

He stated: “A deeper understanding of these processes will be an important step forward in our ability to modulate intestinal immune responses for mucosal vaccine development and the treatment of intestinal pathology”. William Agace enjoys being part of an innovative and serious scientific environment surrounded by talented young people. He will therefore spend the DKK 500,000 (€67,093) grant on personnel and expenses for experiments with micro-array and tiling arrays.

Minister supports research

The award ceremony was held at the Panum Institute in Copenhagen, during which the prize winners each gave a brief lecture. In his speech, the Danish Minister of Health and Prevention emphasized the importance of encouraging research and providing financial support – as the LEO Pharma Research Foundation has done with these awards. The Minister stated: “The research is important for new drugs to be developed for the benefit of patients and society”.

Continuing Medical Education

CME MCQ – Overview of Lupus in Woman:

The following questions are based on the Educational Review in *Forum for Nordic Dermato-Venereology 2008, Vol. 13, No. 4; Filippa Nyberg: Overview of Lupus in Woman.*

1. Autoimmune diseases affect approximately 8% of the population – how many of the affected are women ?
 - A. 38 %
 - B. 48 %
 - C. 58 %
 - D. 68 %
 - E. 78 %
 - F. 88 %
2. Prevention, pregnancy and childbirth:
A common clinical question is whether patients with stable lupus should receive oestrogen-containing contraceptives. Based on a recent publication the author concludes that:
 - A. Contraceptives should be avoided.
 - B. Contraceptives do not increase the risk of flare of disease.
 - D. Oestrogen-containing contraceptives may be beneficial for women with SLE.
 - E. Women with SLE and a contraceptive need should receive a progestin-only pill.
3. Comorbidity should be considered in lupus. Indicate conditions that have been associated with lupus:
 - A. Artherosclerosis.
 - B. Low levels of vitamin D.
 - C. Elevated levels of HPV-16 and abnormal cervical cytology.
 - D. Tuberculosis.
 - E. High blood pressure.

1. E.
2. B.
3. A, B, C, D, and E. Tuberculosis (D) and high blood pressure (E) are not specifically mentioned in the article.

Recommended answers: