

# RHEMATOLOGY

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## 1. ARTHRITIS

1. A 45-year-old woman with long-standing, well-controlled rheumatoid arthritis develops severe pain and swelling in the left elbow over 2 days. She is not sexually active. Arthrocentesis reveals cloudy fluid. Synovial fluid analysis reveals greater than 100,000 cells/mL; 98% of these are PMNs. What is the most likely organism to cause this scenario?

- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c. Escherichia coli
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

2. A long standing rheumatoid arthritis patient presented with history of recurrent sore throat. Examination showed splenomegally. His labs are as follow. HB 9 gm/dl, TLC 3000/cubic mm, Platelets 50,000, what is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Behcet's syndrome
- b. Felty's syndrome
- c. Kaplan's syndrome
- d. Reiter's syndrome
- e. Shorgren's syndrome

3. 55 year old diabetic lady presented with three months history of right shoulder pain and almost completed loss of shoulder movement including rotation. Which of the following is not a treatment option?

- a. High doses of NSAIDs
- b. Intra articular injections of local anaesthetic
- c. Systemic steroids
- d. Intra articular injections of local steroid
- e. Arthroscopic release

Q.4. A 27 year old young man is having ankylosing spondylitis. All are possible regarding him except?

- a. Backache is more in morning
- b. Can have aortic regurgitation
- c. Can have uveitis
- d. Can have apical fibrosis
- e. Can't have extra-articular symptoms

Q.5. A 40 year old lady has bilateral symmetrical arthritis of small joints of hand with morning stiffness. Which is the most diagnostic serological marker for this patient?

a. ANA	b. ANCA
c. ACE level	
d. Serum Uric acid	e. Anti-CCP

6. A 30 Year old man presented with pain and swelling of small joints of hand with morning stiffness for last 2 months. What are most suitable sets of investigations for diagnosis?

- a. actor, x-ray hand, FBC
- b. RA factor, Anti-CCP, x-ray hand
- c. RA factor, CRP, ESR
- d. my hand, CRP, uric acid level
- e. Anti-CCP, ESR, FBC,

7. A 20 year old tennis player with redness of left eye was referred from ophthalmology OPD for work up of backache. O/E he is having difficulty in bending forward and aortic regurgitation murmur. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Reactive arthritis
- b. Ankylosing spondylitis
- c. Rheumatoid arthritis
- d. Psoriatic arthritis
- e. Gout

8. A 35 years old man presented with chronic backache, eye redness and pain behind left ankle. Which of the following is most likely to be positive?

- a. HLA-B 25
- b. HLA-B 30
- c. HLA-B27
- d. HLA-DRQ
- e. HLA-BR6

9. A 25-years-old man has been referred to theumatology clinic with multiple painful stiff joints and uveitis. He also complains of ulcers on his penis and mouth. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b. Systemic Sclerosis
- c. SLE
- d. Reiter's Syndrome
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

10. A 54-years-old woman presents to her GP with swollen painful hands and feet, which are stiffer in the mornings. On examination, there are signs of ulnar deviation and subluxation at the metacarpophalangeal (MCP. joints. Which disease the patient is suffering from?

- a. SLE
- b. Osteomyelitis
- c. Kheumatoid Arthritis
- d. Osteoarthritis
- e. Gout

11. A 40-year-old woman has seropositive rheumatoid arthritis. Six months ago, she had several hours of morning stiffness despite optimal salicylate therapy, and gold therapy was begun. Although other joints have improved substantially, she has had persisting synovitis in the dor-sum of the right wrist. Four weeks ago, synovial fluid from the right wrist revealed 8000 white blood cells/mm<sup>3</sup>. Cultures for bacteria, mycobacteria, and fungi showed no growth. Physical examination now shows boggy synovial swelling over the right wrist, unchanged over four weeks.

Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

- a. Continue the current regimen
- b. Continue current regimen and inject the right wrist with triamcinolone
- c. Discontinue gold and begin penicillamine
- d. Perform a biopsy of the synovium of the right wrist
- e. Discontinue gold and start methotrexate

## 2. OSTEOPOROSIS / OSTEOMALACIA

1. A 35 years old female presented with pain in lower back and thigh area of 4 months duration, which is gradually increasing in intensity. She has also difficulty in climbing stairs. On examination she had wedging gait and proximal muscle weakness. Gluteal and thigh muscles were tender. Investigation showed low calcium, low phosphate and high alkaline phosphatase. X-ray of the pelvis showed osteopenia. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- a. Fibromyalgia
- b. Hypothyroidism
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Osteomalacia
- e. Polymyositis

Q. 2. 37 year old Afghani lactating mother multi parous presented with difficulty in getting up from sitting position. What is the most like diagnosis?

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Fibromyalgia
- c. SLE
- d. Osteomalacia
- e. Osteoarthritis

## 3. VASCULITIS

1. A 78 years old man presents with a 2-month history of fever and intermittent abdominal pain. He develops peritoneal signs and at laparotomy is found to have an area of infarcted bowel. Biopsy shows inflammation of small to medium-sized muscular arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Temporal arteritis
- b. Wegener granulomatosis
- c. Takayasu arteritis
- d. Polyarteritis nodosa
- e. Henoch-Schonlein purpura

2. An elderly male presents with pain in his shoulders and hips. Temporal arteries are tender to palpation. ESR is 105 mm/L. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis
- b. Temporal arteritis
- c. Wegener granulomatosis
- d. Takayasu arteritis
- e. Polyarteritis nodosa

3. A 45 years old man has wheezing for several weeks and now presents with severe tingling of the hands and feet. There is wasting of the intrinsic muscles of the hands and loss of sensation in the feet. WBC is 13,000 with 28% eosinophils. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Churg-Strauss syndrome
- b. Wegener granulomatosis
- c. Takayasu arteritis
- d. Polyarteritis nodosa
- e. Henoch-Schonlein purpura

4. A 50 years old male presented with a 6 months history of early morning stiffness of small joints of both hands. On examination he has symmetrical small joint arthritis. His RAF and anti CCP Abs are positive. He is diagnosed as a case of Rheumatoid arthritis and started on Leflunamide and Methotrexate. Two months later he presents with epistaxis and with a sore throat. Examination is unremarkable. Rb = 7g / d \* | TLC=800/cmm, DLC= Neutrophils = 25% and Lymphocytes = 65% Eosinophils = 5% and = 5% 1 Platelet count = 2560 / c \* mm. What is likely to have happened?

- a. Leflunamide induced bone marrow suppression
- b. Methotrexate induced bone marrow suppression
- c. Felty's syndrome
- d. Anemia of chronic disease
- e. Folate deficiency secondary to methotrexate

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- a. Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis
- b. Temporal arteritis
- c. Wegener Granulomatosis
- d. Takayasu arteritis
- e. Polyarteritis Nodosa

6. A 60 years old woman presents to medical OPD with history of fatigue, pain and stiffness in proximal muscles of both upper and lower limbs. She also reports headache in temporal area. His vision has deteriorated in her left eye for the last 2 weeks. ESR 50 mm 1st hour, CRP is elevated, rheumatoid factor is negative. Which of the following drug should be started immediately to this patient?

- a. IV immunoglobuline
- b. NSAID
- c. Plasmaphareses
- d. Prednisilone
- e. Sulphasalazina

7. A 20 year old man complains of urethral discharge and lesions on his palms and penis. He also complains of itchy eyes and pain in his right knee. On examination you note crusty scaling papules on his palms and glans penis. Subungual cornified material is seen but no nail pitting. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Gonorrhea infection
- b. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- c. Behcet's syndrome
- d. Chlamydia infection
- e. Psoriasis

8. Which of the following is most likely to be observed in a patient with mixed essential cryoglobulinemia?

- a. Glomerulonephritis
- b. Palpable purpura
- c. Cold intolerance
- d. Evidence of prior hepatitis B infection
- e. Normal serum complement levels

9. Each of the following is characteristic of Behcet's disease EXCEPT

- meningoencephalitis
- erosive arthritis
- mucosal ulceration of the ileum
- recurrent thrombophlebitis
- painless vaginal ulcers

