

Dupilumab: A New Paradigm for the Treatment of Allergic Diseases

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CME Items

- Which of the following is targeted by the human monoclonal antibody dupilumab?
 - IL-4R α
 - IL-13R
 - IL-4
 - IL-13
- Which of the following is not included in current clinical development of dupilumab?
 - Atopic dermatitis
 - Asthma
 - Eosinophilic esophagitis
 - Churg-Strauss syndrome
- In atopic dermatitis, on which of the following do the cytokines IL-4 and IL-13 have an effect?
 - The epidermal barrier
 - Antimicrobial peptide production
 - Dermal inflammation and remodeling
 - All of the above
- In clinical trials of dupilumab in atopic dermatitis, which of the following parameters of efficacy has not been used?
 - Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA)
 - ACQ-5
 - SCORAD
 - EASI
- Which of the following does not apply to adjustment of the dose of dupilumab?
 - Body weight
 - Mild or moderate kidney impairment
 - Conjunctivitis
 - None of the above
- Which of the following was the primary endpoint of the pivotal phase II trial with dupilumab?
 - Change in FEV₁ from baseline
 - Change in sputum eosinophils from baseline
 - Change in peripheral blood eosinophils from baseline
 - Annualized severe exacerbation event rate
- Which one of the following is true of the LIBERTY ASTHMA VENTURE study (NCT02528214) in patients with severe asthma and regular use of oral corticosteroids (OCS)?
 - Dupilumab reduced the use of maintenance OCS by 50%
 - The reduction in the use of OCS was greater in patients with peripheral blood eosinophil counts lower than 300 cells/ μ L
 - The improvement in lung function was greater in the overall population
 - A benefit was observed regardless of blood eosinophils levels
- Which of the following statements applies to the phase II study of dupilumab in nasal polyposis?
 - The effect of dupilumab was similar to that of mometasone furoate
 - Dupilumab significantly reduced the endoscopic nasal polyp burden over mometasone furoate
 - There was no significant improvement in the sense of smell
 - There was no significant improvement in the 22-item SinoNasal Outcome Test
- Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to the phase II clinical trial of dupilumab in adult patients with active, moderate-to-severe eosinophilic esophagitis?
 - The primary endpoint of the study was the change from baseline to week 10 in the Straumann Dysphagia Instrument (SDI) score
 - The maintenance dose was 300 mg weekly
 - The overall peak of intraepithelial eosinophils was not reduced from baseline
 - Patients who received dupilumab reported a significant improvement in the ability to swallow
- Which one of the following statements is incorrect with respect to the safety and tolerability of dupilumab?
 - In general, the incidence of adverse events was similar in the dupilumab groups and the placebo groups in all AD trials
 - The most frequent adverse effects related to dupilumab were injection site reactions, headache, and conjunctivitis
 - Conjunctivitis was more frequent in asthma patients treated with dupilumab than in patients with atopic dermatitis
 - Recent studies suggest a potential role of IL-13 in regulating conjunctival goblet cells and therefore the quality of tears