What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the body

- A. Storing excess nutrients
- B. Regulating body temperature
- C. Filtering out harmful substances and aiding in immune response
- D. Producing red blood cells

Answer: C. Filtering out harmful substances and aiding in immune response

How many lymph nodes are typically found in the human body

- A. Hundreds
- B. 1000
- C. 50
- D. 10

Answer: A. Hundreds

What is the role of lymphocytes in lymph nodes

- A. Digesting food
- B. Transporting oxygen
- C. Filtering and fighting infections
- D. Producing hormones

Answer: C. Filtering and fighting infections

What is the difference between afferent and efferent lymphatic vessels in relation to

• A. Efferent vessels bring lymph into the lymph node.

• B. Afferent vessels bring lymph into the lymph node, while efferent vessels carry lymph out of the lymph node.

• C. There is no difference between afferent and efferent lymphatic vessels in relation to lymph nodes.

• D. Afferent vessels carry lymph out of the lymph node.

Answer: B. Afferent vessels bring lymph into the lymph node, while efferent vessels carry lymph or

How do lymph nodes help the body fight infection

- A. By storing extra blood cells
- B. By filtering out and trapping harmful pathogens
- C. By regulating body temperature
- D. By producing antibodies

Answer: B. By filtering out and trapping harmful pathogens

Which part of the lymph node filters and traps foreign particles

- A. Sinus
- B. Capsule
- C. Medulla
- D. Cortex

Answer: A. Sinus

What is the term for the enlargement of lymph nodes in response to infection

- A. Lymphoma
- B. Lymphedema
- C. Lymphadenopathy

• D. Lymphocytosis

Answer: C. Lymphadenopathy

What are the major groups of lymph nodes in the body

- A. Leg, arm, head
- B. Stomach, chest, back
- C. Cervical, axillary, inguinal
- D. Elbow, knee, shoulder

Answer: C. Cervical, axillary, inguinal

What is the relationship between lymph nodes and the lymphatic system

- A. Lymph nodes produce lymph.
- B. Lymph nodes are part of the circulatory system.
- C. Lymph nodes are part of the lymphatic system.
- D. Lymph nodes are located in the lungs.

Answer: C. Lymph nodes are part of the lymphatic system.

What is the structure of a typical lymph node

- A. Triangular
- B. Round
- C. Bean-shaped
- D. Square
- Answer: C. Bean-shaped

How do lymph nodes play a role in the spread of cancer

- A. Lymph nodes prevent cancer from spreading.
- B. Lymph nodes produce cancer cells.
- C. Lymph nodes can act as a pathway for cancer cells to spread to other parts of the body.
- D. Lymph nodes have no role in cancer spread.

Answer: C. Lymph nodes can act as a pathway for cancer cells to spread to other parts of the body

What causes lymphadenopathy

- A. Infection or inflammation
- B. Excessive exercise
- C. Genetics
- D. Poor hygiene

Answer: A. Infection or inflammation

What are the symptoms of swollen lymph nodes

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Skin rash
- C. Pain or tenderness, swelling, and redness in the affected area
- D. Headache and dizziness

Answer: C. Pain or tenderness, swelling, and redness in the affected area

How are lymph nodes affected by autoimmune diseases

• A. Lymph nodes become smaller

- B. Lymph nodes can become swollen and inflamed
- C. Lymph nodes disappear
- D. Lymph nodes stop functioning

Answer: B. Lymph nodes can become swollen and inflamed

What is the significance of sentinel lymph nodes in cancer treatment

- A. They produce hormones that can shrink tumors.
- B. They are used to treat cancer with chemotherapy.
- C. They are responsible for causing cancer to develop.
- D. They help determine if cancer has spread beyond the primary tumor.

Answer: D. They help determine if cancer has spread beyond the primary tumor.

How do lymph nodes contribute to immune response and antibody production

• A. Lymph nodes filter and trap pathogens, allowing immune cells to mount a response and produce antibodies.

- B. Lymph nodes regulate body temperature.
- C. Lymph nodes store excess antibodies.
- D. Lymph nodes transport pathogens throughout the body.

Answer: A. Lymph nodes filter and trap pathogens, allowing immune cells to mount a response and

What is the difference between superficial and deep lymph nodes

• A. Superficial lymph nodes are not connected to the lymphatic system, while deep lymph nodes are connected.

• B. Superficial lymph nodes are located close to the surface of the body, while deep lymph nodes are located deeper within the body.

• C. Superficial lymph nodes are smaller in size than deep lymph nodes.

• D. Superficial lymph nodes are only found in the upper body, while deep lymph nodes are only found in the lower body.

Answer: B. Superficial lymph nodes are located close to the surface of the body, while deep lymph

How do lymph nodes communicate with other parts of the immune system

- A. Through the respiratory system
- B. Through the lymphatic system
- C. Through the nervous system
- D. Through the endocrine system

Answer: B. Through the lymphatic system

What are the consequences of lymph node removal in the body

- A. Improved immune system function
- B. No impact on overall health
- C. Decreased risk of cancer
- D. Increased risk of infection

Answer: D. Increased risk of infection

How are lymph nodes affected by chronic diseases like HIV/AIDS

- A. Lymph nodes become smaller in size.
- B. Lymph nodes disappear completely.
- C. Lymph nodes become stronger and more active.
- D. Lymph nodes can become swollen and dysfunctional.

Answer: D. Lymph nodes can become swollen and dysfunctional.

PlayBodyQuiz.com