



1- MCQ (15 items, each 2 marks, all items have to be answered) choose one answer only. Total 30 marks

(1) Laboratory investigations of primary hypothyroidism is characterized by:

- a) ↓ TSH
- b) ↑ TSH
- c) ↑ Thyroglobulin
- d) ↓ Thyroxine binding globulin

(2) Myxedema coma almost always occur in:

- a) Neonates
- b) Adolescents
- c) Adults
- d) Elderly

(3) After total thyroidectomy, patients might develop:

- a) Change of voice
- b) Tetany
- c) Itching
- d) All of the above

(4) In primary hyperthyroidism:

- a) ↓ TSH
- b) F.T4↑ and F.T3↓
- c) TSH↑
- d) F.T4↓ and F.T3↑

(5) Hyperthyroidism can cause:

- a) Atrial fibrillation
- b) Hypotension
- c) Hyporeflexia
- d) hypoglycemia

(6) drugs used in treatment of hyperthyroidism include:

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Inderal
- c) Flumazenil
- d) Glibenclamide

(7) Acromegaly can be complicated with:

- a) Heart failure
- b) Hypertension
- c) Diabetes mellitus
- d) All of the above

(8) Acromegalic features include:

- a) Retrognathia
- b) Microglossia
- c) Ploydactyly
- d) Prognanthism

(9) which of the following is used to diagnose acromegaly?

- a) Fasting serum growth hormone level
- b) Post-prandial serum growth hormone level
- c) Serum level of insulin like growth factor 1
- d) Insulin stimulation test

(10) Modalities of treatment of acromegaly include:

- a) Growth hormone replacement
- b) Insulin like growth factor 1 replacement
- c) Dopamine D2 receptor agonist
- d) Dopamine D2 receptor antagonist

(11) Acromegaly is:

- a) A disease limited to musculo-skeletal system
- b) Treatable disease
- c) All clinical manifestations are reversible by treatment
- d) self-limiting disease

(12) Clinical manifestations of type 2 diabetes mellitus include:

- a) Obesity
- b) Low body weight
- c) Anorexia
- d) decreased water intake

(13) Diagnostic laboratory findings of type 2 diabetes mellitus include:

- a) Fasting plasma glucose ≥ 125 mg/dL
- b) Fasting plasma glucose ≥ 110 mg/dL
- c) Post-prandial plasma glucose ≥ 125 mg/dL
- d) HBA1C $\geq 6.5\%$

(14) In patients with clear symptoms of diabetes, diagnosis of diabetes is confirmed with:

- a) Random plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL
- b) Random blood glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL
- c) Random plasma glucose ≥ 199 mg/dL
- d) Random blood glucose ≥ 199 mg/dL

(15) Type 2 diabetes mellitus:

- a) Always presented acutely
- b) Is never to be incidental finding
- c) Can be diagnosed by clinical picture
- d) Can present with vaginal moniliasis

2- Short essay (3 items, all items have to be answered) Total 15 marks

- (1) Mention five cardiovascular complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus. **5 marks**
- (2) Enumerate four types of diabetic neuropathy. **4 marks**
- (3) Mention 6 findings in diabetic eye disease. **6 marks**

With best wishes