

TEST №3
Endocrinology

1. Thyropin-releasing hormone leads to:
 - a) increased secretion of TSH
 - b) increased secretion of TSH and prolactin
 - c) suppressed secretion of TSH
2. Treatment of choice of GH producing pituitary microadenoma is:
 - a) transcranial adenomectomy
 - b) transsphenoidal adenomectomy
 - c) drug treatment is preferred
3. In pituitary insufficiency treatment begins with:
 - a) tetraiodotironin
 - b) glucocorticosteroids
 - c) simultaneously with both drugs
4. Treatment of subacute thyroiditis is conducted with:
 - a) glucocorticosteroids
 - b) thyrostatics
 - c) NSAID
 - d) antibiotics
5. Hyperthyroidism can be seen in the following thyroid diseases:
 - a) toxic adenoma
 - b) toxic nodular goiter
 - c) subacute thyroiditis
 - d) Graves' disease
 - e) goiter
6. In hypoparathyroidism the following biochemical constellation is typical:
 - a) hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia, low parathormone
 - b) hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia and high parathyroid hormone
 - c) hypocalcaemia, hyperphosphataemia and low parathormone
 - d) none of the above
7. Hypoglycemia can be caused by:
 - a) reduced dose of the antidiabetic drugs
 - b) insulin resistance
 - c) unchanged antidiabetic therapy and renal failure
8. Impaired glucose tolerance is considered when the blood glucose level at 120 min after oral glucose-tolerance test is :
 - a) between 7.0 and 11.1 mmol/l
 - b) between 8.0 and 12.0 mmol/l
 - c) between 7.8 and 11.1 mmol/l
9. Hyperprolactinemia can be found in:
 - a) pituitary tumors
 - b) reduced level of TSH
 - c) increased level of TSH
10. The most common histological variant of thyroid carcinoma is :
 - a) papillary
 - b) follicular
 - c) C-cell
 - d) anaplastic