

# Multiple-Choice Questions

Mark only the one correct answer

## PART I

Onychomycosis is the commonest disease to affect the nails.

**A - It comprises a percentage of nail disorders which can be**

1. 30%
2. 50%
3. 70%
4. 10%

**B - Onychomycosis has many consequences which include :**

1. limitation of mobility
2. precipitate recurrent thrombophlebitis
3. trigger bacterial infection and precipitate cellulitis
4. none of the above
5. all of the above

**C- The nail pathogens usually isolated are :**

1. Yeasts in 70% of cases
2. Dermatophytes in 90% of cases
3. T. rubrum, T. mentographyte and epidermophyton floccosum in 74% of cases
4. Moulds in 30% of cases

**D- The clinical pattern is characterized by being :**

1. symmetric and involves all the nails
2. may cause white patches that are mainly due to infection by acremonium
3. the nail plate becomes thin and deformed
4. total nail plate damage in saprophytic infection or chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis
5. the infection spares the proximal nail fold

**E- The diagnosis of onychomycosis is confirmed by direct KOH preparation where**

1. dermatophytes show long hyphae with arthrospores
2. candidal infection shows hyphae and budding and yeast cells
3. moulds show sinuous hyphae
4. all of the above
5. none of the above

**F- Culture media used are :**

1. Specific characterization of the fungus can be done on potato dextrose agar or corn meal agar
2. Mycosel agar is less selective than sabouraud medium
3. Sabouraud glucose agar does not define colony characteristics.
4. DTM which allows growth of dermatophytes and moulds.

## PART II

**An ideal oral antifungal agent to treat**

**A- onychomycosis should have the following properties :**

1. be incorporated in nail matrix
2. diffuses through nail bed
3. have high clinical and mycological cure rate
4. low incidence of relapse or side effects

5. effective on short term therapy
6. few drug interactions
7. cost effective
8. all of the above
9. some of the above

**B- Amorolfin is characterized by :**

- |  | False                    | True                     |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. It is a morpholine  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is related to azole and allylamine derivatives  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. It strongly inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis in the cytoplasmic membrane of the fungi           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. It leads to permeability changes of the fungi and dysregulates the fungal metabolic process     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Amorolfin in high concentration damages the cytoplasmic membrane and the cell wall of the fungi | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. 5% amorolfine nail lacquer have most of the properties of an effective topical treatment        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**C- Systemic antifungal agents are characterized by:**

- |  | False                    | True                     |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Micronized griseofulvin is effective in pityrosporum infections.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ketoconazole is effective in , dermatophyte candida and P.V.C.                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Triazoles are fungistatic   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Triazoles are fungicidal and affect dermatophyte, candida, moulds and P.V. C. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Terbinafine is fungicidal and is effective in dermatophytic infection         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Terbinafine reaches the nail matrix and the nail bed                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**D- Side effects of systemic antifungal agents include :**

- |   |                          |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Griseofulvin may cause photosensitive rash | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ketoconazole may cause hepatotoxicity      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Triazoles do not cause dyspepsia or rash   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Terbinafine may cause rash                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1- True	2- True	3- False	4- True
II D	5- True	6- True	
4- True	2- True	3- False	
1- False	5- True	6- True	
II C	2- False	3- True	
4- True	5- True	6- True	
1- True	2- True	3- True	
II B			
II A - 8			
Part II			
1 D, 4	1 E, 4	1 F, 1	
1 A 2	1 B, 5	1 C, 3	

Answers :