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. Haptenation 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. Radiummunoassay (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)