



**1. All of the following is correct regarding rheumatoid arthritis except.....:**

- A. It is an autoimmune, chronic and progressive inflammatory disease
- B. It mainly affects small joints
- C. Joint affection is asymmetrical
- D. There are articular and extra-articular manifestations

**2. Articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis include.....?**

- A. Painful joints
- B. Morning joint stiffness
- C. Swollen joints with limited mobility
- D. All of the above

**3. Which of the following is used to diagnose rheumatoid arthritis.....**

- A. Anti CCP antibodies
- B. Anti ds DNA
- C. Anti Smooth muscle
- D. Anti Ro

**4. Regarding RA which of the following is correct .....**

- A. CRP & ESR are normal
- B. Rheumatoid factor is present in 80% of patients
- C. Joint X-ray is normal
- D. All of the above

**5. In case of RA, joint x-ray shows.....**

- A. Joint space narrowing.
- B. Subchondral bone sclerosis.
- C. Joint swelling and bony erosions
- D. Osteophytes

1. C

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. C



**6. Aim of drug treatment in RA is.....:**

- A. Reduce pain, and stiffness
- B. Improve joint mobility
- C. Prevent chronic deformity by stopping the inflammation
- D. All of the above

**7. Which of the following is used as a bridge therapy in the treatment of RA.....**

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Corticosteroids
- C. Leflunomide
- D. Hydroxychloroquine

**8. Which of the following provide symptomatic relief but doesn't prevent joint damage in RA?**

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Leflunomide
- C. NSAIDs
- D. Hydroxychloroquine

**9. Regarding DMARDs which of the following is correct .....**

- A. They suppress the proliferation & activity of lymphocytes and macrophages.
- B. Onset of action is immediate
- C. They relieve symptoms but don't affect disease progression
- D. One DMARD is only used whatever the disease severity

**10. DMARDs should be started within.....of symptom onset?**

- A. 3 weeks
- B. 1 month
- C. 2 months
- D. 3 months

6. D

7. B

8. C

9. A

10. D



**11. The first line DMARD is .....:**

- A. Leflunomide
- B. Methotrexate
- C. Hydroxychloroquine
- D. Sulphasalazine

**12. Methotrexate is .....?**

- A. Folic acid antagonist
- B. Anti-malarial drug
- C. Bactericidal antibiotic
- D. Beta-2 receptor agonist

**13. Which of the following can be used to reverse toxic effects of methotrexate .....**

- A. Protamine sulphate
- B. Levetiracetam
- C. Leucovorin
- D. Levocetirizine

**14. Adverse effects of methotrexate include all of the following except..... ?**

- A. Myelosuppression
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Acute pneumonia-like syndrome
- D. Retinopathy

**15. Which of the following can be used as an alternative to methotrexate for the first-line management of RA?**

- A. Leflunomide
- B. Hydroxychloroquine
- C. Sulphasalazine
- D. Cyclosporine

11.B

12.A

13.C

14.D

15.A

**16. Leflunomide inhibits.....?**

- A. Dihydrofolate reductase enzyme
- B. Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase enzyme
- C. Succinic dehydrogenase enzyme
- D. HMG COA reductase enzyme

**17. Which of the following DMARDs can be used in pregnancy .....**

- A. Leflunomide
- B. Methotrexate
- C. Hydroxychloroquine
- D. All of the above

**18. Adverse effects of leflunomide include.....?**

- A. Nausea & diarrhea
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Reversible alopecia & rash
- D. All of the above

**19. Routine eye fundus examination should be done when using.....**

- A. Hydroxychloroquine
- B. Leflunomide
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Sulphasalazine

**20. Monitoring liver functions is essential when using.....?**

- A. Hydroxychloroquine
- B. Abatacept
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Sulphasalazine

16. B

17. C

18. D

19. A

20. C



**21. Which of the following DMARDs shouldn't be used in G6PD deficiency anemia.....:**

- A. Hydroxychloroquine
- B. Leflunomide
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Cyclosporine

**22. The most disturbing toxic effect of hydroxychloroquine is.....**

- A. Skin discoloration & rash
- B. Hemolysis in G6PD deficiency
- C. Corneal deposits & Retinopathy
- D. Hepatotoxicity

**23. Which of the following DMARDs is nephrotoxic ....**

- A. Sulphasalazine
- B. Cyclosporine
- C. Hydroxychloroquine
- D. Leflunomide

**24. The DMARD that can also be used as an anti-malarial drug is.....**

- A. Sulphasalazine
- B. Cyclosporine
- C. Hydroxychloroquine
- D. Leflunomide

**25. Which of the following DMARDs is a prodrug that is cleaved by gut bacteria .....**

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Cyclosporine
- C. Leflunomide
- D. Sulphasalazine

21.A	22.C	23.B	24.C	25.D
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**26.....is thought to be the principal anti-rheumatic agent?**

- A. Sulphapyridine
- B. Methotrexate
- C. Cyclosporine
- D. Leflunomide

**27. Adverse reactions of sulphasalazine include all of the following except.....**

- A. Nausea and vomiting,
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Myelosuppression
- D. Hemolysis in G6PD deficiency

**28. Which of the following DMARDs is a calcineurin inhibitor.....?**

- A. Sulphapyridine
- B. Methotrexate
- C. Cyclosporine
- D. Leflunomide

**29. Adverse effects of cyclosporine include all of the following except.....**

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Gingival Hyperplasia
- D. Alopecia

**30. Which of the following is a biologic DMARD.....?**

- A. Sulphapyridine
- B. Abatacept
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Cyclosporine





**31. Which of the following is an inhibitor of IL-1 .....**

- A. Anakinra
- B. Etanercept
- C. Tocilizumab
- D. Infliximab

**32. Tocilizumab is an inhibitor of .....**

- A. TNF-alpha
- B. TNF-beta
- C. IL-6
- D. IL-12

**33. Regarding biologic DMARDs which of the following is correct.....?**

- A. They are antibodies and antibody fusion proteins that inhibit the action of cytokines
- B. Each have a stronger effect than methotrexate
- C. They are administered S.C or IV
- D. All of the above

**34. All of the following are inhibitors of TNF-alpha except .....**

- A. Infliximab,
- B. Abatacept
- C. Etanercept
- D. Adalimumab

**35. Abatacept is.....**

- A. TNF-beta inhibitor
- B. IL-12 inhibitor
- C. Selective costimulation inhibitor
- D. JAK inhibitor

31. A	32. C	33. D	34. B	35. C
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**36. Which of the following is a Janus kinase inhibitor.....?**

- A. Anakinra
- B. Tofacitinib
- C. Tocilizumab
- D. Infliximab

**37. Rituximab is.....**

- A. CD80/86 inhibitor
- B. IL-6 inhibitor
- C. CD20 inhibitor
- D. IL-1 inhibitor

**38. Which of the following is a disease modifying drug for rheumatoid arthritis.....?**

- A. Etanercept
- B. Indomethacin
- C. Celecoxib
- D. Diclofenac

**39. Contraindications of TNF-alpha inhibitors include all of the following except.....**

- A. Acute and chronic infections
- B. Class III or IV heart failure
- C. Demyelinating disorders
- D. Pregnancy

**40. Side effects of TNF-alpha inhibitors include.....**

- A. Injection/infusion-related reactions
- B. Infections
- C. Increased risk of lymphoma
- D. All of the above

36. B	37. C	38. A	39. D	40. D
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