MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) As blood volume is lost due to a traumatic injury, the body’s response is to:
   A) increase heart rate and decrease systemic vascular resistance.
   B) decrease heart rate and promote peripheral vasoconstriction.
   C) decrease heart rate and vasoconstrict major veins.
   D) increase heart rate and close precapillary sphincters.

2) Which of the following barriers provides the greatest degree of specificity when eliminating foreign substances from the body?
   A) Immunity
   B) Inflammation
   C) Apocrine secretions
   D) Anatomical barriers

3) B lymphocytes are primarily responsible for:
   A) producing antibodies.
   B) neutralizing antigens.
   C) directly attacking antigens.
   D) producing antigens.

4) When a foreign substance invades the body, the inflammatory response develops ______ compared to the immune response.
   A) more specifically
   B) with fewer cell types
   C) for longer
   D) more quickly

5) Which of the following best describes an antibody?
   A) A toxin released when cells die
   B) A substance produced by B lymphocytes that binds with an antigen
   C) A substance secreted by apocrine glands
   D) A cell that engulfs and destroys invading pathogens

6) A patient is given antibody therapy in the hospital as a result of an infection. This therapy is an example of:
   A) active acquired immunity.
   B) idiopathic immunity.
   C) passive acquired immunity.
   D) natural immunity.

7) Pulmonary edema is characteristic of what classification of hypoperfusion?
   A) Neurogenic
   B) Septic
   C) Cardiogenic
   D) Hypovolemic

8) You are presented with a patient displaying urticaria, dyspnea, hypotension, nausea, vomiting, and dizziness. This patient is MOST likely suffering from which type of hypersensitivity reaction?
   A) Type II
   B) Type III
   C) Type I
   D) Type IV

9) Allergy, autoimmunity, and isoimmunity are types of:
   A) polysensitivity.
   B) insensitivity.
   C) hyposensitivity.
   D) hypersensitivity.
10) Which of the following is a response to histamine release?
   A) Suppression of lysosomal enzymes  
   B) Decrease in vascular wall permeability 
   C) Release of leukotrienes  
   D) Increase in blood flow at the site of injury

11) The attraction of leukocytes to the site of inflammation during degranulation is called:
   A) catabolism.  
   B) histocompatibility. 
   C) apoptosis.  
   D) chemotaxis.

12) Which of the following is NOT part of the body's response in secondary MODS?
   A) Plasma protein systems are activated.  
   B) Inflammatory mediators enter the system. 
   C) Catecholamine release is inhibited.  
   D) Endorphin release contributes to vasodilation.

13) Your patient is presenting with rapid onset hypotension, tachycardia, and absent radial pulses.
    Which type of shock is LEAST likely to be the cause?
   A) Hypovolemic  
   B) Neurogenic 
   C) Septic  
   D) Cardiogenic

14) Which of the following is NOT an acute inflammatory response?
   A) Vasodilation  
   B) Increased vascular permeability  
   C) Thrombolysis  
   D) Cellular infiltration

15) Which of the following is true of leukotrienes?
   A) They inhibit vascular permeability. 
   B) They are released by B lymphocytes. 
   C) They are known as SRS-A. 
   D) They promote faster effects than histamines.

16) One of the body's anatomical barriers to injection and injury is/are:
   A) endoplasmic reticulum.  
   B) phagocytes. 
   C) epithelium.  
   D) cytotoxic factors.

17) Mast cells synthesize prostaglandins, which:
   A) cause pain.  
   B) increase vascular permeability.  
   C) suppress histamine release. 
   D) all of the above.

18) One of the goals of antiviral therapy is to:
   A) encapsulate the virus.  
   B) inactivate the viral cell membrane. 
   C) destroy the infected host cell.  
   D) disrupt the viral organelles.

19) Hypoperfusion results in:
   A) acidosis.  
   B) hypoxia.  
   C) carbon dioxide retention.  
   D) all of the above.

20) Which of the following is NOT consistent with an IgE mediated response to antigens?
   A) Profound vasoconstriction  
   B) Increased heart rate  
   C) Flushed, itching skin  
   D) Nausea and vomiting