

7. Connect with arrows autoimmune diseases on the left with relevant characteristics on the right:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| A. Multiple sclerosis (f) | a/ autoantibodies against parietal cells of stomach and intrinsic factor and the result of this is no absorption of Vitamin B12 |
| B. SLE (d) | b/ autoantibodies against thyroglobulin and thyroid peroxidase |
| C. Myasthenia gravis (e) | c/ antibodies against epitopes of red blood cells |
| D. Pernicious anemia (a) | d/ antibodies against nuclear antigens |
| E. Hashimoto thyroiditis (b) | e/ antibodies against acetylcholine |
| F. Hemolytic anemia (c) | f/ antibodies against mumps antigens in cerebro-spinal fluid and serum, depressed reactions of delayed type hypersensitivity against mumps antigens |

6p.

8. The defensins are:

- a/ growth factors
- b/ antimicrobial peptides in the granules of neutrophils**
- c/ cytokines - mediators of immune response
- d/ immunoglobulins

1p.

9. Which of the following viruses possess well expressed oncogenic potential?

- a/ Influenza virus
- b/ Ebola virus
- c/ EBV**
- d/ Polioviruses
- e/ HPV**

2p.

10. Rheumatoid factor in serum of patients with rheumatoid arthritis is an:

- a/ autoantibody reacting with Fc fragment of IgG**
- b/ autoantibody reacting with Fab fragments of IgG
- c/ IgE reacting with bacterial antigens
- d/ Acute-phase protein

1p.

11. Glomerulonephritis and vascular diseases due to antibodies are typical for:

- a/ the Arthus phenomenon
- b/ hereditary angioedema
- c/ SLE**
- d/ anaemia haemolytica

1p.

12. Immunoscintigraphy uses monoclonal antibodies against tumor antigens, conjugated with:

a/ FITC

b/ rodamine

c/ Iodine¹³¹, Technetium⁹⁹

d/ enzyme

1p.

13. The most popular techniques for detection of antinuclear antibodies are:

a/ direct immunofluorescence

b/ agglutination

c/ indirect immunofluorescence

d/ neutralization test

e/ the complement fixation test

g/ ELISA

2p.

Total: 25 points

(for successful entry: min 60% = 15 points)