

Mechanisms of Anaphylaxis Beyond IgE

Instructions for obtaining 1.6 Continuing Medical Education Credits

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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