74. A 78 years old man presents with a 2-month history of fever and intermittent abdominal pain. He develops peritoneal signs and at laparotomy is found to have an area of infarcted bowel. Biopsy shows inflammation of small to medium-sized muscular arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Temporal arteritis
- Wegener granulomatosis
- Takayasu arteritis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Henoch-Schonlein purpura

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11. A 45 years old man has wheezing for several weeks and now presents with severe tingling of the hands and feet. There is wasting of the intrinsic muscles of the hands and loss of sensation in the feet. WBC is 13,000 with 28% eosinophils. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Churg-Strauss syndrome
- Wegener granulomatosis
- Takayasu arteritis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Henoch-Schonlein purpura

12. A 20 years old woman competitive swimmer notes that her arms now ache after swimming one or two laps and she is unable to continue. She has had night sweats and 10-lb weight loss. Pulses in the upper extremity are difficult to palpate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Churg-Strauss syndrome
- Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Takayasu arteritis
- Wegener granulomatosis

#### 4. GOUT ARTHRITIS

1. A 76-year-old man has a severely painful left ankle. It has come on rapidly over the last 3 days such that he can no longer put weight on it. He has hypertension and says he has been started on a thiazide diuretic within the last 3 months. His foot is very swollen and erythematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Gout
- Osteoarthritis
- Pseudo-gout
- Reactive arthritis
- Septic arthritis

2. A 30 year old woman has a painful and swollen right ankle. It has developed gradually over the last week or so. She has suffered flare-ups of the same joint at regular intervals over the last 18 months. The first attack occurred within a month of a urinary tract infection, but otherwise she has remained well. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Gout
- Osteoarthritis
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Reactive arthritis
- Septic arthritis

3. A 45 years old woman with long standing well controlled rheumatoid arthritis develops severe pain and swelling in the left elbow over 2 days. She is not sexually active. Arthrocentesis reveals cloudy fluid.

Synovial fluid analysis reveals greater than 10,000 cell/mL, 98% of these are PMNs. What is the most likely organism to cause this scenario?

- a. Streptococcus pneumonia
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c. Escherichia coli
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

4. A 65 year old man develops the onset of severe knee pain over 24hours. The knee is red, swollen and tender. The patient does not have fever or systemic symptoms. He has a history of diabetes mellitus and cardiomyopathy. Definitive diagnosis is best made by which of the following?

- a. Serum uric acid
- b. Serum calcium
- c. Arthrocentesis and identification of positively birefringent rhomboid crystals
- d. Rheumatoid factor
- e. ANA

5. A 76 years old man has a severely painful left ankle. It has come on rapidly over the last 3 days such that he can no longer put weight on it. He has hypertension and says he has been started on a thiazide diuretic within the last 3 months. His foot is very swollen and erythematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Gout
- b. Osteoarthritis
- c. Pseudo gout
- d. Reactive arthritis
- e. Septic arthritis

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- a. Gout

- b. Osteoarthritis
- c. Pseudo gout
- d. Reactive arthritis
- e. Septic arthritis

7. A 35 years old man presented to medical OPD with swelling and pain in right joint of 1 week duration. He had history of dysentery 3 weeks ago. His eyes were also congested and the right knee joint was swollen and tender. ESR was 45mm 1st hour. Rheumatoid factor was negative. Urine RE showed mucoid thread. What is the most likely diagnosis

- a. Ankylosing spondylitis
- b. Osteo arthritis
- c. Psoritic arthritis
- d. Reactive arthritis
- e. Septic arthritis

8. A 30 years old man presented to medical OPD with a swelling and pain in right big toe and right ankle joint of 5 days durations. He was on anti T.B drugs for pulmonary kock started 3 months ago. Examination showed swelling of right ankle and right big toe. His ESR was 40 mm 1st hour. Rheumatoid factor was negative. Uric acid 8.5 mg/dl, HB 10.4 g/dl, TLC 11500. Which of the following drug have caused his joint problems?

