Novelties in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Angioedema

Instructions for obtaining 1.6 Continuing Medical Education Credits

Credits can be earned by reading the text and completing the CME examinations online throughout the year on the SEAIC web site at www.seaic.org

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CME Items

1. Which of the following is true of angioedema?
   a. It is characterized by minimal inflammatory signs in the affected area of the skin
   b. It affects vessels located in the superficial skin layers
   c. It is characterized by concomitant lesions at multiple sites
   d. It commonly lasts more than 1 week

2. Which of the following statements about allergic angioedema is correct?
   a. It is always associated with urticaria
   b. It is mediated by bradykinin
   c. It is extremely rare
   d. It is mediated by histamine

3. Vascular endothelial cadherins
   a. Are the receptors for bradykinin
   b. Are the receptors for histamine
   c. Are endothelial cell junctions
   d. Are intracellular mediators of vascular permeability

4. Endothelial nitric oxide synthase
   a. Is exclusively the target of bradykinin receptors
   b. Is the intracellular target of several mediators causing vasopermeability
   c. Stimulates endothelial cell receptors
   d. Is released as a result of mast cell degranulation

5. Recurrent angioedema without wheals
   a. Is mediated by bradykinin
   b. Is a hereditary form of angioedema
   c. Includes hereditary and acquired forms of angioedema
   d. Is part of chronic spontaneous urticaria

6. Angioedema due to C1 inhibitor deficiency
   a. Is the most frequent form of angioedema without wheals
   b. Is diagnosed when angioedema symptoms are present within the family
   c. Can be hereditary or acquired
   d. Is frequently diagnosed when urticaria does not respond to antihistamines

7. Idiopathic acquired angioedema
   a. Can be mediated by histamine
   b. Can be mediated by bradykinin
   c. Can be prevented by chronic treatment with antihistamines
   d. All of the above

8. Idiopathic histaminergic acquired angioedema
   a. Is diagnosed based on a favorable response to antihistamines for acute symptoms
   b. Is diagnosed based on a favorable response to corticosteroids for acute symptoms
   c. Is diagnosed based on the absence of recurrences after long-term treatment with antihistamines
   d. Can benefit from therapy targeting bradykinin

9. Angioedema due to hereditary C1 inhibitor deficiency
   a. Benefits from treatment with epinephrine
   b. Benefits from treatment with corticosteroids
   c. Benefits from treatment with drugs targeting bradykinin
   d. All of the above

10. Hereditary angioedema
    a. Is due to C1 inhibitor deficiency
    b. Is due to mutations in factor XII
    c. Can be diagnosed in absence of a family history of angioedema
    d. All of the above