

**1. Which of the following is correct about synovial sarcoma?**

- A. Translocation is T(X:18)
- B. Triphasic
- C. Occurs in young children mainly
- D. Name indicates it's pathogenesis
- E. None of the above are correct

**Answer: A**

**2. Giant cell tumors of the bone are most commonly found in:**

- A. Small fingers
- B. Metaphysis of long bones
- C. Flat bones
- D. Epiphysis of long bones
- E. Diaphysis of long bones

**Answer: D**

**3. A patient presents with a deep infiltrative fibrous mass that appears to be malignant. After biopsy, it is benign. What's the diagnosis?**

- A. Desmoid**
- B. Dermoid**
- C. Melanoma**
- D. Fibroma**
- E. Ganglion Cyst**

**Answer: A**

**4. Most common malignancy of bones is:**

- A. Osteosarcoma**
- B. Ewing's sarcoma**
- C. Metastasis**
- D. Lymphoma**
- E. Chondrosarcoma**

**Answer: C**

**5. A patient presents with pain in his big toe. Which of the following is the possible diagnosis?**

- A. Pseudogout**
- B. -ve birefringence rhomboid shaped crystals**
- C. +ve birefringence rhomboid shaped crystals**
- D. Osteoarthritis**

E. –ve birefringence needle shaped crystals

**Answer: E**

*(indicative of Gout)*

**6. Compared to Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis is:**

A. Suppurative

B. Non-systemic

C. Wear and tear

D. True, non-suppurative autoimmune synovitis

E. Occurs mostly in the elderly

**Answer: D**

**7. Which of the following represents the correct order of events in rheumatoid arthritis:**

**A. Activated B cell → Plasma cell → Activate T cell**

**B. Activated T cell → Activate B cell → Plasma cell → RF**

**C. Activated macrophage → Activated B cell → RF**

**D. Activated T cell → Activate macrophage → Plasma cell**

**E. Activated CD4 T cell → Activated endothelium → RF secretion**

**Answer: B**

**8. A 9-year-old boy with hip pain, fever, X-ray shows radiolucency and periosteal reaction. Staph aureus cultured. Necrotic bone seen in exudate. What is it called?**

**A. Cloaca**

**B. Involucrum**

**C. Osteophyte**

**D. Sequestrum**

**Answer: D**

**9. Fibromatoses diseases are best characterized by:**

**A. Easy surgical excision with low recurrence**

**B. FGFR3 mutations**

**C. Locally destructive and infiltrative lesions**

**D. Highly pleomorphic cells**

**E. Almost all are superficial**

**Answer: C**

**10. A 45-year-old man with toe swelling. Aspiration reveals needle-shaped crystals with –ve birefringence. Diagnosis?**

- A. Osteoarthritis**
- B. Acute gouty arthritis**
- C. Reiter disease**
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis**
- E. Pseudogout**

**Answer: B**

**11. Which disease causes enlargement and disfigurement of the face and jaws?**

**Answer: Fibrous Dysplasia**

**12. Big toe is a clinical**



**manifestation of which disease?**

**Answer: Gout**

**13. Rhomboid-geometric crystals with weakly +ve birefringence under polarizing microscope. Diagnosis?**

- A. Pseudogout**
- B. Seronegative arthropathy**
- C. Acute gouty arthritis**
- D. Exacerbated OA**
- E. Chronic gout**

**Answer: A**

**14. In contrast to lipomas, liposarcomas are:**

- A. Larger masses, commonly in thigh and retroperitoneum**
- B. Treated mainly with**

chemotherapy

C. Most common soft tissue tumor

D. Usually smaller

E. No genetic/molecular abnormalities

**Answer: A**

**15. A 65-year-old woman with morning stiffness, hand deformities, ulnar deviation. Best confirmatory test?**

A. Arthroscopy

B. Rheumatoid factor

C. X-ray hands/feet

D. FNAC of joint

E. No test needed – it's ankylosing spondylitis

**Answer: B**

