



TEST BANK



Subject:

**ENDO
midterm-
019**

**Collected
by**



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1-Which of the following biochemical events is NOT true regarding the thyroid hormone synthesis?

- a. One monoiodotyrosine molecule combines with one diiodotyrosine molecule to form one triiodothyronine molecule.
- b. Two diiodotyrosine molecules combine to form one molecule of thyroxine.
- c. Two iodine molecule combine with one tyrosine molecule to form one diiodotyrosine molecule.
- d. Iodine supply occurs within the thyroid follicular cell only.
- e. Four iodine molecules combine with two tyrosine molecules to form one tetraiodothyronine molecule.

2-Trauma to the hypothalamohypophyseal tracts may cause:

- a. Pituitary apoplexy.
- b. Sheehan syndrome.
- c. Bitemporal hemianopsia.
- d. Craniopharyngioma.
- e. Central diabetes insipidus.

3-Which of the following hormones is very important during early development of the nervous system?

- a. Cortisol.
- b. Insulin.
- c. Parathyroid hormone.
- d. Growth hormone.
- e. Thyroid hormone.

4-About the pituitary gland, choose the correct statement:

- a. Somatotrop hyperplasia during pregnancy, vulnerable portal circulation and severe postpartum uterine hemorrhage may lead to Sheehan syndrome.
- b. Trauma to the hypothalamohypophyseal tracts may cause central diabetes insipidus.
- c. Its posterior part contains the cells of the paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei.
- d. Pituitary apoplexy is chronic hemorrhage of the pituitary gland.
- e. Its anterior part contains basophilic cells which may be somatotrops or lactotrophs.

5-One of the following about the comparison of cortisol & aldosterone is NOT TRUE?

- a. The role of cortisol in mineralocorticoid contribution is about 50% compared to aldosterone.
- b. Cortisol plays role in mineralocorticoid activity.
- c. The role of aldosterone in glucocorticoid contribution is very low compared to cortisol.
- d. Aldosterone plays role in glucocorticoids activity.
- e. Secretion rate of aldosterone is much more than cortisol.

6-Which one of the following hormones has been implicated as one of the major determinants of growth in normal post-uterine life?

- a. Androgens
- b. IGF-1
- c. T3
- d. Cortisol

7-Which organ or tissue is primarily responsible for producing 25-(OH).D?

- a. skin.

- b.bone.
- c.kidney.
- d.liver.
- e.intestine.

8-Which one of the following hormones gives an example for permissive hormonal interaction functioning with glucagon?

- a.Insulin
- b.Somatostatin
- c.T4
- d.GH
- e.cortisol

9-A decrease in extracellular fluid volume would be expected to cause increased secretion of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a.Estrogen.
- b.Renin.
- c.Vasopressin.
- d.ADH.
- e.Cortisol.

10-Which of the following are incorrectly paired?

- a.Epinephrine: increased glycogenolysis in skeletal muscle.
- b.Progesterone: increased plasma glucose level.
- c.Glucagon: increased gluconeogenesis.
- d.Growth hormone: increased plasma glucose level.
- e.Insulin: increased protein synthesis.

11-In which of the following thyroid abnormalities goiter DOES NOT occur:

- a.Hypothyroidism due to lack of iodine.
- b.Hyperthyroidism due to TSI.
- c.Hypothyroidism due to primary failure of thyroid gland.
- d.Hyperthyroidism due to hypersecreting thyroid tumor.
- e.Hyperthyroidism secondary to excess hypothalamic secretion.

12-A 35-year-old female is admitted to the hospital because of a painless visual defect on the temporal side in both eyes. MRI, shows anterior intrasellar mass. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a.Craniopharyngioma.
- b.Central diabetes insipidus.
- c.Sheehan syndrome.
- d.Pituitary apoplexy.
- e.Pituitary Adenoma.

13-A 4-year-old girl is admitted to the hospital because of a soft anterior midline cervical mass. When she is asked to protrude her tongue, the mass in the neck is observed to move upward. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a.Defect in the sixth pharyngeal arch.
- b.Defect in first pharyngeal arch.
- c.A thyroglossal duct cyst.
- d.A branchial cyst.
- e.Lingual thyroid.

14-Which one of the following inhibits ADH secretion?

- a.Pain
- b.Alcohol (Ethanol)

- c.Nicotin
- d.Opiates
- e.Hypoglycemia

15-Which one of the following about glucose homeostasis is not true?

- a.The rates of secretion of cortisol and growth hormone are not usually coupled to the absorptive-post-absorptive pattern
- b.Glucagon and the sympathetic nervous system are activated during the post absorptive period
- c.Their presence in the blood at basal concentrations is necessary for normal adjustment of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism to the post absorptive period
- d.Excessive amounts of either hormone do not cause abnormally elevated plasma glucose concentrations
- e.Insulin secretion and plasma concentration are increased during the absorptive period and decreased during post-absorption

16-Which one of the following about amylin and insulin hormones is not true?

