



Please tick (✓) the **ONE BEST** answer (a-d) to each of the following questions:

**Methotrexate**

1) Methotrexate

- a) reduces joint swelling only
- b) is a pain killer only
- c) will strengthen your bones
- d) reduces damage to your joints

2) Methotrexate will

- a) work immediately
- b) take one year to work
- c) take some weeks to work
- d) not work unless given as an injection

3) Methotrexate is taken

- a) once a day
- b) once a week
- c) once a month
- d) once every 6 months

4) Folic acid is a natural vitamin taken with Methotrexate to

- a) reduce pain
- b) give you more energy
- c) reduce the side effects of Methotrexate
- d) stop the arthritis

5) Methotrexate should be taken

- a) indefinitely if there are no serious side effects
- b) until the script runs out
- c) until you feel better
- d) for 4 weeks only

(Correct answers based on Patient Information Sheet:

1d, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a – Not to be included in copy given to patients)



Please tick (✓) the **ONE BEST** answer (a-d) to each of the following questions:

**Prednisone/Prednisolone/corticosteroids/cortisone all refer to the same drug.**

1) Prednisone

- a) cures arthritis at high doses
- b) reduces joint pain, inflammation and joint swelling
- c) makes your muscles bigger
- d) makes your bones stronger

2) Prednisone

- a) can be stopped suddenly with no problems
- b) should be stopped if you get an infection
- c) should not be stopped suddenly
- d) is a very safe drug and you can change the dose yourself

3) Prednisone works

- a) within a few days
- b) only in combination with other arthritis medication
- c) only if taken long-term
- d) by irreversibly suppressing your immune system

4) Prednisone

- a) should be stopped in pregnancy
- b) can cause thin bones
- c) does not affect blood sugar levels
- d) helps you lose weight

5) Prednisone

- a) should be stopped just before surgery
- b) should not be taken with other arthritis medications
- c) needs to be taken for the rest of your life
- d) is often able to be stopped once the arthritis is controlled

(Correct answers based on Patient Information Sheet:

1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5d – Not to be included in copy given to patients)



Please tick (✓) the **ONE BEST** answer (a-d) to each of the following questions:

**Adalimumab is also called Humira.**

1) Humira

- a) is a pain killer
- b) reduces damage to your joints
- c) will strengthen your bones
- d) just reduces joint swelling

2) Humira will

- a) work immediately
- b) take one year to work
- c) take some weeks to work
- d) not work unless you take other arthritis medication

3) Humira is taken

- a) once a day
- b) only when the arthritis flares
- c) once every 2 weeks
- d) once every 6 months

4) Humira should be continued

- a) unless advised by your doctor to stop
- b) until the script runs out
- c) until you feel better
- d) for 4 weeks only

5) If you are taking Humira and get an infection which isn't getting better

- a) try some tumeric
- b) double the dose of Humira
- c) just take some antibiotics
- d) stop the Humira

(Correct answers based on Patient Information Sheet:

1b, 2c, 3c, 4a, 5d – Not to be included in copy given to patients)



Please tick (✓) the ONE BEST answer (a-d) to each of the following questions:

**Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) include medications such as Nurofen, Brufen, Voltaren, Naprosyn and Celebrex.**

1) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

- a) reduce joint pain, swelling and stiffness
- b) prevent damage to your joints
- c) strengthen your bones
- d) will cure your arthritis

2) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

- a) can be combined with other NSAIDs
- b) can be continued long-term without review
- c) often cause gut side effects such as nausea, vomiting and bleeding
- d) should be continued during surgery

3) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

- a) may increase the risk of heart attack and stroke
- b) prevent attacks of arthritis
- c) have no effect on blood pressure
- d) are safe in someone with kidney problems

4) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) should be used

- a) for 4 weeks only
- b) for the shortest time possible
- c) until the script runs out
- d) for however long to get rid of the pain

5) Bleeding from inside the gut while taking a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)

- a) can be completely prevented by taking the NSAID with food
- b) should stop if you continue taking the NSAID
- c) doesn't cause any problems and can be ignored
- d) can be associated with abdominal pain and indigestion

(Correct answers based on Patient Information Sheet:

1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5d – Not to be included in copy given to patients)



Please tick (✓) the ONE BEST answer (a-d) to each of the following questions:

**Abatacept (Orencia)**

- 1) Abatacept will
  - a) reduce joint swelling only
  - b) act as a pain killer only
  - c) strengthen your bones
  - d) reduce joint pain, swelling and stiffness in your joints
  
- 2) Abatacept will
  - a) work immediately
  - b) take one year to work
  - c) take some weeks to work
  - d) work only intermittently
  
- 3) Abatacept is given via a subcutaneous injection
  - a) once a day
  - b) once a week
  - c) once a month
  - d) once every 6 months
  
- 4) Abatacept works by
  - a) blocking pain
  - b) blocking T-cell responses to reduce inflammation
  - c) making you feel calm
  - d) making you more alert
  
- 5) While on Abatacept you should
  - a) be monitored regularly
  - b) take the medication until the script runs out
  - c) take the medication until you feel better
  - d) take the medication for 4 weeks only

(Correct answers based on Patient Information Sheet:  
1d, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a – Not to be included in copy given to patients)