- a. Ethambuto
- b. Isoniazide
- c. Pyrazinamide
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Streptomycine

9. A 30 years old male presented with sudden onset pain, swelling and redness of left knee joint. There is no history of trauma, eye redness or dysuria. His synovial fluid analysis is follow. TLC 80,000 (70% neutrophils, 30% Lymphocytes, protein 3gm/dl. What is the most probable diagnosis

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis

- c. Gout
- d. Hemochromatosis
- e. Septic arthritis

10. A 47 years old diabetic presented with one day history of right knee pain and swelling. On examination right knee swollen hot and tender. Which of the following will be the definitive diagnostic investigation of choice in this patient?

- a. X ray knee
- b. Blood culture
- c. Joint aspiration
- d. Total leucytic count
- e. Serum uric acid

11. What is the investigation of choice for a 50 year old business man who presented with pain, redness and swelling of left first metatarsophalangeal joint in the morning. He attended a wedding ceremony last. He is afebrile and normoglycemic.

- a. x-ray left foot
- b. RA factor
- c. Blood culture
- d. Polarize light microscopy of synovial fluid
- e. Serum uric acid level

12. A 72-year-old man presents with an acutely painful right knee. On examination, he had a temperature of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a hot, swollen tight, knee. Of relevance amongst his investigations, was his white cell count which was  $12.6 \times 10^9/\text{L}$  and a knee X-ray revealed reduced joint space and calcification of the articular cartilage. Culture of aspirated fluid revealed no growth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Gout
- b. Psoriatic monoarthropathy
- c. Pseudogout
- d. Rheumatoid arthritis
- e. Septic arthritis

13. A 22 year old fit and well man presents to his GP with a 2 days history of left ankle pain and swelling. He has no history of trauma and is generally well in

himself. He had diarrhoea for 2 days while on holiday in Chitral 3 weeks ago. On examination Temp= $98^{\circ}\text{F}$ , BP  $120/80 \text{ mm Hg}$ . General and systemic examination was unremarkable. Musculoskeletal examination reveals a tender, swollen left ankle.

- a. Reactive arthritis
- b. Ankylosing spondylitis
- c. Psoriatic arthritis
- d. Gout
- e. Rheumatoid arthritis

14. A 55 years old woman with a history of type 2 diabetes presents with right shoulder pain. On examination, there are restricted passive movements of right shoulder in all directions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Adhesive capsulitis
- c. Avascular necrosis
- d. Diabetic amyotrophy
- e. Brachial neuritis

15. A 60 years old female has pain and stiffness in her right hip joint and long standing pain of both knees. Pain is not severe in the morning but increases as the day progresses. She has noticed some nodules in her hands. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b. Osteoarthritis
- c. Gout
- d. Pseudogout
- e. Multiple myeloma

16. A 55-years-old man presents to A&E with fever and an exquisitely painful right knee. On examination his right knee is red, hot and swollen. Purulent fluid is aspirated from the joint. Which disease the patient is suffering from?

- a. Septic Arthritis
- b. Osteomyelitis
- c. Gout
- d. Osteoarthritis
- e. Psuedogout

17. A 55 years old man presents to A&E with fever and an exquisitely painful right knee. On examination his right knee is red, hot and swollen. Purulent fluid is aspirated from the joint. What can be the diagnosis out of the following options:-

- a. Septic Arthritis
- b. Osteomyelitis
- c. Psuedogout
- d. Osteoarthritis
- e. Gout

18. A 64 years old patient who has recently started on medication for hypertension presents with a very painful, hot, swollen metatarsophalangeal joint.

What can be the diagnosis:-

- a. Septic Arthritis
- b. Osteomyelitis
- c. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- d. Osteoarthritis
- e. Gout

19. A 28-year-old man has an eight-month history of pain and swelling of the right knee without antecedent trauma. Arthrocentesis on three separate occasions yielded bloody, nonclotting synovial fluid; white blood cell count was less than 1000/mm<sup>3</sup>. Cultures of synovial fluid for bacteria, fungi, and mycobacteria showed no growth. The patient is otherwise well and has no history of a bleeding diathesis. Physical examination now shows a moderately swollen right knee which is not tender, the examination is otherwise normal. The knee is stable and has a nearly full range of motion. Which of the following is most likely to be of value in establishing a diagnosis?

