

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Epithelial Barrier: Protector and Trigger of Allergic Disorders

Instructions for obtaining 1.1 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 features is common to respiratory and digestive epithelium?
 - Isolation of internal tissue from the external environment
 - Promotion of microbial invasion
 - Interaction with immune cells
 - a and c
- Which of the following is/are associated with loss of epithelial barrier integrity?
 - Atopic dermatitis
 - Allergic asthma
 - Food allergy
 - All the above
- Which of the following epithelial barriers is/are characterized by epithelial remodeling in allergic diseases?
 - Skin
 - Esophagus
 - Bronchi
 - All the above
- In which of the following cases does disruption of the normal epithelium occur in nasal polyposis?
 - Only when there is exposure to an allergen
 - When there is exposure to an allergen leading to inflammatory memory in the basal cells and disrupting normal regeneration
 - Only in the presence of proteolytic allergens such as Der p 1
 - When there is a T_H1 response against SARS-CoV-2 infection
- Which of the following is the predominant Ig isotype in most mucosal tissues?
 - IgM
 - IgG
 - IgA
 - IgD
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Tolerogenic APCs and Tregs stimulate B-cell class switching to IgA production
 - Tolerogenic APCs and Tregs stimulate B-cell class switching to IgG production
 - A type 1 immune response stimulates B-cell class switching to IgA production
 - A type 2 immune response stimulate B-cell class switching to IgA production
- Which of these statements is false regarding resolution of inflammation?
 - Apoptosis is the desired form of cell death to ensure complete resolution of inflammation.
 - Resolution of inflammation is equal for all tissues and organs.
 - After resolution of inflammation, tissue reaches an adapted homeostatic state rather than returning to its previous function.
 - Defects in efferocytosis can lead to the development of autoantibodies.
- Which of these is not a specialized proresolving mediator?
 - Protectins
 - Maresins
 - Eicosanoids
 - Resolvins
- Which of the following cells are the first to be recruited during an inflammatory resolution process?
 - Mast cells
 - Neutrophils
 - ILCs
 - Fibroblasts
- Which of these cytokines is an alarmin?
 - TNF- α
 - TSLP
 - IL-10
 - IL-22