CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION

Amaranthaceae Pollens: Review of an Emerging Allergy in the Mediterranean Area

Instructions for obtaining 1.3 Continuing Medical Education Credits

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CME Items

1. Which of the following allergenic species do not belong to the Amaranthaceae family?
   a. *Salsola kali*
   b. *Chenopodium album*
   c. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
   d. *Olea europaea*

2. What is the main reason for the increasing prevalence of sensitization to *Salsola kali* in Spain?
   a. High levels of pollen
   b. Adaptation to humid environments
   c. Pollination throughout year
   d. Desertification due to climate change

3. At what level is *Salsola kali* pollen sensitization in Spain?
   a. Higher than the olive sensitization level
   b. Higher than the grass sensitization level
   c. At the same level as grass sensitization
   d. Lower than the grass and olive sensitization levels

4. How many allergens have been characterized to date in Amaranthaceae pollen?
   a. 5
   b. 7
   c. 9
   d. 15

5. Which family of Amaranthaceae allergens accounts for the highest prevalence value reported to date?
   a. Pectin methylesterase
   b. Ole e 1–like
   c. Profilin
   d. Polcalcin

6. Which allergen has been used to obtain a hypoallergenic derivative for desensitization protocols?
   a. Che a 1
   b. Che a 2
   c. Che a 3
   d. All of the above

7. What are the usual characteristics of Amaranthaceae pollen–sensitized patients?
   a. Monosensitization to *Salsola kali*
   b. Polysensitization to *Chenopodium album* and other pollens
   c. Monosensitization to *Chenopodium album*
   d. Both a and b are correct

8. Which allergen family is shared by *Salsola kali* and olive pollen?
   a. Pectin methylesterase
   b. Ole e 1–like allergens
   c. Profilin
   d. All of the above are correct

9. Of which of the following protein families is Sal k 4 a member?
   a. Polcalcin
   b. Pectate lyase
   c. Profilin
   d. Pectin methylesterase

10. Which of the following families has been described as allergenic in all Amaranthaceae pollens?
    a. Pectin methylesterase
    b. Ole e 1–like
    c. Profilin
    d. Polcalcin

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