- a.Patients with type i diabetes have deficiency of insulin with normal level of amylin
- b.They are co-packaged in the same granules
- c.Amylin hormone complements the actions of insulin in post prandial glucose homeostasis via several mechanisms
- d.Plasma concentrations of the two hormones display a similar diurnal pattern of low fasting levels and high levels in response to meals
- e.Consequently, amylin is normally co-secreted with insulin

17-Which one of the following is not part of the portal system?

- a.The secondary capillary plexus
- b.hypothalamohypophyseal tracts

- c.hypophyseal portal veins
- d.Superior hypophyseal arteries
- e.The primary capillary plexus

18-The blood supply of the pituitary gland, choose correct statement:

- a.The inferior hypophyseal vessels arise from the internal carotid arteries and they primarily supply the pars distalis.
- b.The hypothalamohypophyseal portal system provides the crucial link between the hypothalamus and the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
- c.The superior hypophyseal arteries give rise to fenestrated capillaries (the primary capillary plexus) which drains into hypophyseal portal veins.
- d.Most of the blood from the pituitary gland drains into the transverse sinus.
- e.The superior hypophyseal arteries arise from the internal carotid arteries and supply pars distalis.

19-The posterior lobe of the pituitary gland is derived from:

- a.Neural crest.
- b.Rathke's pouch.
- c.Neuroectoderm of the floor of the third ventricle.
- d.First pharyngeal pouch.
- e.First pharyngeal arch.

20-Which one of the following about thyroid hormones is NOT true?

- a.Are not released from the thyroid gland immediately after synthesis
- b.The storage in the gland is sufficient for the human being for more than two months
- c.Only T₃ enters the nucleus
- d.Bound by plasma protein at different percentage

e.Are attached to the thyroglobulin in the colloid

21-Which one of the following hormones is the most important hyperglycemic hormone?

a.growth hormone.

b.epinephrine.

c.glucagon.

d.insulin.

e.cortisol.

22-Which one of the following inhibit growth hormone secretion?

a.Ghrelin

b.Androgens

c.Stress

d.Somatomedins

e.Exercise

23-Which one of the following is secreted by acidophilic cells of the pituitary gland?

a.Growth hormone

b.LH

c.ACTH

d.TSH

e.FSH

24-Development of thyroid gland, choose the wrong statement:

a.The Lingual thyroid is the most common form of incomplete descent.

- b.The ultimobranchial bodies form the follicular cells.
- c.It descends in front of the pharyngeal gut and remains connected to the tongue by the thyroglossal duct.
- d.By the seventh week, it reaches its final position and thyroglossal duct disappears.
- e.It is an endodermal thickening in the floor of the pharynx between the tuberculum impar and the copula.

25-The thyroid gland will move upward when the patient is asked to swallow because:

- a.The thyroid gland and tongue are attached to each other by the thyroglossal duct.
- b.The thyroid gland and the larynx are covered by the pretracheal fascia.
- c.The thyroid gland and the larynx are covered by the prevertebral fascia.
- d.The thyroid gland and the larynx are covered by the carotid sheath.
- e.The thyroid gland and the larynx are covered by the superficial fascia of the neck.

26-Which of the following is INCORRECT concerning PTH, calcitonin, and vitamin D?

- a.Both calcitonin & PTH are produced in the follicle cells of the thyroid gland.
- b.Vitamin D is actually a hormone that increases calcium absorption in the intestine.
- c.Vitamin D deficiency is the cause of rickets.
- d.PTH is the most important hormone in the control of calcium metabolism.
- e.Parathyroid hormone is essential for life.

27-Insulin increases the entry of glucose into:

- a. The mucosa of the small intestine.
- b. All tissues.
- c. Most neurons in the cerebral cortex.
- d. Renal tubular cells.
- e. Skeletal muscle.

28-Which one of the following cell types of the anterior pituitary gland has the second largest percentage of the total population of cells?

- a. Gonadotropes
- b. Somatotropes
- c. Lactotropes
- d. Corticotropes
- e. Thyrotropes

29-Which one of the following is the indirect function of the growth hormone?

- a. Stimulation of cortisol secretion
- b. Increased parathyroid glands function
- c. Increased blood glucose level
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Lipolysis

30-Which of the following hormones does NOT work mainly via cyclic adenosine monophosphate as a second messenger:

- a. ACTH
- b. Glucagon
- c. Calcitonin

d. Oxytocin

e. TSH

<ANSWERS>

1-D	6-B	11-D	16-A	21-C	26-A
2-E	7-D	12-E	17-B	22-D	27-E
3-E	8-E	13-C	18-C	23-A	28-D
4-B	9-A	14-B	19-C	24-B	29-B
5-E	10-B	15-D	20-C	25-B	30-D

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا وَإِنَّ الْحَيَاةَ بِكُلِّ مُجْرِيَاتِهَا سَنَهُونَ