

Wheat Allergens Associated With Baker's Asthma

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CME Items

- 1) Which of the following statements is true regarding the epidemiology of baker's asthma?
 - a) Its prevalence has declined over the last 20 years.
 - b) It is the commonest type of occupational asthma in France.
 - c) Its incidence is higher among female employees.
 - d) It is the most frequent type of occupational asthma in the United Kingdom.
- 2) Which of the following hypersensitivity disorders caused by wheat is not an IgE-mediated reaction?
 - a) Celiac disease.
 - b) Baker's asthma.
 - c) Immediate urticaria/angioedema after ingestion of a cereal formula.
 - d) Wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis.
- 3) Which of the following tests are recommended for the diagnosis of baker's asthma?
 - a) Skin prick tests with cereal flour reagents.
 - b) Specific IgE measurements.
 - c) Specific inhalation challenge with cereal extracts.
 - d) All of the above.
- 4) Which of the following statements is not true regarding specific inhalation challenge with cereal flour extracts?
 - a) This test is considered the gold standard in the diagnosis of baker's asthma.
 - b) It is not recommended because of the high specificity of skin prick tests.
 - c) Some patients may react to some cereals and not to others.
 - d) It can be useful for the diagnosis of nonasthmatic eosinophilic bronchitis.
- 5) Which of the following treatments can be used when baker's asthma patients cannot be removed from exposure to cereal flour?
 - a) Pharmacotherapy according to the level of asthma control.
 - b) Specific immunotherapy with wheat flour.
 - c) Omalizumab.
 - d) All of the above.
- 6) The sensitization patterns to individual wheat allergens in patients with baker's asthma seem to be:
 - a) Very similar. The same sensitization profile is shown by most patients.
 - b) Very different. There is a great individual heterogeneity in sensitization patterns.
 - c) Common regarding some molecular markers.
 - d) Very different, but 3 allergen families react with over 80% of patients.
- 7) The extraction of wheat flour with salt solutions (ie, 0.5 M NaCl) guarantees a protein preparation containing:
 - a) All the main allergens associated with baker's asthma.
 - b) All the main allergens associated with wheat-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis.
 - c) Only salt-soluble wheat flour allergens.
 - d) Only salt-soluble wheat flour prolamins.
- 8) Wheat flour allergens belonging to the cereal α -amylase/trypsin inhibitor family are responsible for high cross-reactivity with:
 - a) Their homologous inhibitor subunits from rye and barley flour.
 - b) Their homologous allergens from pollens.
 - c) Their homologous allergens from fruits (ie, peach).
 - d) Their homologous allergens from house dust mites.
- 9) Have lipid transfer protein allergens detected from wheat flour been associated with baker's asthma?
 - a) No, LTPs are mostly allergens from fruits.
 - b) No, wheat LTP Tri a 14 has only been related to food allergy.
 - c) Yes, but only based on cross-reaction with peach Pru p 3.
 - d) Yes, Tri a 14 is a major allergen associated with baker's asthma.
- 10) Which of the following allergen families has not been linked to baker's asthma?
 - a) Thioredoxins.
 - b) β -Expansins.
 - c) Bet v 1-like allergens.
 - d) Peroxidases.
 - e) Polcalcins.