



MCQ's

Directions: For each of the questions below tick the most appropriate answer(s).

1. Ocular Behcet's disease was found to be more associated with
 - a) HLA-B₅₁
 - b) HLA-BW₅₁
 - c) HLA-B₅
 - d) HLA-B₁₂
 - e) HLA-B₂₇
2. The major criteria for diagnosis of Behcet's disease include
 - a) Oral ulceration
 - b) Central nervous system lesion
 - c) Genital ulceration
 - d) Skin pathergy
 - e) Cardiopulmonary lesions
 - f) Eye lesions
 - g) Skin lesions
3. The diagnosis of complete Behcet's disease requires the following criteria
 - a) recurrent oral ulcers plus 2 major criteria
 - b) 2 major and 2 minor criteria
 - c) 4 major criteria
 - d) One major criterion plus 2 minor
4. The main treatment of Behcet's disease includes
 - a) Iontophoreses
 - b) Immunosuppressive drugs and steroids
 - c) Interferon alpha 2 b
 - d) Photopheresis
 - e) Colchicine
 - f) Thalidomide
5. Chronic recurrent aphthous ulcers
 - a) Affect 10% of normal population
 - b) Affect 2% of normal population
 - c) May be associated with iron, folate or B₁₂ deficiency
 - d) May be associated with coeliac disease

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- e) are the presenting sign of Behcet's disease in 25-75% of patient
6. Which of the following statements about Behcet's disease is True (T) or False (F)
 - a) Oral ulceration is the least common sign of Behcet's disease in children
 - b) Henoch Schoenlein purpura may represent a flare up of Behcet's disease
 - c) Genital ulcers are the presenting sign of Behcet's disease in 27% of patients
 - d) Herpes simplex virus genome was found in T lymphocytes from patients with Behcet's disease
 - e) The environmental antigens which sensitize T cells in Behcet's disease have similar structure to Heat Shock Proteins
 - f) Autoantigens in Behcet's disease do not have a heat shock protein like structure
 - g) Autoantibodies to oral mucosa were found in 70-80% of Behcet's disease patients
 - h) C₃ and C₄ are increased in active stage of Behcet's disease) HLA B₅₁ is associated with neutrophil hyperactivity regardless of presence of Behcet's disease
 - j) Neuro-Behcet's disease have a bad prognosis
7. Histamine may induce a variety of actions which include:
 - a) Bronchodilation of the airways
 - b) Sneezing and pruritus
 - c) Tachycardia
 - d) Gastric acid Secretion
 - e) Triple response
8. Antihistamine (H1-antagonists) exert their pharmacologic effect by which of the following mechanisms:
 - a) Inhibition of histamine release
 - b) Depletion of histamine stores

- c) Metabolic inactivation of histamine
- d) Inhibition of histamine action competitively by occupying histamine H¹ -receptors
- e) Chelation of histamine.

9. The adverse effects of antihistamine (H1-Antagonists) include:

- a) Sedation and drowsiness
- b) Blurred vision and loss of accommodation
- c) Dryness of the mouth and pharynx
- d) Stimulation of appetite
- e) Increased alertness

10. Which of the following are second generation non-sedating antihistamines:

- a) Promethazine
- b) Hydroxyzine
- c) Astemizole
- d) Loratadine
- e) Chlorpheniramine

11. Which of the following are therapeutic indications for H1-receptor Antagonists?

- a) Peptic ulcer disease
- b) Allergic rhinoconjunctivitis
- c) Acute and chronic urticaria
- d) Parkinson's disease
- e) Infantile spasm

12. Antihistamines H1-antagonist induced Toxicity is characterized by:

- a) Miosis
- b) Ataxia
- c) Convulsions
- d) Excessive salivation
- e) Can be treated by diazepam

A

Answers for MCQ's

1. c
2. a, c, d, f, g
3. a, b, c
4. b, c, e, f
5. a, c, d, e
6. a) F
b) T
c) F
d) T
e) T
f) F
g) T
h) F
i) T
j) T
7. b, c, d, e
8. d
9. a, b, c, d
10. c, d
11. b, c, d
12. b, c, e