

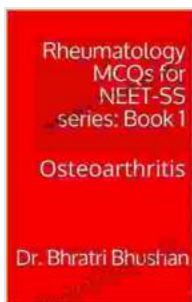
Rheumatology MCQs for NEET Exam Series: Osteoarthritis

Rheumatology is the medical field concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders, such as osteoarthritis. NEET (National Eligibility cum Entrance Test) is an important examination for medical students in India, and candidates can benefit from practicing MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) to prepare for the exam. This series of MCQs focuses on the topic of osteoarthritis, a common degenerative joint disease.

1. Which of the following is a risk factor for osteoarthritis?

- (A) Obesity
- (B) Female gender
- (C) Advanced age
- (D) All of the above

2. What is the primary symptom of osteoarthritis?



Rheumatology MCQs for NEET-SS series: Book 1 : Osteoarthritis

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Lending : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
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- (A) Joint pain
- (B) Joint stiffness
- (C) Joint deformity
- (D) A and B

3. **Which type of joint is most commonly affected by osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Ball-and-socket joints
- (B) Hinge joints
- (C) Saddle joints
- (D) Pivot joints

4. **What is the hallmark pathological feature of osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Cartilage degeneration
- (B) Bone erosion
- (C) Synovial membrane inflammation
- (D) Tendon shortening

5. **Which of the following is not a non-pharmacological treatment for osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Weight loss

- (B) Regular exercise
- (C) Heat and cold therapy
- (D) Prescription medications

6. **What is the surgical treatment of choice for severe osteoarthritis of the knee?**

- (A) Knee replacement
- (B) Arthroscopy
- (C) Osteotomy
- (D) Meniscectomy

7. **Which of the following diagnostic tests is used to confirm a diagnosis of osteoarthritis?**

- (A) X-ray
- (B) Blood test
- (C) MRI
- (D) A and C

8. **What is the prognosis for patients with osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Gradual worsening
- (B) Spontaneous resolution
- (C) Complete cure

- (D) No significant impact on life

9. **Which of the following is a natural supplement commonly used to treat osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Glucosamine
- (B) Chondroitin
- (C) Turmeric
- (D) All of the above

10. **What is the role of the rheumatologist in the management of osteoarthritis?**

- (A) Diagnosing the condition
- (B) Prescribing medications
- (C) Recommending lifestyle changes
- (D) All of the above

1. D

2. D

3. B

4. A

5. D

6. A

7. D

- 8. A
- 9. D
- 10. D

1. Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease that is most common in older adults, women, and individuals who are overweight or obese. Risk factors for osteoarthritis include obesity, female gender, advanced age, and a history of joint injury.

2. The primary symptom of osteoarthritis is joint pain, which is initially worse with activity but can eventually become constant as the condition progresses. Joint stiffness is another common symptom, especially in the morning or after periods of inactivity.

3. Osteoarthritis most commonly affects hinge joints, such as the knee, hip, finger, and spine. Ball-and-socket joints, such as the shoulder, are less commonly affected.

4. The hallmark pathological feature of osteoarthritis is cartilage degeneration. The cartilage that lines the joint surfaces becomes thin, brittle, and fragmented, leading to increased friction and pain.

5. Non-pharmacological treatments for osteoarthritis include weight loss, regular exercise, and heat and cold therapy. Prescription medications, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and opioid pain relievers, may be used to reduce pain and inflammation.

6. Knee replacement is the surgical treatment of choice for severe osteoarthritis of the knee. During this procedure, the damaged joint

surfaces are replaced with artificial components.

7. X-ray and MRI are both diagnostic tests that can be used to confirm a diagnosis of osteoarthritis. X-rays show the narrowing and loss of joint space, while MRI can visualize the extent of cartilage damage.

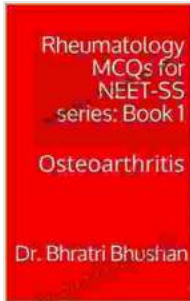
8. The prognosis for patients with osteoarthritis is gradual worsening. There is no cure for osteoarthritis, but treatment can help manage pain and improve function.

9. Glucosamine, chondroitin, and turmeric are natural supplements that have been shown to have some benefits in the treatment of osteoarthritis. They may help reduce pain and improve joint function.

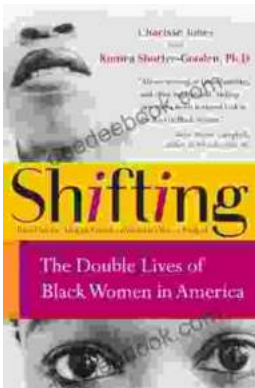
10. Rheumatologists are medical doctors who specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders, including osteoarthritis. They play a key role in managing osteoarthritis by diagnosing the condition, prescribing medications, recommending lifestyle changes, and monitoring the patient's progress.

This series of MCQs provides a comprehensive review of osteoarthritis for NEET exam preparation. By understanding these MCQs and the underlying concepts, medical students can enhance their knowledge and skills in rheumatology and prepare effectively for the NEET exam. It is important to note that these MCQs are only a sample, and candidates should refer to additional textbooks and resources for a more comprehensive study of osteoarthritis.

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Osteoarthritis**

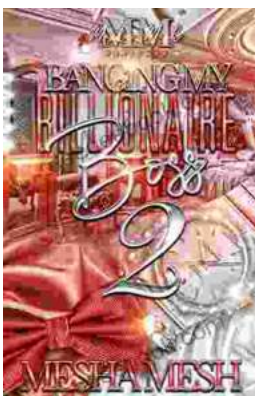


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