Tick mark (√) (in given boxes) on correct answers of the following questions.

1. ▪ Leprosy is caused by bacteria
   ▪ Leprosy is an air born disease
   ▪ Prolonged contact is essential to get leprosy
   ▪ Leprosy is hereditary
   ▪ Immunity plays a major role is development of disease

2. ▪ Mycobacterium leprae can penetrate intact skin
   ▪ Mycobacterium leprae can invade central nervous system
   ▪ Mycobacterium leprae can produce planter ulcers
   ▪ Mycobacterium leprae can damage trigeminal nerve
   ▪ Mycobacterium leprae can damage abdominal viscera

3. Cardinal signs to diagnose leprosy are:
   ▪ Hypo pigmented patch over skin with sensory loss
   ▪ Clawing of hand
   ▪ Planter ulcer
   ▪ Milky white patches over skin
   ▪ Thickened peripheral nerve with sensory loss in its area of supply
4. Criteria for classifying a case of leprosy as PB are: Y N
   - Skin lesions less than 5 in number
   - Skin lesion less than 10 in number
   - One trunk nerve thickened
   - Skin smear positive for lepra-bacilli
   - Infiltration of ear lobes

5. • Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is safe & effective
   • Rifampicin (bactericidal drug) is an essential component of MDT
   • MDT prevent emergence of drug reaction
   • Hepatitis is contraindication of MDT
   • Duration of MDT for MB cases as per NLEP is 2 year

6. • Leprosy cases should be isolated during treatment
   • Leprosy cases should not go for marriage
   • Leprosy is transmitted genetically
   • Leprosy cases should not be allowed to work in factory or offices
   • Community should have sympathetic attitude & behaviour toward leprosy cases
7. • Peripheral nerves are damaged due to leprosy
• Those leprosy cases who are not taking treatment may become deformed & disabled.
• Deformed cases are always infections & contagious
• Deformities due to leprosy can be prevented & corrected
• A leprosy sufferer may become blind if not treated

8. Match the following:

1. Lepra reaction
2. Aneasthesia sole
3. Facial nerve
4. Radial nerve
5. Lateral popliteal nerve

1. Lagophthalmos
2. Foot drop
3. Wrist drop
4. Prednisolone
5. MCR foot wear

9. Match the following:

1. On the job training
2. Total destruction of all M. leprae
3. Silent neuritis
4. Nerve function assessment
5. Information, Education & Communication

1. Quite nerve paralysis
2. Supervision
3. Creating awareness
4. Eradication of leprosy
5. Voluntary muscle testing
10. ▪ Relapse cases can be managed at PHC
   ▪ Skin smear is essential for all new cases
   ▪ Sudden blindness can occur in leprosy
   ▪ Self care by PAL is essential for POD
   ▪ Feedback on reports improves program

Date: ___________________________ Name: ___________________________

Signature: ________________________
1) An unique commonly affected cell in leprosy is
   a) Schwann cell
   b) Macrophage
   c) Endothelial cell
   d) Muscle cell

2) The multiplication time for *Mycobacterium leprae* is:
   a) 1-5 days
   b) 8-10 days
   c) 11-13 days
   d) 16-29 days

3) Which type of immune response is protective and also determines the spectrum of the disease in leprosy?
   a) Cell mediated immunity
   b) Humoral immunity
   c) Ig E mediated hypersensitivity response
   d) All the above

4) All these feature support the diagnosis of Borderline tuberculoid leprosy except
   a) Well defined hypo-pigmented patch / plaque
   b) 50-60% sensory loss over the lesion
   c) Enlarged peripheral nerve near patch
   d) Loss of hair and sweating over the lesion

5) Leonine facies involve all features except
   a) Infiltrative skin lesions appear on cheeks, earlobes and maxillary eminences.
   b) Skin of the face becomes thickened due to infiltration and nodulation.
   c) Nose becomes swollen and broadened.
   d) Eye brows become thick.

6) Nasal involvement in leprosy most commonly manifests as
   a) Nasal congestion due to chronic inflammation
   b) Parosmia
   c) Hypertrophy of nasal septum
   d) Deviated tip of the nose

7) All are features of type I reaction in leprosy except
   a) Erythema and oedema of the lesions
   b) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
   c) Inflammation of the peripheral nerve
   d) Appearance of new lesions
8) Most common cranial nerve to get involved in leprosy
   a) Facial nerve
   b) Optic nerve
   c) Hypoglossal nerve
   d) Olfactory nerve

9) Nerve involvement in leprosy presents as
   a) Nerve thickening
   b) Tingling sensation over the course of nerve
   c) Inflammation of the nerve
   d) All the above

10) Clawing of the toes is due to involvement of the
   a) Posterior tibial nerve
   b) Sural nerve
   c) Femoral nerve
   d) Lateral popliteal nerve

11) All are features of motor involvement of peripheral nerve in leprosy except
   a) Wrist drop due to radial nerve
   b) Claw hand due to ulnar nerve
   c) Foot drop due to sural nerve
   d) Clawing due to median nerve

12) Relapse in leprosy is typically characterized by
   a) A positive slit skin smear
   b) Increased size of lesions, but no new lesions
   c) Neuritis
   d) Presents years after stopping adequate treatment for leprosy

13) Specific test(s) for ulnar nerve motor involvement is/are:
   a) Froment’s / book test
   b) Card test
   c) Abduction of the little finger
   d) All the above

14) Lid lag is due to involvement of the following nerve
   a) Facial nerve
   b) Trigeminal nerve
   c) Occulomotor nerve
   d) Optic nerve
15) Lagophthalmos is due to involvement of the following muscle
   a) Orbicularis oculi
   b) Orbicularis oris
   c) Procerus
   d) Levator palpebri superioris

16) First sensation to be lost in leprosy
   a) Touch
   b) Pain
   c) Temperature
   d) Vibration

17) Type II reaction is characterised by all, except
   a) Multiple crops of erythematous tender evanescent papules/ nodules/ plaques
   b) Neuritis
   c) Type IV hypersensitivity change
   d) Arthritis

18) Drug of choice for type I reaction is
   a) Thalidomide
   b) Systemic corticosteroids
   c) Hydroxy chloroquine
   d) Antimonial compounds

19) Treatment of neuritis in the acute phase involves
   a) Active exercises
   b) Passive exercises
   c) Rest of the affected limb in “neutral” position
   d) Surgical exploration

20) Histoid leprosy is characterised by
   a) Multiple erythematous succulent papules
   b) Absence of solid staining lepra bacilli from lesions
   c) Short course of disease
   d) Use of steroids necessary in management

21) Which of the following patients should receive PB-MDT therapy:
   a) 6 skin lesions and one thickened nerve. SSS 2+
   b) Single skin lesion and 2 nerves thickened. SSS negative
   c) 2 skin lesions and one thickened nerve. SSS negative
   d) Single skin lesion and single nerve thickened. SSS 1+
22) Correct MB-MDT dose (Rifampicin, Clofazimine, and Dapsone) for a 13 year old child is:
   a) R - 600 mg monthly, C - 300 mg monthly & 50 mg daily, D - 100 mg daily
   b) R - 450 mg monthly, C - 300 mg monthly & 50 mg A/D, D - 50 mg daily
   c) R - 450 mg monthly, C - 150 mg monthly & 50 mg daily, D - 50 mg daily
   d) R - 450 mg monthly, C - 150 mg monthly & 50 mg A/D, D - 50 mg daily

23) Which of the following statements is false:
   a) PB-MDT is of 6 months duration to be completed in 12 months
   b) MB-MDT is of 12 months duration to be completed in 18 months
   c) In children below 10 years, drug dose depends on body weight
   d) MB-MDT may be given for more than 12 months if BI is high

24) All of the following are true about MDT for leprosy except:
   a) It reduces the transmission of disease to others
   b) Reduces chances of drug resistance
   c) Treatment duration is short and fixed
   d) It has no side-effects

25) As per NLEP guidelines, which of the following is defined as a case of relapse:
   a) Incompletely treated previously, now presenting with new lesions
   b) Patient who fails to complete the treatment within maximally allowed time
   c) Patient referred from one health centre after first dose of MDT
   d) Patient who has developed new lesions at any time after the completion of a full course of treatment

26) As per NLEP guidelines, which of the following is defined as a defaulter:
   a) Incompletely treated previously, now presenting with new lesions
   b) Patient who fails to complete the treatment within maximally allowed time
   c) Patient referred from one health centre after first dose of MDT
   d) Patient who has developed new lesions at any time after the completion of a full course of treatment

27) To record a patient for MDT as an indigenous case, he must have resided at the place of diagnosis for at least:
   a) 3 months
   b) 6 months
   c) 12 months
   d) 18 months
28) If a patient of leprosy is co-infected with tuberculosis, which of the following is done:
   a) No change required in therapy
   b) Dose of rifampicin to be given as per tuberculosis.
   c) Dose of rifampicin to be given as per leprosy
   d) Dapsone should not be given

29) In all of the following conditions, MDT may be safely given except:
   a) HIV positive patient
   b) Severe jaundice
   c) Pregnant woman
   d) Co-infection with tuberculosis

30) Which of the following conditions is a warning sign mandating stoppage of one or more of the MDT drugs in a patient of leprosy:
   a) Jaundice and loss of appetite
   b) Flu-like illness
   c) Reddish discoloration of urine
   d) Dryness and flaking of skin over the shins

31) All of the following may be caused as a side-effect to dapsone except:
   a) Hemolytic anaemia
   b) Methaemoglobinemia
   c) Jaundice
   d) Skin pigmentation

32) A patient on MB-MDT developed brownish pigmentation and dryness of the skin. Which of the following statements regarding this is false:
   a) It is due to clofazimine
   b) Application of oil may be beneficial
   c) The pigmentation is permanent and patient has to be counseled accordingly
   d) The pigmentation is reversible

33) Accompanied MDT refers to:
   a) Giving 2-drug treatment for 12 months to PB as well as MB patients
   b) Giving 3-drug treatment for 6 months to PB as well as MB patients
   c) Issuing more than one blister pack for a patient from remote area
   d) Restarting treatment for a relapse case

34) All of the following are criteria to restart MDT in a patient, except:
   a) Persistence of sensory loss in skin patches despite treatment completion
   b) Appearance of new lesions few months after treatment completion
   c) Patient on PB-MDT, not taken treatment for more than 3 months
   d) Patient on MB-MDT, not taken treatment for more than 6 months
35) Leprosy reaction can develop at anytime, at
   a) Onset of the disease / before starting the treatment
   b) During treatment
   c) After completion of the treatment
   d) All of above

36) In a leprosy patient, when can a lepra reaction occur:
   a) Before starting treatment
   b) During treatment
   c) After completion of treatment
   d) All of the above

37) Which of the following conditions predisposes to development of reaction or neuritis:
   a) Multiple lesions
   b) Lesions close to a peripheral nerve
   c) Lesions over the face
   d) All of the above

38) All of the following are common features of type 1 lepra reaction except:
   a) Increased redness over previous lesions
   b) Severe constitutional symptoms requiring hospitalization
   c) Painful and tender, enlarged nerves
   d) Swelling of hands and feet

39) Which type of hypersensitivity (Gell & Coomb’s) reaction has been implicated in causation of type 2 lepra reaction:
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV

40) All of the following are features of ENL (erythema nodosum leprosum) except:
   a) Red painful tender nodules occurring in crops
   b) Evanescent in nature
   c) Preferentially affect scalp, axilla and groins
   d) May sometimes ulcerate

41) The complications of type 2 lepra reaction include:
   a) Iridocyclitis
   b) Epididymo-orchitis
   c) Glomerulonephritis
   d) All of the above
42) All of the following features may be common to type 1 and type 2 lepra reactions except:
   a) Occurrence in MB leprosy
   b) Appearance of new lesions
   c) Neuritis
   d) Systemic complications involving kidneys, bones etc.

43) A 30 year old male patient with BL leprosy is started on MB-MDT. Within 4 weeks of treatment he comes back with high fever, malaise, multiple painful red nodules all over the body and shooting pains along right arm with tenderness of right ulnar nerve. All of the following are indicated in the management of this case except:
   a) Temporary cessation of MB-MDT for few days
   b) NSAIDs like aspirin and paracetamol
   c) Oral prednisolone
   d) Splinting to the right hand to give rest

44) What is the optimum starting dose of oral prednisolone for a patient with severe ENL:
   a) 0.5 mg per kg body weight
   b) 1.0 mg per kg body weight
   c) 1.5 mg per kg body weight
   d) 2.0 mg per kg body weight

45) Which of the following conditions may be contraindications for systemic steroid therapy:
   a) Diabetes
   b) Tuberculosis
   c) Gastritis or peptic ulceration
   d) All of the above

46) In an uncomplicated single episode of ENL, oral prednisolone therapy started at 40 mg per day should be tapered within:
   a) 4 weeks
   b) 8 weeks
   c) 12 weeks
   d) 20 weeks

47) Which of the following regarding oral prednisolone therapy is false:
   a) It should be taken empty stomach for better absorption
   b) It should not be stopped suddenly
   c) Treatment of any infection should be done before starting prednisolone
   d) High dose of clofazimine may be added for better control
48) Which of the following is true about leprosy?
   a) It affects all organ systems and parts of the human body
   b) The status of the disease does not change during pregnancy and perinatal period
   c) Leprosy is aggravated and progresses more rapidly in HIV +ve patients
   d) Most of the exposed population develop an effective immunity and do not develop disease

49) Leprosy infection usually occurs like this
   a) From mother to child, vertically
   b) Amongst close family members by direct contact between skin
   c) Sexually transmitted
   d) Droplet borne respiratory infection
   e) Vector borne, through insect/animal bites

50) M. leprae travels to its site of predilection by
   a) By lymphatics (in lymph)
   b) Through blood vessels
   c) In macrophages (through tissue matrix)
   d) All of the above

51) Which of the following is not true about leprosy?
   a) It evokes variable immune response in each patient
   b) The clinical picture in each patient varies according to the immune response
   c) M. leprae multiplies more rapidly in the cooler parts of the patient’s body
   d) Clinical manifestations vary depending upon the infecting bacterial load

52) The following are true about Sensory loss in leprosy except
   a) Limited to skin patches in PB type
   b) Partial/incomplete over early MB lesions
   c) Is always complete/total over skin lesions in PB leprosy
   d) Extends into areas without clear cut patches in MB

53) At the end of adequate and regular MDT, all are true about outcome except
   a) Reversal of skin pigmentation occurs over the next few months
   b) Reversal of sensory loss may be partial or complete
   c) Deformities and disabilities takes a long time to improve
   d) Partial recovery of motor loss may occur

54) After staining with steaming Strong Carbol Fuchsin, M. leprae resist decolorization by all except
   a) Sulphuric Acid 20%
   b) Hydrochloric Acid (Hcl) 1%
   c) Absolute alcohol
   d) 1% Hcl in 70% ethanol
55) Diagnosis of leprosy can be confirmed by all the following laboratory tests except
   a) Histopathology of nerve biopsy
   b) Histopathology of skin biopsy
   c) Nerve conduction/function studies
   d) FNAC from skin/nerve lesions

56) Patients classified as “other” in the leprosy register can be any of the following except
   a) Cases referred from another centre/state for completion of treatment
   b) Patient diagnosed elsewhere but not offered treatment or registration
   c) Cases classified earlier as PB and started on treatment but now proved MB
      after careful reassessment
   d) Patient who did not complete treatment course prescribed earlier after
      registration elsewhere

57) Appropriate footwear includes all except
   a) Should fit well, neither too tight nor too loose
   b) Should be one size larger
   c) Should have broad front to accommodate claw toes
   d) Should have adjustable strap on top and back that buckles securely

58) Principles of eye care to prevent leprosy related visual loss includes all except
   a) Detection of early signs of worsening of vision
   b) Protection of eyes from dryness, sun light and dust
   c) Protection eyes from injury
   d) Detection of irritation and injury or of involvement of ocular tissue in early
      stages

59) Appropriate footwear includes all except
   a) Hard outer surface of sole that is not penetrated by thorn/nail
   b) Soft insole of micro-cellular rubber
   c) Firmly nailed metatarsal bar obliquely 2.5 cm proximal to the metatarsal heads
   d) Arch support and insole if required

Date : _____________  Signature : _____________

Place : _____________  Name : _____________