Introduction to cGvHD

1. **Which of the following is the primary cause of cGvHD?**
   a) Donor T cells attacking recipient tissues
   b) Recipient immune cells attacking donor graft
   c) Chemotherapy side effects
   d) Infection after transplant

2. **Which of the following is *not* a diagnostic manifestation of cGvHD?**
   a) Lichen planus-like skin changes
   b) Bronchiolitis obliterans
   c) Maculopapular rash
   d) Dry oral mucosa

3. **Which of the following is *not* among the top three most commonly involved organs in cGvHD?**
   a) Skin
   b) Liver
   c) Eyes
   d) Kidneys

4. **What is the estimated incidence of cGvHD in allogeneic transplant recipients?**
   a) 30-70%
   b) 5-10%
   c) 80-90%
   d) Less than 1%

5. **Which immune cells play a key role in the development of cGvHD?**
   a) T cells and B cells
   b) Red blood cells
   c) Platelets
   d) Neutrophils

6. **Which of the following is a key risk factor for developing cGvHD?**
   a) Prior acute GvHD
   b) Young donor age
   c) Use of autologous transplant
   d) Low-dose conditioning regimen

7. **True or False: cGvHD symptoms usually appear within the first 30 days post-transplant.**
   • True
   • False

8. **Which of the following immune pathways plays a major role in cGvHD?**
   a) JAK-STAT signaling
   b) Renin-angiotensin system
   c) Dopamine pathway
   d) Urea cycle

9. **What is the role of B cells in cGvHD?**
   a) Produce autoantibodies that contribute to tissue damage
   b) Suppress immune responses
   c) Repair damaged tissues
   d) Destroy neutrophils

10. **What is the impact of fibrosis on cGvHD progression?**
    a) Leads to irreversible organ damage
    b) Enhances immune tolerance
    c) Decreases inflammation
    d) Helps tissue regeneration

Answer Key

1. a - **Explanation**: cGvHD arises when donor-derived immune cells recognize the recipient's tissues as foreign, leading to inflammation and damage.

2. c - **Explanation**: A maculopapular rash is a hallmark of aGvHD, not cGvHD. In contrast, cGvHD presents with features resembling autoimmune diseases, such as lichen planus-like skin changes, bronchiolitis obliterans (lung involvement), and dry oral mucosa.

3. d - **Explanation**: The most commonly affected organs in cGvHD are the skin, liver, and eyes (including mouth and mucosal surfaces). The kidneys are rarely involved in cGvHD and are not considered a primary target organ.

4. a - **Explanation**: cGvHD develops in 30-70% of patients after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT).

5. a - **Explanation**: Both T cells and B cells contribute to cGvHD by initiating and sustaining immune attacks on recipient tissues.

6. a - **Explanation**: Prior acute GvHD increases the risk of cGvHD, as it indicates early immune system dysregulation.

7. False - **Explanation**: cGvHD typically occurs after 100 days post-transplant and can last for months or years.

8. a - **Explanation**: The JAK-STAT pathway is involved in immune dysregulation in cGvHD, making it a target for therapy.

9. a - **Explanation**: B cells produce autoantibodies, contributing to chronic inflammation and fibrosis in cGvHD.

10. a - **Explanation**: Fibrosis results in tissue scarring, causing progressive and often irreversible organ damage in cGvHD.