**Assignment for lecture number 6**

**Test**

***Choose the right answer***

01. Point out the mediators of the acute phase response with properties of endogenous pyrogens:

а) nterleukin-1

b) interleukin-6

c) tumor necrosis factor-α

d) all the indicated mediators

02. What changes are caused by secondary pyrogen in neurons of hypothalamic temperature-controlling centres?

а) accumulation of lipopolysaccharides

b) decreased prostaglandin E-group formation

c) decreased cyclic adenosine monophosphate formation

d) increased  excitability of heat neurons

e) increased excitability of cold neurons

03. How can absolute value of heat production and emission of heat at the first stage of fever development change?

а) production of heat increases, emission of heat decreases

b) production of heat does not change, emission of heat decreases

c) production of heat increases, emission of heat also increases, but to a lesser extent

d) production of heat and emission of heat change equally

e) production of heat decreases, emission of heat does not change

04. What statement is correct?

а) increased temperature of the body proves of  the development of fever

b) fever is characterized by the  rise of  body temperature, signs of organism

intoxication

c) fever is a reaction of warm-blooded animals to the action pyrogenic factors

05. Point out the cells where the secondary pyrogens are not produced:

а) monocytes

b) tissue macrophages

c) erythrocytes

d) lymphocytes

e) granulocytes

**Assignment for lecture number 7**

1. How does an allergy differ from a normal immune reaction?

2. What is the general pathogenesis of allergic reactions?

3. What are the characteristics of anaphylactic reactions and the principles of their treatment?

 4. What are "false allergic reactions"?

5. How are immunodeficiency states classified?

**Test**

***Choose the right answer***

01. Can low -molecular substances, for example, iodine, salts of gold, platinum and cobalt a hapten cause the condition of sensitization?

а) yes

b) no

02. What condition does not refer to allergic reactions of the IIId type of immune damage?

а) local reactions as Arthus phenomenon

b) serum disease

c) autoimmune hemolytic anemia

d) acute glomerulonephritis

e) exogenous allergic alveolitis

03.      What allergic reactions do not refer to the IVth type of immune damage?

а) contact dermatitis

b) Arthus phenomenon

c) graft-versus-host reaction

04.      What condition is not characteristic for an allergic reaction of the Ist type of immune damage?

а) the leading part of immunoglobulin Е in pathogenesis

b) reaction develops in 15-20 minutes after a repeated contact with an allergen

c) reaction develops in 24-48 hours after a repeated contact with an allergen

d) histamine, kinins, leukotrienes, prostaglandins, thromboxane A2 play the basic role in the mechanism of development of the disease

05.     What class of immunoglobulin do antibodies in  allergic reactions of the IInd  type of immune damage refer to?

а) Ig G

b) Ig A

c) Ig E