1. What is the most frequent food allergen in children of first year of life?
   A. Eggs
   B. Cow’s milk
   C. Vegetables
   D. Fruits
   E. Cereals

2. What is the principal mechanism in the development of food allergy?
   A. Bacterial infections
   B. Hypersensitivity and increase of the IgE levels
   C. Viral infections
   D. Influence of some industrial substances
   E. Influence of some chemical substances

3. What structure represents the anatomical barrier of the digestive tract?
   A. Lamina propria
   B. Glycoproteins
   C. Mucoproteins
   D. Secretory IgA
   E. Functional insufficiency of digestive tract glands

4. The mechanism that is not involved in the pathogenesis of food allergy:
   A. Reaginic immune response
   B. Nonreaginic reactions
   C. Immune complex-mediated reaction
   D. Cell-mediated reactions
   E. Instability of cellular membranes

5. Indicate the mucosal manifestation that is not characteristic for children with food allergy after exposure to the allergen:
   A. Swelling of the lips
   B. Swelling of the tongue
   C. Glossitis
   D. Paradontitis
   E. Stomatitis

6. Indicate the laboratory test that is not informative in the diagnosis of food allergy in children:
   A. Complete blood count
   B. Determination of the IgA, IgM and IgG levels
   C. Determination of the IgE levels
   D. Determination of the allergen-specific IgE antibodies
   E. Determination of the cholesterol and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) levels

7. The differential diagnosis of food allergy is performed with the following diseases, except:
   A. Alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency
   B. Lactose intolerance
   C. Gluten intolerance
   D. Inflammatory bowel disease
   E. Acute and chronic gastritis

8. Choose the group of drugs or recommendation that is not indicated to treat food allergy in children:
   A. Hypoallergenic diet
   B. H1-histaminoblockers
   C. Membrane stabilizing agents
D. Antibiotics
E. Immunotherapy

9. The medicamentous therapy in food allergy includes the followings, except:
   A. H1-histaminoblockers 1st generation
   B. H1-histaminoblockers 2nd generation
   C. Epinefrine
   D. Immune therapy
   E. H2-blockers

10. Choose the recommendation that is not used for food allergy prophylaxis in children:
   A. Rational nutrition of the pregnant woman and breastfeeding
   B. Balanced diet for the mother and the child
   C. Careful choice of the supplemental food
   D. Early supplementation of the child’s diet with fish products
   E. Exclusion from the child’s diet of main allergens

**Multiple choice**

1. Choose the types of skin manifestations in food allergy:
   A. Microbial eczema
   B. Hemorrhagic purpura
   C. Atopic dermatitis
   D. Petechiae and ecchymoses
   E. Urticaria

2. Choose digestive manifestations in children with food allergy:
   A. Nausea
   B. Stomach pain
   C. Diarrhea
   D. Rash, hives, or itchy skin
   E. Shortness of breath

3. Choose the methods for food allergy diagnosis:
   A. Skin prick tests
   B. Elimination diet
   C. Inhalation tests
   D. Spirography
   E. Complete blood count

4. Indicate the main food products that cause food allergy in small children:
   A. Cow’s milk
   B. Eggs
   C. Peanuts
   D. Gluten (found in wheat, barley, rye, and oats)
   E. Rabbit meat

5. Indicate the most acute and severe manifestations of food allergy:
   A. Eczema
   B. Anaphylactic shock
   C. Collapse
   D. Celiac disease
   E. Bronchial asthma exacerbation

6. Enumerate respiratory manifestations in food allergy?
   A. Rhinitis
   B. Laryngitis
   C. Pneumonia
D. Bronchial asthma
E. Wheezing, cough

7. What systems are affected in food allergy?
   A. Skin
   B. Respiratory system
   C. Urinary tract
   D. Digestive tract
   E. Nervous system

8. Indicate instrumental methods of examination in food allergy:
   A. Ultrasonography of internal organs
   B. ECG
   C. Fibrogastroduodenoscopy
   D. Cardiointervalography
   E. Rectoromanoscopy

9. Indicate the laboratory methods of food allergy diagnosis:
   A. Determination of the total serum IgE
   B. Determination of the level of immune complexes
   C. Determination of the IgA, IgM and IgG levels.
   D. Reaction of lymphocyte blasttransformation
   E. Determination of allergen-specific IgE levels

10. Indicate treatment recommendations for children with food allergy:
    A. Hypoallergenic diet
    B. Enterosorbents
    C. Digestive enzymes
    D. Probiotics
    E. Antibiotics

11. Indicate risk factors for food allergy development in a child:
    A. Allergic diseases in family history
    B. Bottle or cow’s milk feeding in first year of life
    C. Breastfeeding in first year of life
    D. Infantile eczema in the first year of life
    E. Absence of the signs of allergy until present

12. Indicate the types of Infant Formulas indicated for the bottle feeding of children with food allergy:
    A. Goat’s milk
    B. Sugar-free acidulated formulas
    C. Sweetened acidulated formulas
    D. Lactose free and hypoallergenic formulas
    E. Cow’s milk

13. Indicate conditions in which steroids must be parenterally administered in a child with food allergy:
    A. Status asthmaticus
    B. Atopic dermatitis
    C. Anaphylactic shock
    D. Allergic gastroenterocolitis
    E. Quincke’s edema

14. Enumerate skin manifestations in food allergy:
    A. Urticaria
    B. Infantile eczema
    C. Strophulus
    D. Atopic dermatitis
15. Indicate treatment recommendations for a child with food allergy in remission:
   A. Enterosorbents
   B. Membrane stabilizing agents
   C. Hypoallergenic diet
   D. Probiotics
   E. H₁ – histaminoblockers

16. Enumerate the medicamentous treatment recommendations for urticaria:
   A. H₂ - histaminoblockers
   B. Parenteral corticosteroids
   C. H₁ - histaminoblockers
   D. Cholagogues and Choleretics
   E. Nonsteroid antiinflammatory drugs

17. Enumerate digestive manifestations in a child with food allergy:
   A. Gastroenteritis
   B. Pylorostenosis
   C. Pancreatic polycystosis
   D. Oral allergy syndrome
   E. Eosinophilic esophagitis

18. The prophylaxis of food allergy includes:
   A. Balanced nutrition of pregnant woman with reduced intake of allergenic food
   B. Cow’s milk feeding of the infant
   C. Careful introducind of complement and supplement for infant feeding
   D. Antibioticotherapy in the viral infections
   E. Non argumented vitaminotherapy