

# Novelties in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Angioedema

## Instructions for obtaining 1.6 Continuing Medical Education Credits

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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