

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Clinical Practice Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Hypersensitivity Reactions to Contrast Media

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

- Which of the following applies to the prevalence of allergic reactions to ICM?
 - The prevalence of nonimmediate reactions has increased in the last decade
 - The prevalence of nonimmediate and immediate reactions has not changed in the last decade
 - Nonimmediate reactions are now more frequent than immediate reactions
 - A and C are correct
- Which of the following applies to the prevalence of allergic reactions to ICM?
 - The prevalence of allergic reactions does not depend on the osmolality of ICMs
 - The prevalence of allergic reactions is higher for nonionic ICM
 - The prevalence of allergic reactions is lower for nonionic low-osmolality ICM
 - The prevalence of allergic reactions does not depend on the ionic properties of ICM
- Which of the following are risk factors for hypersensitivity to ICM?
 - Repeated administration of ICM
 - Cardiopulmonary disease
 - Treatment with proton pump inhibitors
 - All of the above
- Which of the following cannot be used in the diagnosis of an immediate reaction to ICM?
 - Skin test with the culprit ICM
 - Basophil activation test
 - Patch test with the culprit ICM
 - Plasma tryptase levels
- Which of the following is true for immediate reactions to ICM?
 - The most common symptom is vomiting
 - The most common skin symptom is generalized pustulosis
 - Erythema and urticaria are common skin symptoms
 - The most common symptom is headache
- Which of the following is true for nonimmediate reactions to ICM?
 - The most common skin symptom is angioedema
 - The most common skin symptom is maculopapular exanthema
 - The most common skin symptom is eczema
 - The most common skin symptom is generalized pustulosis
- Which of the following is true for the diagnosis of immediate reactions to ICM?
 - The undiluted ICM is used for skin prick test and ICM diluted at 1:10 is used for the intradermal test
 - The undiluted ICM is used for both the skin prick test and the intradermal test
 - ICM should not be used for skin tests because they can induce false positive results
 - A 1:10 dilution of ICM is used for the skin prick test and undiluted ICM for the intradermal test
- Which of the following is true for the drug provocation test with ICM?
 - It is not recommended to perform drug provocation tests with ICM
 - A drug provocation test should be performed with alternative ICM only if the result of the skin test with the culprit ICM is negative
 - Drug provocation tests with ICM should only be performed if the reaction is nonimmediate
 - None of above is true
- Which of the following is true for cross-reactivity between ICM?
 - The most frequent association is between iodixanol and iohexol
 - The most frequent association is between iodixanol and ioxaglate
 - The most frequent association is between iodixanol and iobitridol
 - The possibility of cross-reactivity advises against testing ICM other than the culprit medium
- Which of the following is true for MRI?
 - Nonimmediate reactions to gadolinium derivatives are the most frequently reported
 - Anaphylaxis with gadolinium derivatives has not been reported
 - Immediate reactions to gadolinium derivatives are the most frequently reported
 - None of the above is true