

Test yourself about antihistamines

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Choose only one answer:

1- Drug allergy can be defined as:

- A. Unpredictable immunologically mediated response to a pharmaceutical and/or formulation agent in a sensitized person.
- B. Predictable non- immunologically mediated response to a drug.
- C. Abnormal and unexpected drug effect that is unrelated to its intended pharmacologic action
- D. Abnormal drug adverse reaction that is related to underlying abnormalities of metabolism, excretion or bioavailability
- E. Adverse drug reaction that occurs in all exposed subjects with the same clinical presentation

2- All of the following is true about drug allergy except:

- A. The presence of atopy is not a risk factor for drug allergy
- B. The parenteral route of administration appear to favor the development of immediate-type drug allergy
- C. No genetic susceptibility have been described for drug allergy
- D. Haptentation involves covalent binding of the drug to tissue or serum protein to act as complete multivalent antigens
- E. In the Pi-Concept theory, no previous sensitization is required

3- Immediate type hypersensitivity drug allergy is mediated by:

- A. IgG
- B. IgE
- C. IgM
- D. IgA
- E. IgD

4- Drug allergy might present as:

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Urticarial vasculitis
- C. Steven Johnson Syndrome
- D. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- E. All of the above

5- When investigating a patient following anaphylaxis during anesthesia, the most applicable test is:

- A. Skin prick testing
- B. Radiomunoassay (RIA) to specific circulating IgE
- C. RIA inhibition
- D. Intradermal skin testing
- E. Assessment of basophil degranulation and histamine release from leukocytes

6- Recognized features of a true anaphylactic reaction do NOT include:

- A. Previous exposure to the drug
- B. Mediation by IgE antibody
- C. Histamine release from mast cells
- D. Activation of the complement system
- E. Intracellular influx of calcium ions

7- Delayed allergy reaction (type IV allergic reaction) is defined as:

- A. An allergic or immune response that begins within a few minutes to an hour after exposure to an antigen to which the individual has been sensitized
- B. An allergic reaction that results from the formation of antigen-antibody complexes.
- C. Allergic reaction that is due to the presence of elevated levels of antigen-antibody complexes that cause tissue damage
- D. An allergic disorder which is transferred genetically.
- E. None of the above

8- Type IV drug allergic reaction can be manifested as any of the following presentations except:

- A. Toxic erythema
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Urticarial vasculitis
- E. Fixed drug eruption

9- The following is true about the diagnosis of drug allergy:

- A. Medical history is not of major importance in diagnosing drug allergy
- B. Serum tryptase level can be done days after an attack of anaphylaxis
- C. Positive skin prick test for a certain drug is taken as sufficient evidence of having a type I reaction if that drug is administered.
- D. Basophil activation test is the main diagnostic investigation in drug allergy
- E. Skin biopsy in drug allergy shows specific pathological findings

10- The following is true about drug provocation test:

- A. The primary aim of a provocation test is to exclude drug sensitivity
- B. It should be carried out by experienced personnel and with adequate resuscitation facilities available.
- C. B-blockers should be stopped 24 hours before the drug challenge
- D. False-negative reactions can occur due to missing co-factors at the time of the challenge
- E. All of the above

(Answers on page 51)