

DOMANDE prova orale del 25/11/2022  
Allegato 1 al verbale n. 4

- 1) Descrivi le tecniche di isolamento per l'allestimento di colture cellulari primarie
- 2) Panel Citofluorimetrico: descrizione e commento
- 3) Quale pacchetto office utilizzeresti per la preparazione di un poster o di una presentazione

- 1) Descrivi la tecnica ELISA
- 2) Panel Citofluorimetrico: descrizione e commento
- 3) Quale programma del pacchetto office permette di fare un'analisi statistica e quali altri programmi conosci al di fuori del pacchetto office

- 1) Descrivi la tecnica di separazione e isolamento dei linfociti B
- 2) Panel Citofluorimetrico: descrizione e commento
- 3) Cosa si intende con il termine "giustificato" in un documento word

The bottom of the page contains four handwritten signatures or initials in black ink. From left to right: a large, stylized signature; a smaller signature; the initials 'SBI'; and the initials 'FE'.

Self Gold  
BLASETTI

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'L' followed by a cursive flourish.

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L'ISPEZIONE POSTALE

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# Autoimmune chronic spontaneous urticaria: What we know and what we do not know



Pavel Kolkhir, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Martin K. Church, PhD, DSc,<sup>b</sup> Karsten Weller, MD,<sup>b</sup> Martin Metz, MD,<sup>b</sup> Oliver Schmetzer, MD,<sup>b</sup> and Marcus Maurer, MD<sup>b</sup> *Moscow, Russia, and Berlin, Germany*

Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) is a mast cell–driven skin disease characterized by the recurrence of transient wheals, angioedema, or both for more than 6 weeks. Autoimmunity is thought to be one of the most frequent causes of CSU. Type I and II autoimmunity (ie, IgE to autoallergens and IgG autoantibodies to IgE or its receptor, respectively) have been implicated in the etiology and pathogenesis of CSU. We analyzed the relevant literature and assessed the existing evidence in support of a role for type I and II autoimmunity in CSU with the help of Hill’s criteria of causality. For each of these criteria (ie, strength of association, consistency, specificity, temporality, biological gradient, plausibility, coherence, experiment, and analogy), we categorized the strength of evidence as “insufficient,” “low,” “moderate,” or “high” and then assigned levels of causality for type I and II autoimmunity in patients with CSU from level 1 (causal relationship) to level 5 (causality not likely). Based on the evidence in support of Hill’s criteria, type I autoimmunity in patients with CSU has level 3 causality (causal relationship suggested), and type II autoimmunity has level 2 causality (causal relationship likely). There are still many aspects of the pathologic mechanisms of CSU that need to be resolved, but it is becoming clear that there are at least 2 distinct pathways, type I and type II autoimmunity, that contribute to the pathogenesis of this complex disease. (*J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2017;139:1772–81.)

**Key words:** *Chronic spontaneous urticaria, autoimmunity, IgE–anti-self, IgG–anti-FcεRI/IgE, causality, Hill’s criteria of causality*

## Abbreviations used

AAb: Autoantibody  
ASST: Autologous serum skin test  
BAT: Basophil activation test  
BP: Bullous pemphigoid  
CSU: Chronic spontaneous urticaria  
dsDNA: Double-stranded DNA  
SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus  
TPO: Thyroperoxidase

Chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) is a mast cell–driven skin disease characterized by the recurrence of transient wheals (hives), angioedema, or both for more than 6 weeks.<sup>1</sup> Several mechanisms have been investigated as possibly contributing to the pathogenesis of CSU, including infections, food intolerance, coagulation cascade, genetic factors, and autoimmunity.<sup>1</sup> Autoimmunity (ie, autoimmune mechanisms of skin mast cell activation) is held to be a frequent underlying cause of CSU. Two types of Gell and Coombs hypersensitivity reactions<sup>2</sup> have been postulated to be relevant in patients with autoimmune CSU.

