

Eosinophil Response Against Classical and Emerging Respiratory Viruses: COVID-19

Instructions for obtaining 1,0 Continuing Medical Education Credits

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CME Items

- How do eosinophils recognize viral particles?
 - By pattern recognition receptors such as TLRs.
 - By L-selectins.
 - By CD69 antigen.
 - By both CD80 and CD86
- Which are the main cationic granule proteins released by eosinophils?
 - Major basic protein, eosinophil-derived neuraminidase, eosinophil cationic protein, and eosinophil peroxidase.
 - Major basic protein, eosinophil-derived neurotoxin, eosinophil cationic protein, and eosinophil peroxidase.
 - Main basic protein, eosinophil-derived neurotoxin, eosinophil cytotoxic protein, and eosinophil peroxidase.
 - Myeloid basic protein, eosinophil-derived neurotoxin, eosinophil cytotoxic protein, and eosinophil peroxidase.
- Which of the following are produced by COVID-19 infection?
 - Massive lymphocyte inflammation.
 - High lung neutrophil inflammation.
 - Low blood eosinophil counts.
 - Mild macrophage inflammation
- Which surface molecules related to antigen presentation are expressed by eosinophils?
 - Major histocompatibility complex class II.
 - CD80/86.
 - CD40.
 - All of the above.
- With respect to extracellular traps, which kind of nucleic acid is released?
 - Ribosomal RNA.
 - Cytoplasmic DNA.
 - Mitochondrial DNA.
 - Mitochondrial RNA.
- Which of these mechanisms would be the most appropriate for creating an effective vaccine against a respiratory virus, without enhancing a type 2 immune response?
 - Addition of the adjuvant alum.
 - Not removing the N-protein from the virus.
 - Addition of Toll-like receptor (TLR) agonists.
 - Administration of exogenous IL-4.
- Which of the following pathways of intracellular signaling is activated by TLR-7 recognition of RSV RNA viral particles?
 - Notch intracellular signaling.
 - MyD88 adaptor signaling.
 - CD45 intracellular signaling.
 - ROS signaling pathway.
- Through which of the following is recognition of human rhinovirus viral particles mediated?
 - IL-13R.
 - TLR-2.
 - ICAM-I.
 - NOD-9.
- Abortive infection is an antiviral mechanism in eosinophils. Which of the following does it involve?
 - Inhibition of virus replication inside an infected host cell.
 - Viral production of viable progeny that can infect the next cell.
 - Disruption of the virus by antiviral granule proteins.
 - Inactivation of the cell functions by viral antigens through autoimmune mechanisms.
- Which of the following can be said of the optimal vaccine for viral immunity?
 - It produces sufficient neutralizing antibodies to respond against a future infection.
 - It does not induce an exacerbated immune response.
 - It is safe and effective in basic and clinical trials.
 - All of the above.