



Pathology

ENDO

2nd
year

Dr/ Ahmed Hassan

LECTURE 1 MCQ



MCQ L1

<p><u>1. The following type of thyroiditis is auto-immune :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>Infectious thyroiditis</i>b) <i>Riedel's thyroiditis</i>c) <i>Hashimoto's thyroiditis</i>d) <i>Granulomatous thyroiditis</i>	C
<p><u>2. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is characterized by :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>Atrophic acini</i>b) <i>Lymphocytic Infiltrate</i>c) <i>Hurthle cell metaplasia</i>d) <i>Fibrosis</i>e) <i>All of the above</i>	E
<p><u>3. Concerning N/E appearance of autoimmune thyroiditis , Which of following is false :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>Affected areas are white grey</i>b) <i>The gland firm in consistency</i>c) <i>The gland show glistening appearance</i>d) <i>Enlarged then atrophied</i>e) <i>All of the above</i>	C
<p><u>4. Secondary toxic goiter is characterized by all except :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) <i>Enlarged thyroid</i>b) <i>Increased BMR</i>c) <i>Presence of exophthalmos</i>d) <i>Skin is warm and sweaty</i>e) <i>None of the above</i>	C

<p><u>5. A 45-year old female has a feeling of fullness in her neck but no other complaints. Physical examination confirms diffuse enlargement of thyroid gland without any apparent masses. This enlargement has been gradual and painless for more than a year. Tests for thyroid function reveal a normal free thyroxin (Free T4 and a slightly increased level of TSH. The most likely cause for these findings is :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Toxic multinodular goiter b) Papillary carcinoma c) Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis d) Hashimoto thyroiditis e) Diffuse nontoxic goiter 	E
<p><u>6. A middle aged man has experienced diarrhea, nervousness reperi increased irritability for the past 5 months. Proptosis & lid lag are among physical examination findings. Which lab findings is most likely:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased plasma insulin level b) Increased serum T4 level c) Increased serum TSH level d) Increased serum cortisol level e) Increased serum corticotropin level 	B
<p><u>7. Which of the following statements is false about Hashimoto's thyroiditis:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is autoimmune in origin b) It is more common in males than females c) It ends by atrophy of thyroid gland d) E/M shows both atrophied and regenerating acini e) Associated with hypothyroidism 	B

<p><u>8. A middle aged male resented with enlarged thyroid , increased basal metabolic rate, diffuse lymphoid hyperplasia and exophthalmos. What is the most probable diagnosis:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Toxic multi-nodular goiter b) Toxic adenoma c) Hashimoto's thyroiditis d) Grave's disease e) Pituitary thyrotropic adenoma 	D
<p><u>9 Which of the following about multi-nodular goiter is correct:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Usually transform to Gravis disease b) Marked hemorrhage and necrosis c) Usually due to infiltrating lymphocytes d) May occur in areas of iodine deficiency e) Associated with pretibial myxedema 	D
<p><u>10. Primary toxic goiter usually associated with :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Functioning thyroid adenomas b) Decreased basal metabolic rate c) Exophthalmos d) Pituitary adenoma e) Weight gain 	C
<p><u>12. The following type of fibrosis is characterized by marked fibrosis :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infectious thyroiditis b) Riedel's thyroiditis c) Hashimoto's thyroiditis d) Gnnulomatous thyroiditis 	B

<p><u>13. Defferential diagnosis of hard thyroid fixed to surrounding structures is :</u></p> <p>a) Autoimmune thyroiditis b) Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis c) Riedel's thyroiditis d) Infectious thyroiditis</p>	C
<p><u>14. Goiter means :</u></p> <p>a) Inflammatory enlargement of the thyroid gland b) Neoplastic enlargement of the thyroid gland c) Atrophy of the thyroid gland d) All of the above e) None of the above</p>	E
<p><u>15. Simple goiter is associated with all the following except :</u></p> <p>a) Intake of goitrogenous agent b) Puberty c) Androgenic steroid therapy d) Dietary iodine deficiency e) Pregnancy</p>	C
<p><u>16. A goitrogen is a substance that:</u></p> <p>a) Mimics the action of T3. b) Mimics the action of T4 c) Suppress T3 and T4 synthesis d) Mimics the action of TSH e) Depletes the body of iodine</p>	C
<p><u>17. The followin is true about multinodular goiter except :</u></p> <p>a) Symmetrical enlargement b) Firm and soft areas on cut section c) Outer surface is nodular d) All of the above</p>	A

<p><u>18. The followings are complications of multinodular goiter :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dysphagia b) Dyspnea c) Hoarseness of voice d). All of the above e) None of the above 	<p>D</p>
<p><u>19. Concerning complications of multinodular goiter, all are true except :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pressure on esophagus causing dysphagia b) Pressure on trachea causing dyspnea c) Malignancy is a common complication d) Toxic manifestations with tachycardia e) Pressure on recurrent laryngeal nerve 	<p>C</p>
<p><u>20. Primary toxic goiter is characterized by the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Symmetrical enlargement of thyroid b) Hyperplastic acini lined peripheral sanoping c) Stroma is highly vascular d) All of the above e) None of the above 	<p>D</p>
<p><u>21. About Gravis disease all are true except :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It's organ specific autoimmune disease b) The thyroid is symmetrically enlarged c) Associated with exophthalmos d) BMR is decreased e) Pretibial edema 	<p>D</p>

<p><u>22. 37 year old woman complains that she had difficulty swallowing for about a week, accompanied by feeling of fullness in anterior neck , She has slight fever. Palpation of thyroid elicits pain. Her serum T4 level is increased. When seen by endocrinologist 2 months later, she no longer has these complaints , & T4 level is normal. The condition best explains these findings is :</u></p> <p>a) Medullary carcinoma b) Subacute thyroiditis c) Toxic multinodular goiter d) Toxic follicular adenoma e) Hashimoto's thyroiditis</p>	B
<p><u>23. Which of the following statements about multinodular goiter is correct :</u></p> <p>a. Usually transform to Grave's disease b. Marked hemorrhage and necrosis c. Usually due to infiltrating lymphocytes d. Occur in areas of iodine deficiency e. Associated with pretibial myxedema</p>	D
<p><u>24. A middle aged female presented with enlarged thyroid gland, increased basal metabolic rate, diffuse lymphoid hyperplasia and exophthalmos The most probable diagnosis is :</u></p> <p>a. Toxic multinodular goiter b. Toxic adenoma c. Grave's disease d. Hashimoto thyroiditis e. Pituitary thyrotropic adenoma</p>	C
<p><u>25. The following type of thyroiditis is characterized by marked fibrosis :</u></p> <p>a. Viral thyroiditis b. Infectious thyroiditis c. Grave's disease d. Hashimoto thyroiditis e. Riedel thyroiditis</p>	E