

Benralizumab: A New Approach for the Treatment of Severe Eosinophilic Asthma

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 cells is not a source of IL-5?
 - Mast cells
 - B lymphocytes
 - Eosinophils
 - Innate type 2 lymphoid cells
- Which of the following cells is the therapeutic target for benralizumab?
 - Dendritic cells
 - Basophils
 - T_H2 Lymphocytes
 - B lymphocytes
- What is the mechanism by which benralizumab exerts its antieosinophilic action?
 - Eosinophil cytolysis
 - Blocking the IL-5 receptor
 - Eosinophil apoptosis
 - Lysis of NK cells
- What characteristic of benralizumab is responsible for increasing affinity for the NK cell?
 - High affinity for the α subunit of the IL-5 receptor
 - Afucosylation of its hypervariable region
 - Afucosylation of the Fc region
 - High affinity for circulating IL-5
- What is the approved dose of benralizumab?
 - 30 mg subcutaneously every 4 weeks
 - 30 mg subcutaneously every 8 weeks
 - 100 mg subcutaneously every 4 weeks
 - 30 mg subcutaneously every 4 weeks for the first 3 doses and then every 8 weeks thereafter
- What is the definition of the main variable of the SIROCCO and CALIMA studies?
 - Worsening of asthma requiring systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 days, hospitalization, or emergency department visits with systemic corticosteroids.
 - Worsening of asthma requiring an increased dose of inhaled corticosteroids, hospitalization, or emergency department visits with systemic corticosteroids.
 - Emergency department visits and hospitalizations
 - Cycles of systemic corticosteroid and emergency department visits
- How long did it take to achieve significant increases in FEV₁ in clinical trials?
 - 48 weeks
 - 12 weeks
 - 8 weeks
 - 4 weeks
- What percentage reduction in oral corticosteroid dose did treatment with benralizumab produce in the ZONDA study?
 - 25% vs placebo
 - 75% vs baseline dose
 - 50% vs baseline dose
 - 75% vs placebo
- What was the most frequently reported adverse event in patients receiving benralizumab in clinical trials?
 - Respiratory tract infections
 - Intestinal parasite infections
 - Nasopharyngitis
 - Injection site reactions
- Which of the following is not a predictor of good response to benralizumab?
 - Use of oral corticosteroids
 - Nasal polyps
 - FVC <65%.
 - Diagnosis of asthma before age 18