- a. Arthrogram of the right knee
- b. Tuberculin skin test
- c. Test for HLA-B27
- d. Determination of bleeding time
- e. Determination of partial thromboplastin time

20. Tl A 70 year-old man complains of fever and pain in his left knee. Several days previously he suffered an adousion of his knee while working in his garage. The knee is red, warm and swollen. An arthrocentesis is performed, which shows 200,000 leukocytes/ $\mu$ l and a glucose of 20 mg/dL. No crystals are noted. Which of the following is the most important next step?

- a. Gram stain and culture of joint fluid
- b. Urethral culture
- c. Uric acid level

- d. Antinuclear antibody
- e. Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody

21. A 45-year-old woman with long-standing, well-controlled theumatoid arthritis develops severe pain and swelling in the left elbow over 2 days. She is not sexually active. Arthrocentesis reveals cloudy fluid. Synovial fluid analysis reveals greater than 100,000 cells/mL; 95% of these are PMNs. What is the most likely organism to cause this scenario?

- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c. Escherichia coli
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

22. A 63-year-old man develops the onset of severe knee pain over 24 hours. The knee is red, swollen and mder. The patient does not have fever or systemic symptoms. He has a history of diabetes meilitus and cardumyopathy. Definitive diagnosis is best made by which of the following?

- a. Serum uric acid
- b. Serum calcium
- c. Arthrocentesis and identification of positively birefringent theenbojd crystals
- d. Rheumatoid factor
- e. ANA

#### 5. CONNECTIVE TISSUE DX

1. A 30 years old patient presented with 2 months history of aches and pains involving her small joints of the hands. She has also noticed that sun exposure tends to irritate her. On examination she is malar rash. Her urine R/E show albumin =++, sugar nil, RBC casts ++. Which test will accurately diagnose the condition?

- a. ANA
- b. Anti RNP abs
- c. Anti ds DNA
- d. Anti SCL-70 abs
- e. Anti histone abs

2. A 45 years old female presented with a one month history of cough that is productive at times and dry at other times. History of Raynaud's phenomenon is also there. On examination, he has finger clubbing and auscultation of the chest reveals fine end inspiratory crackles bilaterally. CXR shows bilateral reticulonodular shadows. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Extrinsic Allergic alveolitis
- b. Asbestosis
- c. Interstitial lung disease
- d. Pneumoconiosis
- e. Systemic sclerosis

3. A 30 years old patient presented with 2 months history of aches and pains involving her small joints of the hands. She has also noticed that sun exposure tends to irritate her. On examination she has malar rash. Her urine R/E shows albumin=+++, sugar Nil, RBC casts=+++. Which test will accurately diagnose the condition?

- a. ANA
- b. Anti RNP Abs
- c. Anti ds DNA
- d. Anti SCL-70 Abs
- e. Anti histone Abs

4. A 70 years old woman presents with recurrent episodes of parotid swelling. She complains of difficulty in talking and speaking and her eyes feel gritty on waking in the morning. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- a. C1 esterase deficiency
- b. Chron's disease
- c. Mumps
- d. Sarcoidosis
- e. Sjogrens syndrome

5. A 38 years old female presents with history of arthrogliia and painful oral ulcer. On examination she had baldness and butterfly rash on face. Urine RE showed RBC 20-30/HPE, pus cells 15/HPE, albumin++

an granular cast. Which of the following test is most specific for the diagnosis?

- a. Anti double standard DNA
- b. ANF
- c. CRP
- d. ESR
- e. Rheumatoid factor

Q.6. A 30 Year old man presented with 8 months history recurrent uveitis low back pain and stiffness especially tady morning. In examination the schoben test is positive. Which of the following is not in diagnostic criteria?

