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

How many lymph nodes are typically found in the human body

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

What is the role of lymphocytes in lymph nodes

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

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.

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

Which part of the lymph node filters and traps foreign particles

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

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

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

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

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.

What is the structure of a typical lymph node

• A. Triangular

• B. Round

• C. Bean-shaped

• D. Square

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.

What causes lymphadenopathy

• A. Infection or inflammation

• B. Excessive exercise

• C. Genetics

• D. Poor hygiene

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.