

Test №5
Endocrinology

1. What are the most common symptoms of acromegaly?
 - a) gynaecomastia and galactorrhea
 - b) deformity and enlargement of sella turcica
 - c) hyperhidrosis
 - d) weight loss
2. Which of the following functional tests are used in the diagnostics of diabetes insipidus?
 - a) fluid deprivation test
 - b) oral glucose tolerance test
 - c) dexamethasone suppression test
3. Subclinical hypothyroidism is characterized with?
 - a) normal FT3 and FT4, suppressed TSH
 - b) normal FT3 and FT4, elevated TSH
 - c) elevated FT3 and FT4, suppressed TSH
4. Thyrotoxicosis without hyperthyroidism is present in the following thyroid disorders:
 - a) subacute thyroiditis
 - b) Graves-Bazedow disease
 - c) sporadic goiter
 - d) iatrogenic thyrotoxicosis
5. In the presence of thyroid cancer the thyroid status is usually:
 - a) hypothyroid
 - b) euthyroid
 - c) hyperthyroid
6. Parathormone has a direct effect on:
 - a) intestines and kidneys
 - b) intestines, kidneys and bones
 - c) kidneys and bones
 - d) intestines, kidneys and skin
7. What is necessary for the manifestation of type II diabetes?
 - a) insulin resistance
 - b) impaired Beta-cell function
 - c) both
8. What percentage of the daily caloric intake of diabetic patients should be carbohydrates?
 - a) less than 10%
 - b) 10-15 %
 - c) 25-30 %
 - d) up to 40 %
 - e) 55-60 %
9. What is typical of hyperaldosteronism?
 - a) Hypertension
 - b) Hypotension
 - c) normal blood pressure
10. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is a result of enzyme deficiency in:
 - a) Steroid genesis
 - b) Lipid metabolism
 - c) Krebs` cycle
 - d) Ca-P metabolism