MCQ Enodcrine (pituitary - adrenal - pancreas)

1	• ***All of the following tumors can occur in MEN2 syndrome except:*** *A. Pheochromocytoma.* *C. Pituitary tumors.* *B. Medullary thyroid cancer.* *D. Parathyroid adenoma.*	**C**
2	• ***Which of following hormones is secreted by acidophilic cells in pituitary:*** *A. Prolactin.* *C. ACTH.* *B. TSH.* *D. MSH.*	**A**
3	• ***All of the following hormones are secreted by anterior pituitary except:*** *A. Prolactin.* *C. Oxytocin.* *B. GH.* *D. ACTH.*	**C**
4	• ***The most common cause of hyperpituitarism is:*** *A. Hyperplasia.* *C. Carcinoma.* *B. Adenoma.* *D. Sarcoma.*	**B**
5	• ***Panhypopituitarism that occurs after severe postpartum haemorrhage is called:*** *A. Simound disease.* *C. Sheehan syndrome.* *B. Graves' disease.* *D. Addison disease.*	**C**
6	• ***Acute adrenal insufficiency occurs with bacteremia caused by:*** *A. Gonococci.* *C. E.choli.* *B. Meningococci.* *D. Staph aureus.*	**B**
7	• ***The characteristic pathological feature in pituitary adenoma is:*** *A. Hyaline appearance.* *C. Fatty appearance.* *B. Colloid appearance.* *D. Feathery appearance.*	**A**
8	• ***The origin of craniopharyngioma is:*** *A. Anterior pituitary.* *B. Posterior pituitary.* *C. Rathek's pouch remnants.* *D. Sella tursica.*	**C**

9	• ***Ghost cells in craniopharyngioma describe*** *A. Well differentiated squamous cells.* *B. Columnar cells.* *C. Plumper cells.* *D. Anucleate cells.*	**D**
10	• ***The most common cause of adrenal insufficiency is:*** *A. Trauma.* *C. Idiopathic.* *B. Meningococcal septicemia.* *D. Tumors.*	**C**
11	• ***The most common tumors that occur in adrenal glands is:*** *A. Adenoma.* *C. Secondaries.* *B. Carcinoma.* *D. Pheochromocytoma.*	**C**
12	• ***All of the followings are tumors arising in adrenal medulla except:*** *A. Adenoma.* *C. Ganglioneuroma.* *B. Paraganglioma.* *D. Neuroblastoma.*	**A**
13	• ***The types of cells that can be seen in neuroblastoma are*** *A. Squamous cells.* *C. Spindle cells.* *B. Round blue cells.* *D. Giant cells.*	**B**
14	• ***The adrenal medullary adrenal tumor that secretes catecholamines is:*** *A. Adenoma.* *C. Pheochromocytoma.* *B. Neuroblastoma.* *D. Ganglioneuroma.*	**C**
15	• ***The most common cancer that send metastasis to adrenals comes from:*** *A. Lung.* *C. Skin.* *B. Breast.* *D. Liver*	**A**
16	• ***Which of the following complications is more common in type 1 DM:*** *A. Diabetic ketoacidosis.* *C. Diabetic nephropathy.* *B. Diabetic retinopathy.* *D. Diabetic neuropathy.*	**A**
17	• ***DM is diagnosed if repeated fasting blood glucose is more than:*** *A. 96 mg/dl.* *C. 116 mg/dl.* *B. 106 mg/dl.* *D. 126 mg/dl.*	**D**

18	• ***Type 1 DM is specifically characterized by:*** *A. Genetic element.* *B. Common in obese.* *C. Common in adults.* *D. More liable for non-ketotic coma.*	**A**
19	• ***The type of genes affected in type 1 DM is:*** *A. HLA DR 1,2* *B. HLA-DR 2,3* *C. HLA-DR 3,4* *D. HLA-DR 4,5*	**C**
20	• ***Which of the following complications can occur with DM:*** *A. Myocardial infarction.* *B. Cataract.* *C. Renal glomerulosclerosis.* *D. All of the above.*	**D**
21	• ***The most common cause of death in diabetes is:*** *A. Renal failure.* *B. Myocardial infarction.* *C. Blindness.* *D. Cerebral haemorrhage.*	**B**
22	• ***Which of the following infections can occur in diabetics:*** *A. Fungal.* *B. Skin.* *C. TB* *D. AIDS.* *E. All of the above.*	**E**
23	• ***All of the following pathological changes occur in diabetic nephropathy except:*** *A. Thickening of glomerular basement membrane.* *B. Nodular glomerulosclerosis (Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion).* *C. Thickening of tubular basement membrane.* *D. Renal vascular lesions: atherosclerosis and amyloid arteriolosclerosis.* *E. Necrotizing papillitis (acute papillary necrosis).*	**D**