

Anatomy and Physiology II MED 165

Lymphatic System Study Guide

1. What are the three functions of the lymphatic system?
2. Does all fluid that leaves the capillary return to the capillary?
3. What is the fluid called that does not return to the capillary?
4. What are the three basic components of the lymphatic system?
5. What percentage of fluid that leaves the capillary remains in the interstitial space?
6. How does that fluid compare to blood plasma?
7. What are the functions of that fluid?
8. Where are lymphatic vessels not found?
9. Which way does lymphatic fluid flow?
10. In what tissues/ organs will you not find lymphatic capillaries?
11. How does the permeability of lymphatic capillaries compare to blood capillaries?
12. What are lymphatic collecting vessels?
13. What lymphoid structure do lymphatic collecting vessels pass through?
14. What do the collecting vessels merge together to form?
15. How many lymphatic ducts are in the body?
16. Which serves the largest region of the body?
17. Which vein do they drain into?
18. How does lymph fluid move through the vessels?
19. What happens if lymph fluid fails to flow and is allowed to accumulate in the body?
20. What are the functions of lymph nodes?
21. Where do you find the greatest number of lymph nodes?
22. What are the two types of lymphocytes?
23. Where are each produced?
24. What do macrophages do?
25. What is the role of tonsils?
26. Where are they found?
27. What is the largest lymphoid organ?
28. What are its functions?
29. Where is the thymus found?
30. What hormone is produced by the thymus?
31. When is the thymus gland the largest?
32. What lymphoid cell is produced by the thymus gland?
33. What is immunity?
34. Does the immune system change with age?
35. What is the first line of defense against invading microorganisms?
36. What are the two types of immunity present in humans?

37. What is innate immunity?
38. What role does genetics play in innate immunity?
39. What are the five types of innate immunity present in humans?
40. What is acquired immunity? Are you born with it?
41. What is passively acquired immunity commonly called?
42. How do you get it?
43. How long does it last?
44. In what manner does an infant get passively acquired immunity from its mother?
45. What is actively acquired immunity? How long does it last?
46. How many ways can a person develop an actively acquired immunity?
47. What is a natural active acquired immunity? How does it develop?
48. What results from the exposure of a person to a specific microorganism?
49. What is an artificial active acquired immunity? How does it develop?
50. Are you injected with live bacteria or viruses that contain all replication factors?
51. What are the targets of autoimmunity?
52. How does a person develop an autoimmune disease?
53. What is hypersensitivity?
54. What chemical is released in massive amounts and causes anaphylaxis?
55. What is the role of histamine?
56. Are viruses living organisms?
57. What is the difference between a retrovirus and a normal virus?
58. What cell is the target of the HIV?
59. What are the three phases of infection of HIV?
60. In the primary infectious stage, are there high levels of anti-bodies to HIV?
61. When there are detectable levels of antibodies to HIV in the blood, what phase of infection is the patient in?
62. Are patients able to transmit HIV during primary infection and the asymptomatic period?
63. What physical finding may be present during the asymptomatic phase of infection?
64. What findings indicate that the patient is in the symptomatic period of infection?
65. What are some common opportunistic infections?
66. How does the viral load change during the course of HIV infection and AIDS?
67. What happens to the T4 lymphocyte cell count as the course of infection progresses?
68. What classes of medications allow persons with HIV and AIDS to live longer, healthier lives?
69. What is the average duration of life after becoming infected with HIV?