- a. HLA-B27
- b. Morning stiffness> min
- c. Improvement of back pain with exercise but not rest
- d. Awakening because of back pain during second half of the night only
- e. 21 Alternating buttock pain

7. An 11 Year old boy presented with 2 weeks history of increasing generalized body swelling and facial puffiness. his B.P of 90/70 mm Hg, pitting edema Urine R/E shows 4+ albumin, urea and creatinine and tlectrolyte are normal What's the best appropriate therapy for this patient.

- a. Azathioprine
- b. Cyclosporine
- c. Peritoneal Dialysis
- d. Prednisolone 1mg/kg/day
- e. Observe for the Next 3 weeks only

8. A 33 year old Patient with SLE presented with Increasing pedal edema and hypertension. Urine R/E shows 2+ Albumin which serological marker would you advice to predict renal Involvement in this patient?

- a. ANA-
- b. dS-DNA
- c. Compliment Levels
- d. Urine for R.B.C cast
- e. Anti RO Antibodies

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Q.9. A 42 Year old patient with SLE gives birth to a child with complete heart block. Which of the following serological marker would be positive in mother?

- a. Anti-Ra
- b. Anti-Jo
- c. Anti-Ro
- d. Anti-SCL 70
- e. Anti-RNP

10. A 26 year old lady has SLE. All are true regarding her except?

- a. Nephropathy
- b. Facial rash
- c. Alopecia
- d. Hirsutism
- e. Photosensitivity

11. Which of the following drugs is most likely to cause systemic lupus-like syndrome?

- a. Baclofen
- b. Isoniazid
- c. Methotrexate
- d. Procainamide
- e. Sulfasalazine

12. A 25 year old woman with chronic dry cough presents to the medical unit with a 2 weeks history of swollen ankles and a rash on her legs. On examination, she has bilateral ankle effusions and erythematous tender nodules on her shins. CXR is showing bilateral lymphadenopathy. Which investigation is most useful to aid your diagnosis?

- a. Sputum AFB
- b. Reactive protein
- c. Pulmonary function tests
- d. Rheumatoid factor
- e. Serum ACE level

13. A 45-years-old woman complains of cold numb fingers and difficulty in swallowing. On examination she has tight skin, thickening of the fingers and telangiectasia. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b. Systemic Sclerosis
- c. Sjogren's Syndrome
- d. Reiter's Syndrome
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

14. A 45-years-old woman presents with dryness in the eyes and mouth. Her Schirmer's test is positive. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Primary Raynaud's disease
- b. Systemic Sclerosis
- c. Sjogren's Syndrome
- d. Reiter's Syndrome
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

15. Which is the drug of choice for a 65 years old woman suffering from polymyalgia rheumatica?

- a. Methotrexate
- b. Allopurinol
- c. Oral prednisolone
- d. Fusidic Acid
- e. Exercise and physiotherapy

16. A 45-year-old woman complains of cold numb fingers and difficulty in swallowing. On examination she has tight skin, thickening of the fingers and telangiectasia. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b. Systemic Sclerosis
- c. Sjogren's Syndrome
- d. Reiter's Syndrome
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

17. The most useful initial screening test for SLE is:

- a. Anti-ds DNA antibody
- b. Anti-nuclear antibody
- c. Anti-cardiolipin antibody
- d. C3 and C4 levels
- e. CRP

18. Each of the following is a roentgenographic feature of chondrocalcinosis EXCEPT

- a. linear calcification of the symphysis pubis
- b. narrowing of the radiocarpal joint
- c. juxta-articular demineralization
- d. knee involvement restricted to the patellofemoral compartment
- e. osteophytosis

19. You are asked to see a 35-year-old man who developed proximal muscle weakness four months ago, associated with marked elevations in muscle enzymes. A muscle biopsy was consistent with

polymyositis. Prednisone, 60 mg daily, was prescribed, and over the next six weeks all muscle enzymes became normal. Initially there was a substantial improvement in strength. Over the past two months, however, the proximal muscle weakness has become progressively worse despite continuation of prednisone. Muscle enzymes have stayed normal. On physical examination, the patient has a cushingoid appearance; there is significant proximal muscle weakness, particularly of the lower extremities. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

