

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Mechanisms of Anaphylaxis Beyond IgE

Accreditation requested at the "Consejo Catalán de Formación Continuada de las Profesiones Sanitarias – Comisión de Formación Continuada del Sistema Nacional de Salud"

These credits can be earned by reading the text and taking this CME examination online through the SEaic web site at www.seaic.org

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CME Items

- Which of the following is true for anaphylaxis?
 - It is mediated exclusively by IgE
 - It is associated exclusively with mast cells and basophils
 - The underlying mechanism is unknown
 - Several pathways may be involved, although IgE-mediated activation is the best-known mechanism
- Which mechanisms are involved in anaphylaxis?
 - Complement activation
 - Contact system activation
 - IgG-mediated activation
 - All of the above
- Which cell types are involved in anaphylaxis?
 - Mast cells
 - T cells
 - Neutrophils
 - Both a and c
- Which of the following is true for complement activation in anaphylaxis?
 - There is no complement activation in anaphylaxis
 - Anaphylaxis is mediated by IgG and IgA immunocomplexes
 - Anaphylaxis is mediated by IgE-induced Fc γ R receptor activation
 - None of the above are true
- In which of the following are estrogens risk factors for severe allergic reactions?
 - Only in murine models
 - Complement activation
 - Nitric oxide production
 - None of the above
- By which of the following mechanisms can lipid-lowering agents reduce the risk of anaphylaxis?
 - Decreased function and PAF acetylhydrolase plasma levels
 - Increased PAF half-life in plasma
 - Decreased PAF half-life in plasma
 - a and b
- Which of the following mechanisms are involved in food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis?
 - Gliadin-tissue transglutaminase complex formation
 - Increased intestinal permeability
 - IgE-induced decrease in mast cell/basophil threshold action
 - All of the above
- How does alcohol modify the allergic response?
 - Alcohol is not a cofactor in anaphylaxis
 - The mechanism is unknown and no hypotheses have been postulated
 - Increased intestinal absorption of the allergen
 - Complement activation by immunocomplex formation
- Which of the following is true for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors?
 - They are a risk factor for severe anaphylaxis in some series
 - They are a risk factor only in association with lipid-lowering drugs
 - They are the most frequent cofactor in anaphylaxis
 - All of the above are true
- Which of the following is true for nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs as cofactors?
 - They are most frequently associated with gliadin allergy
 - They have been reported in all cases of food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis
 - They are the only drugs related to lipid transfer protein allergy
 - They can enhance the allergic response by a cyclooxygenase-mediated mechanism