- 7. The response to foreign substance depends on?
  - a. The route of entry
  - b. The dose
  - c. Age of host
  - d. Size of immunogen
  - e. Degree of foreignness
- 8. The following are secondary lymphoid organs:
  - a. Tonsils
  - b. Adenoids
  - c. Peyer's patches
  - d. Bone marrow
  - e. Thymus
- 9. Immediate hypersensitivity reaction:
  - a. Are also called atopy
  - b. May include such conditions as hay fever, foot allergy, bronchial asthma, anaphylaxis
  - c. Is mediated by IgE
  - d. Mast cells mediators cause a rapid increase in vascular permeability and smooth muscle contraction.
  - e. All of the above.
- 10. The following are live attenuated viral vaccines
  - a. Measles
  - b. Mumps
  - c. Oral polio
  - d. BCG
  - e. Typhoid vaccine
- 11. Recombinant vaccines include
  - a. Hepatitis B vaccine
  - b. Human papilloma villus
  - c. Live typhoid vaccine
  - d. Live attenuated influenza vaccine
  - e. All of the above
- 12. The following statements are true about monocytes
  - a. Are about 10-18 nm in diameter
  - b. In a microscope, it has a horse shoe nucleus
  - c. Their nucleus have granules
  - d. Are precursors for macrophages and dendritic cells
  - e. They have a well-developedGolgi apparatus

- 13. The following cells have a short immune life span within the body a. Basophils
  - b. Monocytes
  - c. Dendritic cells
  - d. Macrophages
  - e. Eosinophils
- 14. Which of the following statements about Ig G is false
  - a. It has four sub classes
  - b. It contains gamma heavy chains heavy chains
  - c. It contributes about 75% of the total antibody pool
  - d. Is a major antibody in extravascular
  - e. None of the above
- 15. Ig A
  - a. Can occur as a monomer or dimer
  - b. Common in secretions like tears and mucus.
  - c. It has an alpha heavy chain
  - d. It has a J –chain which resists proteolytic damage by the enzyme of GIT
  - e. None of the above