

**20. The most common cause of death in diabetic patients is:**

- A. Renal failure
- B. Diabetic foot
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Retinal detachment

**Answer: C**

## **Lec 2**

### **Quiz on "Nonneoplastic Thyroid Diseases"**

1. Which of the following is a primary cause of hyperthyroidism?

- A. Pituitary failure
- B. Graves disease
- C. Iodine deficiency
- D. Hashimoto thyroiditis

**Answer: B**

2. What type of thyroiditis is most commonly associated with autoimmune mechanisms?

- A. Acute infectious
- B. Riedel
- C. Subacute granulomatous
- D. Hashimoto

Answer: D

3. Graves disease is primarily caused by:

- A. Iodine deficiency
- B. Thyroid stimulating immunoglobulin
- C. Viral infection
- D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Answer: B

4. The hallmark histological feature of Hashimoto thyroiditis is:

- A. Scalloped colloid
- B. Hurthle cells
- C. Microabscesses
- D. Granulomas with giant cells

Answer: B

5. Which of the following is a common complication of Riedel thyroiditis?

- A. Ophthalmopathy
- B. Exophthalmos
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: C

6. Which thyroid condition is characterized by transient pain and tenderness?

- A. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
- C. Riedel thyroiditis
- D. Graves disease

Answer: B

7. Which is NOT a feature of Graves disease under the microscope?

- A. Tall columnar cells
- B. Hyperplastic papillae
- C. Atrophied follicles
- D. Scalloped colloid

Answer: C

8. The most common infectious agents in acute thyroiditis include all EXCEPT:

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Fungi
- D. Epstein-Barr virus

Answer: D

9. Which of the following thyroid disorders typically results in a stony hard gland adherent to surrounding tissues?

- A. Graves disease
- B. Simple goiter
- C. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- D. Riedel thyroiditis

Answer: D

10. In multinodular goiter, which feature is commonly observed microscopically?

- A. Uniform follicular cells
- B. Microabscess formation
- C. Papillary structures and colloid cysts
- D. Giant cell granulomas

Answer: C

11. Which condition is considered a self-limited inflammatory disorder of the thyroid?

- A. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
- C. Graves disease
- D. Riedel thyroiditis

Answer: B

12. What is the most common cause of hypothyroidism worldwide?

- A. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B. Iodine deficiency
- C. Pituitary adenoma
- D. Thyroid hormone resistance

Answer: B

13. Which antibody is typically elevated in Hashimoto thyroiditis?

- A. TSI
- B. Anti-TPO
- C. Anti-thyroglobulin
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

14. What term describes agents that suppress thyroid hormone synthesis and cause goiter?

- A. Thyrotropins
- B. Goitrogens
- C. Immunoglobulins
- D. Toxoids

Answer: B

15. Which thyroid disorder may present with granulomas containing colloid and giant cells?

- A. Graves disease
- B. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- C. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
- D. Riedel thyroiditis

Answer: C

16. What characterizes the colloid involution stage in diffuse simple goiter?

- A. Hyperplasia
- B. Hurthle cell metaplasia
- C. Colloid accumulation and atrophy
- D. Fibrosis and calcification

Answer: C

17. Which thyroid condition is strongly associated with exophthalmos?

- A. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B. Riedel thyroiditis
- C. Subacute thyroiditis
- D. Graves disease

Answer: D

18. Which of the following is NOT a complication of multinodular goiter?

- A. Tracheal compression
- B. Dysphagia
- C. Exophthalmos
- D. Malignant transformation

Answer: C

19. What feature distinguishes Riedel thyroiditis from other thyroiditis types?

- A. Autoimmune origin
- B. Suppuration
- C. Extensive fibrosis beyond the gland
- D. Viral etiology

Answer: C

20. Which condition involves both hyperplastic and involutinal phases?

- A. Subacute thyroiditis
- B. Graves disease
- C. Multinodular goiter
- D. Diffuse simple goiter

Answer: D