• A cerebral embolus can be caused from:
  • A clot remaining in an unbroken blood vessel
  • A freely flowing clot moving throughout the heart
  • A clot that breaks away, and attempts to flow through a vessel in the brain that is too narrow.
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• A decrease in the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood ___________.
  • Can lead to an immediate death
  • Is caused from carbon dioxide
  • Leads to thrombocytosis
  • Is called, in any form, anemia

• Which of the following is hereditary bleeding disorder, commonly called the "bleeders disease"?
  • Hemophilia
  • Thrombocytopenia
  • Hemocytosis
  • Hematocrit

• During hemostasis, hair-like molecules of protein form. This protein is ___________.
  • Elastin
  • Fibrin
  • Thromboplastin
  • Serotonin

• Erythropoietin controls:
  • The production of bone marrow
  • The rate of erythrocyte production
  • The kidney by monitoring the amount of oxygen in the blood
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• Formed elements of the blood:
  • Produce contents of plasma
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• The doctor pricks your finger, takes some blood and does a WBC count. The count indicates 12,500 cells/cubed millimeter. This is known as leukocytosis. What could you conclude?
  • A high WBC count, indicating a bacterial or viral infection.
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  • You are perfectly healthy and no infections in the blood.
  • You’ve received a blood transfusion, and are having a transfusion reaction.

• What is the most numerous white blood cell, an active phagocyte that increases rapidly during acute infections?
  • Neutrophils
  • Basophil
  • Eosinophil
  • Monocytes

• The process by which white blood cells move into and out of the blood vessels is called __________.
  • Phagocytosis
  • Diapedesis
  • Endocytosis
  • Passive transport

• When too few WBCs are produced in the bone marrow, it can cause the body to become easy prey for bacteria and viruses. This is called __________.
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• While blood typing, the sample is mixed with anti-A serum and anti-B serum. There is no agglutination. You could conclude that:
  • The sample is type A.
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• Which of these cells produce histamine and are involved in allergic reactions?
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• Which of the following is a clot that forms in an uninjured vessel?
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• Hemolytic disease in a newborn is most likely in:
  - The first born Rh+ baby of an Rh- mother.
  - The second born Rh+ baby of an Rh- mother.
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• Which blood type allows a patient to be a universal recipient?
  - AB
  - A
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• Which term below refers to a molecule that the body recognizes as foreign?
  - Rh factor
  - Antibody
  - Antigen
  - Agglutination

• Two indications that the body is fighting an infection are increased
  ________.
  - White and red blood cells
  - White blood cells and fever
  - Red blood cells and pain
  - Pain and fever
- A form of natural passive immunity, in which no immunological memory is established:
  - Infection or contact with a pathogen
  - Vaccine
  - Gamma globulin
  - Placenta or breast milk

- **An antibody has two identical __________.**
  - Antigen binding sites
  - Receptor proteins
  - Marker proteins
  - Killer T-cell binding sites

- A substance capable of provoking an immune response, not normally present in the body:
  - Monokines
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- After having the chicken pox, ________ would remain in the body, enabling it to respond quickly and efficiently to subsequent infections of meetings with the same antigen.
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- **Antibody producing machines that produces a huge number of immunoglobulin are called __________.**
  - Mast cells
  - Stem cells
  - Memory cells
  - Plasma cells
• Antibodies are soluble proteins secreted by:
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  • Activated B-cells and B cell clone descendants
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• What does edema cause?
  • Redness to an injured area
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• What is interferon?
  • A chemical that inhibits the production of viruses.
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• The injection of weakened pathogens to produce immunity is a(n)
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• The most common overreactions of the immune system are known as
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• The substance produced by the body that breaks down the cell walls of bacteria is __________.
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• When antibodies are present in the fluids of the blood, _____________.
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