**Microbiology**

1. Which is the membrane attack complex:
2. Which is the function of fraction C3b of complement system:
3. Which of the following is structural elements specific for an Ig monomer
4. Which statement is correct about the Fab fragment:
5. Which of the following is specific character for IgE:
6. Which of the following statement is correct about epitope:
7. Which is the surface molecule by which the macrophage recognises a foreign agent:
8. What part of the IgE structure is responsible for fixation on mast cells and basophils:
9. Which of the following statement is correct about a conformational epitope:
10. 10.Which of the following is the biological role of complement fractions C3a and C5a:
11. Which of the following class of Ig crosses the placental barrier:
12. What class of Ig manifests antimicrobial activity on the mucous membranes:
13. What type of immunoglobulins is a pentamer:
14. Which of the following Ig class predominates in the acute infection:
15. Which of the following property of antibodies is NOT dependent on the structure of the Fc fragment:
16. Which of the following fraction of the complement system exhibits a chemotactic effect for leukocytes:
17. Which of the following reaction is used to detect soluble antigens:
18. What class of immunoglobulins is present in the blood of the newborn:
19. Which of the following Ig class prevails quantitatively in the blood serum:
20. Which of the following Ig class is found in the lowest blood serum concentration:
21. Which of the following are the factors of natural (innate) immunity:
22. Which of the following are specific characters of acquired immunity:
23. Which of the following are specific characteristics of a complete antigen:
24. Which of the following are specific characteristics of a n incomplete antigen:
25. Which of the following are particularities of a superantigen:
26. Which of the following are correct statements about the epitopes of an antigen:
27. Which of the following are correct statements about an antibody(Ig):
28. The structural elements of an Ig molecule are:
29. Which of the following are specific characters of the IgM immunoglobulin class:
30. Which of the following are specific characters of the IgG immunoglobulin class:
31. Which of the following are specific characters of the IgA immunoglobulin class:
32. The complement: system can be activated by the following way:
33. Which of the following are properties of a complete antigen:
34. Which of the following are properties of an incomplete antigen:
35. Which of the following are properties of complement system :
36. Indicate the humoral factors that ensure innate immunity:
37. Which of the following supports are used as passive carriers of molecular antigens:
38. Which of the following markers are used in the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA):
39. Which of the following statements are correct about precipitation assay(reaction):
40. Which are the serological reactions in which a chromogen is used:
41. Which of the following are the humoral factors of innate immunity (of non-specific resistance):
42. Which of the following are the cellular factors of innate immunity (of non-specific resistance):
43. Which of the following are tissue (barrier) factors of innate immunity (non-specific resistance):
44. Which of the following are particularities of IgM:
45. What are the properties of the haptenes:
46. Which of the following serological reactions are used to detect soluble antigens:
47. What are the advantages of the indirect haemagglutination reaction compared to the agglutination reaction:
48. What are the biological effects of IgG:
49. What are the biological effects of IgE:
50. What are the biological effects of IgM:

**Pathophysiology**

1. What is the substrate of the secondary immune response:
2. What is the characteristic of IgD:
3. Indicate the cells on the surface of which MHC class II molecules may be present:
4. Characterize a hapten:
5. Characterize superantigens:
6. What are the effects of the C3b component of the complement:
7. What are the effects of the C3a and C5a components of the complement:
8. Characterize IL-1 (interleukin 1):
9. Exotoxins can be neutralized with the help of:
10. Indicate the activator of macrophages in the phagocytosis of facultatively-intracellular bacteria:
11. Which cells are activated by MHC I:
12. Characterize IgG:
13. Which Ig prevails quantitatively in blood serum:
14. What are the characteristics of acquired immunity:
15. What are the characteristics of humoral immunity:
16. What are the characteristics of cellular immunity:
17. What are the characteristics of an incomplete antigen:
18. What are the peripheral organs of the immune system:
19. Characterize the antigen receptor present on mature B lymphocytes (BCR):
20. Characterize the processing of endogenous antigens:
21. Characterize CD4 T lymphocytes:
22. Characterize CD8 T lymphocytes:
23. Characterize Th1 lymphocytes:
24. Characterize Th2 lymphocytes:
25. Characterize MHC I molecules:
26. Characterize MHC II molecules:
27. What are the consequences of B lymphocyte activation by a T-independent antigen:
28. What are the consequences of B lymphocyte activation by a T-dependent antigen:
29. Characterize the primary humoral immune response:
30. Characterize secondary humoral immune response:
31. What are the cytokines produced by Th2 lymphocytes:
32. What are the cytokines produced by Th1 lymphocytes:
33. What are the humoral factors of innate immunity:
34. Which cells are involved in the humoral immune response:
35. Which cells are involved in the humoral immune response:
36. What are the effects of IgG:
37. What are the effects of IgE:
38. What are the effects of IgM:
39. Characterize the properties of B lymphocytes:
40. Characterize the properties of T lymphocytes:
41. What are the mechanisms of immune suppression carried out by CD3 regulatory lymphocytes:
42. What are the physiopathological features of Di-George syndrome:
43. What are the physiopathological landmarks of chronic granulomatous disease:
44. For which immunodeficiency thrombocytopenia is characteristic:

**Pulmonology**

1. Major diagnostic criteria for immunodeficiencies are:
2. Does not suggest an immunodeficiency:
3. Select the statements that are a cause of primary immunodeficiency::
4. \* Select the correct statement regarding selective IgA deficiency::

5. Bruton's Agamaglobulinemia:

6. Bruton's agammaglobulinemia may associate the following ::

7. The following statements about common variable immunodeficiency are true:

8. The diagnosis of AIDS is based on:

9.The most common manifestations in AIDS are:

10.\*HIV window period means:

11.\* What cell lineage decreases in HIV infection?

12.\* What is the clinical defining element for immunodeficiency?

13.The following statements are true about humoral genetic deficiency:

14.The following statements regarding paraclinical investigations in immunodeficiencies are correct:

15. In C1-INH deficiency, the characteristic signs/symptoms are:

16. HIV infection should be suspected in the following situations:

17. Choose the correct statements regarding the diagnosis of selective IgA deficiency:

18. What clinical manifestations may be present in patients with selective IgA deficiency?

19. Atopy is defined by:

1. \*The main pathogenetic mechanism of an allergic reaction is represented by:
2. Cells that express high-affinity receptors for IgE are:
3. De novo mediators are:
4. The investigations used to diagnose an allergy are:
5. It is used in the diagnosis of some allergic diseases:
6. Leukotriene modifiers are:
7. Anti-IgE medication is:
8. Hereditary angioedema:
9. Hereditary angioedema is:
10. Select the correct statements:
11. Select the correct statements regarding type I hypersensitivity reaction:
12. Select the correct statements regarding type II hypersensitivity reaction:
13. Type II hypersensitivity involves:
14. Which autoimmune diseases are based on type III hypersensitivity:
15. Type IV hypersensitivity:
16. Among immediate hypersensitivity reactions, the most common are:
17. Immediate hypersensitivity reaction typically involves:
18. Which statements are false about autoimmune diseases:
19. Select the autoimmune diseases::
20. Which mechanisms do not contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmunity:
21. Which autoimmune diseases have organ specificity:
22. Which statements are false in autoimmune diseases:
23. Which autoimmune diseases are associated with type III hypersensitivity reaction?
24. \*Which of the following autoimmune diseases is due to molecular mimicry:
25. \* Rheumatoid arthritis is associated with::
26. The following are considered diagnostic criteria in SLE:
27. Features of myasthenia gravis are::
28. Select the correct statements:
29. Malignisation or tumor transformation of cells is due to:
30. The malignisation or cells transformation is due to:
31. Epstein-Barr virus induces:
32. Is true related to the theory of immunological surveillance of tumour-modified cells:
33. Mechanisms of tumor escape from immune reactions are:
34. Arguments for the antitumor activity of the immune system are:
35. Antitumor effector mechanisms include:
36. Among the mechanisms of escape from antitumor immune reactions are:
37. Among the mechanisms of escape from antitumor immune reactions are:
38. It is false related to tumor antigens:
39. \*Select the correct statements about the tumor Ag:
40. Select the correct statements about the tumor markers:
41. CA19-9 antigen:
42. Choose the true characteristics about benign tumors:
43. Regarding immunogenicity, which of the following statements is false:
44. Select the correct statements:
45. . \* Allogeneic transplant means:
46. Hyperacute rejection is characterized by:
47. In transplant immunity:
48. Rapamycin is:
49. \* Select the correct statement about the antigraft immune reaction:
50. \* Select the correct stamen regarding the situations when a transplant can be performed:
51. Graft rejection can be:
52. \* The following statement is correct about acute rejection:
53. . The selected are not causes of hyperacute rejection:
54. Select the correct statements regarding indirect allorecognition mechanism: