

Autoimmune Diseases in Pregnancy

Review Questions

1. The effect of pregnancy on maternal C3 and C4 complement levels is: a) a decrease, b) an increase in the first trimester, c) an increase in the second and third trimesters, d) an increase in the first half, then a decrease, e) no effect.
2. Immunosuppressive effects in vitro occur with a) hCG, b) hPL, c) progesterone, d) estradiol, e) all of the above.
3. Declining maternal levels during pregnancy occur in the case of a) IgA, b) IgG, c) IgM, d) all of the above, e) none of the above.
4. All of the following tissues have been found to contain HLA antigens EXCEPT: a) trophoblast, b) villous stroma, c) villous capillary endothelium, d) umbilical artery endothelium, e) umbilical vein endothelium.
5. Which of the following is NOT consistent with a diagnosis of immune thrombocytopenic purpura? a) normal leukocyte count, b) increased numbers of megakaryocytes in bone marrow, c) normal numbers of megakaryocytes in bone marrow, d) decreased percentage of large platelets in peripheral smear, e) normal clotting studies.
6. The most frequent maternal complication in pregnancy caused by immune thrombocytopenia is a) antepartum hemorrhage, b) hemorrhage from incisions or laceration, c) postpartum uterine hemorrhage, d) hemolytic anemia, e) thromboembolism.
7. The best predictor of neonatal thrombocytopenia in pregnancy with immune thrombocytopenic purpura is a) maternal platelet-associated IgG level, b) maternal platelet count, c) duration of maternal disease, d) maternal corticosteroid therapy, e) history of splenectomy.
8. A woman with quiescent SLE who conceives faces increased risk of a) lupus cerebritis, b) renal determination, c) cardiac failure, d) thromboembolic complications, e) preeclampsia.
9. The increased fetal wastage seen with maternal SLE is mainly because of increased likelihood of a) spontaneous abortion, b) fetal death, c) premature delivery, d) congenital heart block, e) discoid lupus.
10. Neonatal effects of maternal SLE include increased risk of a) prematurity, b) fetal growth retardation, c) congenital heart block, d) discoid lupus, e) all of the above.
11. All of the following measurements may be useful in prenatal care of a woman with SLE EXCEPT: a) creatinine clearance, b) urinary protein excretion, c) serum complement levels, d) anti-DNA titers, e) fetal cardiotocography.
12. The effect of pregnancy on the course of rheumatoid arthritis is generally one of a) improvement, b) worsening, c) improvement early and worsening late, d) worsening early and improvement late, e) no effect.
13. The effects of rheumatoid arthritis on

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- pregnancy include increased risks of a) spontaneous abortion, b) preterm labor, c) preeclampsia, d) all of the above, e) none of the above.
14. Retinopathy in the fetus is a risk of treating pregnant women with rheumatoid arthritis with a) salicylates, b) penicillamine, c) antimalarials, d) gold salts, e) nonsteroid antiinflammatory drugs.
 15. In patients with polyarteritis nodosa, how does the prognosis with onset during gestation compare with that in which conception occurs after the diagnosis? a) better, b) worse, c) no different d) unpredictable, e) unknown.
 16. The worst prognosis for scleroderma complicating pregnancy is found when the disease involves the a) skin, b) gastrointestinal tract, c) heart, d) kidneys, e) lungs.
 17. Newborn infants may demonstrate stigmata of all maternal diseases EXCEPT: a) progressive systemic sclerosis, b) hyperthyroidism, c) myasthenia gravis, d) immune thrombocytopenic purpura, e) systemic lupus erythematosus.
 18. The most frequent cause of maternal death in patients with myasthenia gravis is a) myasthenic crisis, b) medication overdose, c) postpartum hemorrhage, d) uterine rupture, e) eclampsia.
 19. The frequency of neonatal myasthenia in infants born to women with myasthenia gravis is a) 10%, b) 20%, c) 40%, d) 80%, e) 100%.
 20. Protection against myasthenia gravis of the fetus and newborn child of a woman with the disease may come from a) binding of anti-AChR antibodies by amniotic fluid, b) placental transfer of anticholinesterase drugs, c) alpha fetoprotein, d) all of the above, e) none of the above.
 21. Drugs that are relatively contraindicated in myasthenia gravis include all EXCEPT a) ester-type local anesthetics, b) amide-type local anesthetics, c) magnesium, d) gentamycin, e) curare.
 22. Perinatal effects of maternal Graves' disease include a) fetal death, b) preterm birth, c) thyrotoxicosis, d) goiter, e) all of the above.
 23. All of the following findings are consistent with a diagnosis of Graves' disease EXCEPT a) elevated T₄, b) elevated T₃, c) elevated FTI, d) negative TSAb, e) goiter.
 24. What treatment should be given to a woman who inadvertently received ¹³¹I at 6 weeks gestation? a) PTU treatment, b) high dose T₄ treatment, c) abortion, d) all of the above, e) none of the above.
 25. The most distinctive histologic feature of herpes gestationis is a) intraepidermal location of bullae, b) deposition of IgA, c) deposition of C₃ along basement membrane, d) basal cell necrosis, e) lymphocytic infiltrate.
 26. Herpes gestationis usually terminates a) during the second trimester, b) during the third trimester, c) within 24 hours of delivery, d) by 1 week postpartum, e) by 3 months postpartum.
 27. Perinatal effects of herpes gestationis include a definite increased risk of a) bullous skin eruptions, b) stillbirth, c) neonatal death, d) macrosomia, e) mental retardation.
 28. Potential adverse effects of salicylates in pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT: a) preterm birth, b) postpartum hemorrhage, c) fetal hemorrhage, d) neonatal hemorrhage, e) ductus arteriosus closure.
 29. Effects of maternal glucocorticoid administration during human pregnancy include a) macrosomia, b) increased risk of malformations, c) acute adrenal insufficiency in the newborn, d) decreased E₃ levels, e) permanent impairment of infant's immune response.

ANSWERS

- 1, c; 2, e; 3, b; 4, a; 5, d; 6, b; 7, a; 8, e; 9, a; 10, e; 11, d; 12, a; 13, e; 14, c; 15, b; 16, d; 17, a; 18, a; 19, b; 20, d; 21, b; 22, e; 23, d; 24, e; 25, c; 26, e; 27, a; 28, a; 29, d.