MCQ's

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

1. Occular Behcet's disease was found to be more associated with
   a) HLA-B_{51}
   b) HLA-BW_{51}
   c) HLA-B_{5}
   d) HLA-B_{12}
   e) HLA-B_{27}

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) Colechicine
   f) Thalidomide

5. Chronic recurrent aphtous ulcers
   a) Affect 10% of normal population
   b) Affect 2% of normal population
   c) May be associated with iron, folate or B_{12} deficiency
   d) May be associated with coeliac disease

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) C_{4} and C_{3} are increased in active stage of Behcet's disease. HLA B_{27} 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

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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 alterness

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 spasms

12. Antihistamines H1-antagonist induced toxicity is characterized by:  
a) Miosis  
b) Ataxia  
c) Convulsions  
d) Excessive salivation  
e) Can be treated by diazepam