1) A 17-month-old boy has a history of multiple fractures due to “brittle bones.” The child is short in stature and has a deformed skull. Physical examination is normal except for the finding of blue sclerae. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Osteoporosis

b. Achondroplasia

c. Osteomalacia

d. Osteitis deformans

e. Osteogenesis imperfecta
2) A 25-year-old man presents with morning back pain and stiffness and tenderness over the sacroiliac joints. The patient denies any previous history of eye or genitourinary problems. On physical examination, there is diminished chest expansion with breathing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Rheumatoid arthritis
b. Ankylosing spondylitis
c. Sjögren syndrome
d. Systemic lupus erythematosus
e. Reiter syndrome

3) A 69-year-old woman taking hydralazine for hypertension presents with joint pain and chest pain. On cardiac examination, the patient has a pericardial rub. What is the diagnosis?

a. Dermatomyositis
b. SLE
c. Polymyalgia rheumatica
d. Felty syndrome

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4) A 28-year-old woman presents with her third episode of left lower extremity deep venous thrombosis. She has a history of two second-trimester miscarriages in the past. Laboratory data reveals an elevated activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) that is not corrected by dilution with normal plasma and abnormal dilute Russell’s viper venom. What is the most likely diagnosis?

   a. Libman-Sacks disease
   b. Livedo reticularis
   c. Antiphospholipid syndrome
   d. Takayasu’s arteritis
   e. Sjögren syndrome

5) A 75-year-old woman presents with malaise and myalgias for the last several months. She is chronically tired and has 1 h of morning stiffness in the cervical, shoulder, and hip areas. She often has a low-grade temperature and has lost approximately 5kgs during this period. Neurologic exam reveals normal sensation, strength, and reflexes. What is the diagnosis?

   a. Dermatomyositis
   b. SLE
   c. Polymyalgia rheumatica
   d. Temporal arteritis
6) A 34-year-old woman has a 15-year history of Crohn’s disease. She presents with acute onset of right ankle and left knee pain. She had a worsening of her gastrointestinal symptoms a few days before the joint symptoms developed. Radiographs of the knee and ankle demonstrate soft tissue swelling and small effusions but no bone destruction. Which statement is true?

a. The patient is not HLA-B27 positive

b. The patient is experiencing the most common extra-intestinal manifestation of inflammatory bowel disease

c. Controlling the intestinal symptoms will eliminate the knee and ankle arthritis

d. The patient will go on to develop bone erosion and destruction of the knee and ankle

e. The patient requires high-dose NSAIDs

7) A patient with a 15-year history of rheumatoid arthritis develops splenomegaly and neutropenia. What is the diagnosis?

a. Dermatomyositis

b. SLE

c. Polymyalgia rheumatica

d. Felty syndrome
8) A 28-year-old law student complains of blanching and cyanosis of her fingertips in cold weather and in times of emotional stress. She complains that her fingers become numb and painful during these episodes. She has a 6-months history of dysphagia and arthralgias. She does not smoke or take any medications. On physical examination, the skin of her hands appears to be taut and atrophic with a flexion deformity from the tight skin (sclerodactyly). What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Rheumatoid arthritis
b. Progressive systemic sclerosis
c. Dermatomyositis
d. Ulcerative colitis
e. Sarcoidosis

9) A 9-year-old girl with no past medical history presents with the acute onset of fever, arthralgias, abdominal pain, hematochezia, and hematuria. Physical examination reveals purpura on the patient’s lower extremities bilaterally. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Cryoglobulinemia
b. Kawasaki’s disease
c. Wegener’s granulomatosis
d. Goodpasture’s disease
e. Henoch-Schönlein purpura
10) A 49-year-old man presents with painful, recurring episodes of swelling in his left great toe. He takes 25 mg of hydrochlorothiazide daily for blood pressure control but otherwise is in good health. On physical examination, the patient is afebrile but his great toe is warm, swollen, erythematous, and exquisitely tender to palpation. He has several subcutaneous nodules in his pinna. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Calcium pyrophosphate dehydrate deposition disease

b. Calcium oxalate deposition disease

c. Monosodium urate deposition disease

d. Calcium phosphate deposition disease

e. Osteoarthritis of the great toe

11) A 41-year-old music teacher presents with a 10-month history of prolonged morning stiffness accompanied by swelling of her wrists and the proximal interphalangeal joints of both hands. Now she feels that her knees are also swollen and painful. Physical examination reveals synovial tenderness and swelling of her knees, wrists, and proximal interphalangeal joints. She has subcutaneous nodules in the extensor area of her right forearm. The right knee has a positive bulge consistent with an effusion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Osteoarthritis

b. Rheumatoid arthritis

c. Septic arthritis

d. Chondrocalcinosis

e. Scleroderma
12) A 43-year-old man presents with fever and arthritis. During the past 2 months, he has been treated four times for a maxillary sinus infection. He also complains of the recent onset of hematuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Churg-Strauss syndrome

b. Wegener’s granulomatosis

c. Lofgren syndrome

d. Sjögren syndrome

e. Sarcoidosis

13) A 60-year-old, mildly obese woman presents with bilateral medial right knee pain on prolonged standing. The pain does not occur with sitting or climbing stairs but seems to be worse with other activity and at the end of the day. The patient denies morning stiffness. Examination of the knees reveals no deformity, but there are small effusions. Some mild pain and crepitus is produced with palpation of the medial aspect of the knees. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Rheumatoid arthritis

b. Gouty arthritis

c. Chondromalacia patellae

d. Osteoarthritis

e. Psoriatic arthritis
14) A 31-year-old man presents with fever and arthralgias for 1 day. He complains of diffuse abdominal pain and inability to move his left foot due to weakness. He also states he has had hematuria for several hours. On physical examination, the patient has a temperature of 101.2 degrees F. He has diffuse abdominal tenderness on palpation but has no rebound tenderness. Testicular exam reveals marked tenderness of the testes but no urethral discharge. Neurologic examination reveals a left footdrop. What is the most likely diagnosis?

   a. Polyarteritis nodosa
   b. Behçet syndrome
   c. Whipple’s disease
   d. Osteonecrosis

15) A 44-year-old woman presents with diffuse myalgias and excessive fatigue. She has morning stiffness and pain of all her joints, especially her wrists, elbows, shoulders, hips, knees, and neck. She does not sleep well at night. Her symptoms have been progressing for over 4 years. On physical examination, the patient has 13 tender points at the elbows, knees, shoulders, and hips. What is the most likely diagnosis?

   a. Polymyalgia rheumatic
   b. Fibromyalgia syndrome
   c. Rheumatoid arthritis
   d. Scleroderma
   e. Polymyositis
16) A 61-year-old woman with a 10-year history of rheumatoid arthritis presents with painful swelling at the back of the knee that is visible on physical examination only when the knee is extended. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Anserine bursitis
b. Baker's cyst
c. Deep venous thrombosis
d. Prepatellar bursitis
e. Infrapatellar bursitis

17) A 17-year-old woman complains of intermittent ankle pain and swelling, photosensitivity, and oral ulcers. On physical examination, joints are normal but a pericardial rub is audible. What is the diagnosis?

a. Polymyositis
b. Scleroderma
c. Behçet syndrome
d. Thromboangiitis obliterans
18) A 53-year-old woman presents with a 2-months history of difficulty climbing stairs and arising from the seated position. On physical examination, she has a purplish discoloration of the skin over the forehead, eyelids, and cheeks. She has tenderness on palpation of the quadriceps muscles. What is the diagnosis?

a. Dermatomyositis

b. Polymyositis

c. Polymyalgia rheumatica

d. Temporal arteritis