

1. A substance that reacts with antibody molecules and antigen receptors on lymphocytes is called:

1. an antibody.
2. an antigen.
3. a PAMP.

2. Protein configurations produced by B-lymphocytes and plasma cells in response to a specific antigen and capable of reacting with that antigen are called:

1. antibodies.
2. antigens.
3. PAMPs.
4. epitopes.

3. The portion of an antibody molecule that binds a specific epitope is the \_\_\_\_\_ portion.

1. Fc
2. Fab
3. PRR

4. Using antigen-antibody reactions in the laboratory for diagnostic purposes is known as:

1. serology.
2. humoral immunity.
3. direct serologic testing.
4. indirect serologic testing.

## 5. Titer is defined as:

1. The most dilute sample of antigen giving a detectable antigen-antibody reaction.
2. The most dilute sample of the patient's serum giving a detectable antigen-antibody reaction.
3. The micrograms of antibodies in the patient's serum.

## 6. The RPR test is:

1. A presumptive serologic screening test for syphilis that detects anti-lipid antibodies (reagin).
2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis that detects antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*.
3. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies made during infectious mononucleosis.

7. The liquid fraction of the blood after clotting is called:

1. plasma.
2. serum.
3. lymph.
4. antiserum.



8. The actual portions of an antigen that react with receptors on B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes, as well as with free antibody molecules, are called:

1. an antibody.
2. an antigen.
3. a PAMP.
4. an epitope.



9. A sample of the patient's serum is mixed with the known antigen for that suspected disease. This best describes:

1. Direct serologic testing.
2. Indirect serologic testing.
3. Monoclonal antibody technique.
4. antiserum.

## 10. The FTA-ABS test is:

1. A presumptive serologic screening test for syphilis that detects anti-lipid antibodies (reagin).
2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis that detects antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*.
3. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies made during infectious mononucleosis.

11. Serum containing specific known antibodies is called:

1. plasma.
2. lymph.
3. serum.
4. antiserum.

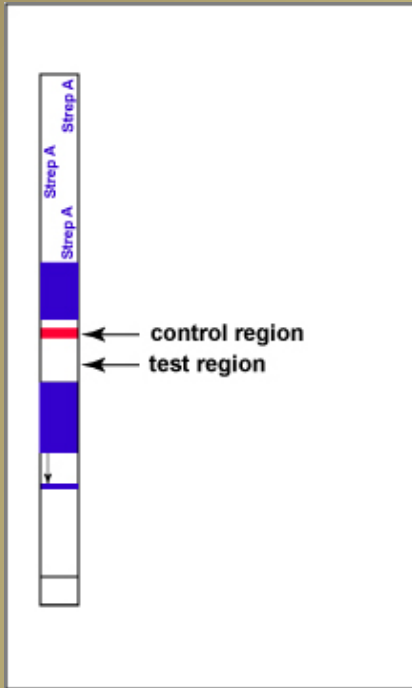
12. Using known antiserum to identify unknown antigens such as microorganisms in the lab is known as:

1. direct serologic testing.
2. indirect serologic testing.
3. immunization.

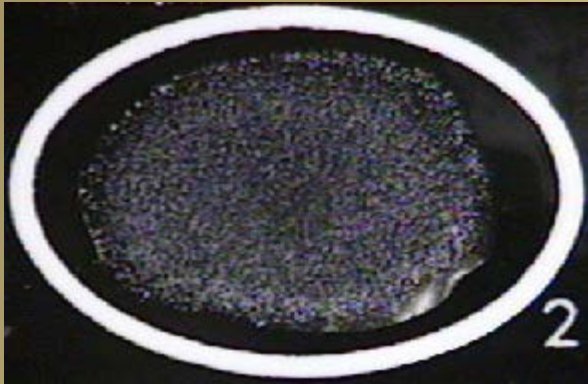
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ test gives the titer of that antibody in the serum.

1. direct serologic test.
2. qualitative.
3. quantitative.

14. Is this organism a group A beta streptococcus?



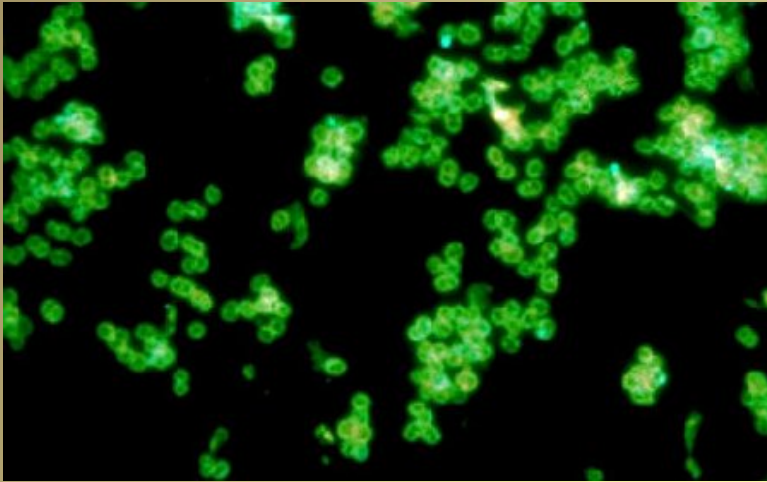
1. yes
2. no
3. inconclusive



15. Is this serologic test for infectious mononucleosis positive or negative?

1. negative
2. positive
3. inconclusive





16. Is this serologic test for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* positive or negative?

1. negative
2. positive
3. inconclusive

17. The antigen we are looking for to determine pregnancy is called:

1. group A antigen.
2. O antigen.
3. hCG.
4. monoclonal antigen.

18. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies that cross react with bovine (Paul-Bunnell antigens) erythrocytes, the “known” antigen, best describes:

1. a presumptive serologic test for syphilis.
2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis.
3. A serologic test for systemic lupus erythematosus.
4. A serologic test for infectious mononucleosis.