A type I hypersensitivity to self, also called autoallergy, in which antigens crosslink the IgE on mast cells and basophils to cause release of vasoactive mediators (Fig 1), was first suggested by Rorsman<sup>3</sup> in 1962 to explain urticaria-associated basopenia. A role of autoallergy in urticaria was also postulated from the finding in 1999 of IgE autoantibodies (AABs) against the thyroid microsomal antigen in the serum of a female patient with CSU.<sup>4</sup> This work has been confirmed and extended to propose autoallergy in the pathogenesis of both CSU and chronic inducible urticaria.<sup>5–10</sup>

A Type II hypersensitivity reaction in which antibodies, usually IgG or IgM, bind to antigen on a target cell (Fig 1) was originally postulated after the identification of IgG–AABs against IgE in 3 of 6 patients with CSU.<sup>11</sup> The presence of these AABs was confirmed by Grattan et al<sup>12</sup> in 1991 in patients whose sera induced a wheal-and-flare response when injected intradermally: the autologous serum skin test (ASST). The presence of AABs to the high-affinity receptor for IgE on mast cells and basophils (IgG–anti-FcεRI) in a subset of patients with CSU was reported by the same group 2 years later.<sup>13</sup> In theory, IgG–anti-FcεRI/CD23 AABs that were identified in sera of patients with CSU can also elicit mast cell degranulation through activation of eosinophils, with the consequent release of major basic protein and other mast cell secretagogues (Fig 1).<sup>14</sup>

We assessed the evidence for a role of these 2 forms of autoimmunity in patients with CSU using Hill’s 9 criteria of

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URGENTE

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56 3	1 1 92				
58 3	0 1 92				
56 16	2 1 62				
57 16	4 41 23				

CONGELAMENTO CELLULE Viaso 2

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# TEMA 1

URGENTE

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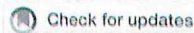
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CONGELAMENTO CELLULE \_\_\_\_\_

Operatore pre-analisi \_\_\_\_\_ Operatore 2° controllo pre-analisi \_\_\_\_\_ Citofluorimetrista \_\_\_\_\_

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# Deciphering imprints of impaired memory B-cell maturation in germinal centers of three patients with common variable immunodeficiency

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Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID), characterized by recurrent infections, low serum class-switched immunoglobulin isotypes, and poor antigen-specific antibody responses, comprises a heterogeneous patient population in terms of clinical presentation and underlying etiology. The diagnosis is regularly associated with a severe decrease of germinal center (GC)-derived B-cell populations in peripheral blood. However, data from B-cell differentiation within GC is limited. We present a multiplex approach combining histology, flow cytometry, and B-cell receptor repertoire analysis of sorted GC B-cell populations allowing the modeling of distinct disturbances in GCs of three CVID patients. Our results reflect pathophysiological heterogeneity underlying the reduced circulating pool of post-GC memory B cells and plasmablasts in the three patients. In patient 1, quantitative and qualitative B-cell development in GCs is relatively normal. In patient 2, irregularly shaped GCs are associated with reduced somatic hypermutation (SHM), antigen selection, and class-switching, while in patient 3, high SHM, impaired antigen selection, and class-switching with large single clones imply increased re-cycling of cells within the irregularly shaped GCs. In the lymph nodes of patients 2 and 3, only limited

URGENTE

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Kappa/Lambda        | <input type="checkbox"/> Linfoprol G/D       | <input type="checkbox"/> attività NK           | <input type="checkbox"/> clonalità B IgVH          |
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<input type="checkbox"/>	BAL Broncoscopista:		/ml						
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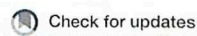
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57	3	5	30	53	LyB NAIVE	68.9%		
56	3	6	11	72	" MARGINAL	26.4%		
55	3	0	3	80	" MEMORY	1.8%		
56	16	9	8	2	" ACTIVATED	10.7%		
57	16	29	6	2	" TRANSITIONAL	0.4%		
					" PLASMOBLASTI	0.1%		

CONGELAMENTO CELLULE \_\_\_\_\_

Operatore pre-analisi \_\_\_\_\_ Operatore 2° controllo pre-analisi \_\_\_\_\_ Citofluorimetrista \_\_\_\_\_

Operatore 2° controllo analisi \_\_\_\_\_ Validatore O3: \_\_\_\_\_ Compilatore scheda \_\_\_\_\_





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# Current clinical spectrum of common variable immunodeficiency in Spain: The multicentric nationwide GTEM-SEMI-CVID registry

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Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) constitutes a heterogenic group of primary immunodeficiency disorders with a wide-ranging clinical spectrum. CVID-associated non-infectious morbidity constitutes a major challenge requiring a full understanding of its pathophysiology and its clinical importance and global variability, especially considering the broad clinical, genetic, and regional heterogeneity of CVID disorders. This work aimed to