- a. Decrease the prednisone dose to 40 mg daily
- b. Continue prednisone, 60 mg daily, and begin azathioprine, 2 mg/kg/day
- c. Continue prednisone, 60 mg daily, and begin methotrexate, 10 mg orally every week
- d. Increase the prednisone dose to 80 mg daily
- e. Continue prednisone, 60 mg daily, and begin cyclophosphamide 2 rug/kg/day

#### 6. MIX

1. A 52-year-old man has a five years history of intermittent wrist pain and swelling, as well as lower back pain and stiffness. He presents with the complaint of diarrhea and weight loss for the past 3 months. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hemochromatosis
- b. Hemophilia
- c. Charcot arthropathy
- d. Reactive arthritis (Reiter syndrome)
- e. Whipple disease

2. A 52 years old man has a five years history of intermittent wrist pain and swelling, as well as lower back pain and stiffness: He presents with the complaint of diarrhea and weight loss for the past 3 months. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hemochromatosis
- b. Haemophilia
- c. Charcot arthropathy
- d. Reactive arthritis (reiter syndrome)
- e. Whipple disease

3. A 16 years old female presented to medical OPD with history of pain abdomen and in her right knee joint. On examination right knee was swollen and tender. She had palpable rash over buttock and thigh area. Urine RE showed RBC 18-20/HPE, albumin+ and granular cast. IgA antibody was detected in the blood vessel wall.

What is the most probable diagnosis in this case?

- a. Churgstrausvasculitis
- b. Henochschonlen's spurpura
- c. Polyarteritisnodosa
- d. Temporal arthritis
- e. SLE

4. 40 years old lady presents with diffuse muscle pain & weakness. She is being treated for hypertension & dyslipidaemia. Her creatinine phosphokinase (CPK) is 400 IU/L (normal <170 IU/L), which of the following drug is most likely to have caused this.

- a. Atenolol
- b. Captopril
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Nifidifine
- e. Samvastatin

5. A 35 years old man patient of scleroderma presented with difficulty in swallowing. Which of the following is most appropriate test at this stage?

- a- CT-chest
- b- Endoscopy
- c- X-ray chest
- d- Barium swallow
- e- Ultrasound abdomen

6. A 45 year old man patient of sjogren syndrome presented with enlarged left cervical lymph node. Which is the most likely neoplasm responsible for this presentation?

- a- Gastric carcinoma
- b- Lymphoma
- c- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- d- Chronic myeloid leukemia
- e- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

**RHEMATOLOGY**

7. A 60-year-old woman presents with constant backache. Her ESR and serum calcium are markedly elevated. Which of the following diseases best explain these two lab investigations?

- a. Spinal Stenosis
- b. Ankylosing Spondylitis
- c. Multiple myeloma
- d. Polymyalgia Rheumatica
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

8. A 66 years old man was assessed for total right knee joint replacement. Following are the results. RBS=200 mg/dl, ALT=72ul, Bilirubin=1.8mg/dl, s.calcium=11mg/dl, Serum Ferritin=290nmol (6-120mmol/L. Transferrin saturation=98%, X-rays show advanced degenerative changes. What is the likely diagnosis?

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Calcium pyrophosphate arthropathy
- c. Chronic neuropathic arthritis
- d. Osteoarthritis
- e. Hemochromatosis

**ANSWER KEY**

**1. ARTHRITIS**

1.D	2.B	3.B	4.E	5.E	6.B
7.B	8.C	9.D	10.C	11.B	

**2. OSTEOPOROSIS / OSTEOMALACIA**

1.D	2.D
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**3. VASCULITIS**

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B
6.D	7.C	8.B	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.D		

**4. GOUT / ARTHRITIS**

1.A	2.D	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.D
7.D	8.C	9.E	10.C	11.D	12.C
13.A	14.B	15.B	16.A	17.A	18.E
19.A	20.A	21.D	22.C		

**5. CONNECTIVE TISSUE DX**

1.C	2.E	3.C	4.E	5.A
6.A	7.D	8.C	9.C	10.D
11.D	12.E	13.C	14.C	15.C
16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	

**6. MIX**

1.E	2.E	3.B	4.E
5.D	6.B	7.C	8.E