1. Protein configurations produced by B-lymphocytes and plasma cells in response to a specific antigen and capable of reacting with that antigen are called:

1. antibodies.
2. antigens.
3. PAMPs.
4. epitopes.
2. The portion of an antibody molecule that binds a specific epitope is the ________ portion.

1. Fc
2. Fab
3. PRR
3. A sample of the patient's serum is mixed with the known antigen for that suspected disease. This best describes:

1. Direct serologic testing.
2. Indirect serologic testing.
3. Monoclonal antibody technique.
4. Antiserum.
4. A ___________ test gives the titer of that antibody in the serum.

1. direct serologic test.
2. qualitative.
3. quantitative.
5. Titer is defined as:

1. The most dilute sample of antigen giving a detectable antigen-antibody reaction.

2. The most dilute sample of the patient’s serum giving a detectable antigen-antibody reaction.

3. The micrograms of antibodies in the patient’s serum.
6. The FTA-ABS test is:

1. A presumptive serologic screening test for syphilis that detects anti-lipid antibodies (reagin).

2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis that detects antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*.

3. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies made during infectious mononucleosis.
7. The RPR test is:

1. A presumptive serologic screening test for syphilis that detects anti-lipid antibodies (reagin).

2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis that detects antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*.

3. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies made during infectious mononucleosis.
8. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies that cross react with horse erythrocytes, the “known” antigen, best describes:

1. a presumptive serologic test for syphilis.
2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis.
3. A serologic test for systemic lupus erythematosis.
4. A serologic test for infectious mononucleosis.
9. Is this serologic test for infectious mononucleosis positive or negative?

1. negative
2. positive
3. inconclusive
10. The antibodies we are looking for to serologically diagnose systemic lupus erythematosis or SLE is called:

1. reagin antibodies.
2. heterophile antibodies.
3. anti-deoxyribonucleoprotein antibodies.
4. HCG antibodies.
11. This is a positive confirming serologic test for:

1. gonorrhea
2. SLE
3. Infectious mononucleosis
4. syphilis
12. A serologic test that detects heterophile antibodies that cross react with horse erythrocytes, the “known” antigen, best describes:

1. a presumptive serologic test for syphilis.
2. A confirming serologic test for syphilis.
3. A serologic test for systemic lupus erythematosis.
4. A serologic test for infectious mononucleosis.
13. The EIA and Western Blot serologic tests are often used to diagnose:

1. HIV infection.
2. syphilis.
3. SLE.
4. gonorrhea.