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.
- 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.
- 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 erythematosis.
- 4. A serologic test for infectious mononucleosis.