



<p>1) <b><u>Which of the following is the only organ in which Cortisol increases the protein synthesis</u></b></p> <p>a) The blood b) The kidney c) The liver. d) The muscles. e) The skin</p>	C
<p>2) <b><u>Which of the following is considered as one of Addison disease manifestations?</u></b></p> <p>a) Hypernatremia b) Hypervolemia c) Hypokalemia d) Increase basal metabolic rate e) Metabolic acidosis</p>	E
<p>3) <b><u>Cushing syndrome is:</u></b></p> <p>a) Due to hypersecretion of aldosterone. b) Due to hypersecretion of thyroid hormone. c) Characterized by an increase in protein synthesis. d) Characterized by hyperglycemia. e) Characterized by lymphocytosis.</p>	D
<p>4) <b><u>Cortisol has a permissive effect to:</u></b></p> <p>a) Catecholamines b) GH. c) somatomedins d) Insulin e) thyroxin</p>	A
<p>5) <b><u>Cushing syndrome is characterized by all the following except:</u></b></p> <p>a) Hyperglycemia. b) Hyperkalemia. c) Hypertension and edema. d) Purplish abdominal stria. e) Muscle wasting and weakness.</p>	B



<p><b>6) <u>As regard the effect of steroid hormones on protein metabolism, steroid causes:</u></b></p> <p>a) Muscle wasting and weakness.  b) bones become stronger due to increased protein content  c) formation of collagenous tissues  d) Promotion of healing of wounds.  e) Decrease Subcutaneous hemorrhage</p>	A
<p><b>7) <u>Cortisol regulates the secretion of corticotrophin releasing hormone from the hypothalamus through which of the following?</u></b></p> <p>a) Long loop positive feedback.  b) Long loop negative feedback  c) Short loop positive feedback.  d) Short loop negative feedback.  e) Ultra-short loop feedback.</p>	B
<p><b>8) <u>AS regard action of steroid:</u></b></p> <p>a) It stimulates gluconeogenesis  b) it Stimulates active reabsorption of Na<sup>+</sup> from urine in the distal nephron.  c) steroid □ protein catabolism.  d) It increases the capillary permeability.  e) it Stimulates the immune system</p>	A
<p><b>9) <u>Conn's syndrome Manifestations include</u></b></p> <p>a) Hyperkalemia  b) hyperkalemic nephropathy  c) Hyponatremia  d) Hyponatremia  e) Metabolic acidosis</p>	C
<p><b>10) <u>AS regard metabolic action of cortisol;</u></b></p> <p>a) It inhibits gluconeogenesis  b) it increases rate of glucose utilization  c) steroid decreases plasma amino acids level.  d) It increases the capillary permeability.  e) it has lipolytic effect</p>	E



<p><b>11) <u>ONE of the following not a Manifestation of Cushing</u></b></p> <p>a) Hypertension  b) Osteoporosis  c) purplish striae  d) Muscle wasting.  e) Hypoglycemia</p>	E
<p><b>12) <u>Disorders of the Adrenocortical Function include:</u></b></p> <p>a) Acromegaly  b) Addison's disease  c) Myxedema  d) Acromegaly  e) cretinism</p>	B
<p><b>13) <u>Cortisol increases blood glucose by:</u></b></p> <p>a) Increasing gluconeogenesis alone.  b) Increasing gluconeogenesis and decreasing glucose utilization.  c) Increasing gluconeogenesis and glucose utilization.  d) Decreasing glucose utilization alone.  e) Decreasing gluconeogenesis and glucose utilization.</p>	B
<p><b>14) <u>Cushing's syndrome is characterized by:</u></b></p> <p>a) Delayed wound healing and a tendency to bruises.  b) Accumulation of adipose tissue particularly in the limbs.  c) Increased blood level of ACTH in all conditions.  d) Anemia and lymphocytosis together with increased resistance to infection</p>	A
<p><b>15) <u>Cushing's syndrome is characterized by all the following except:</u></b></p> <p>a) Excess plasma levels of both cortisol and glucose.  b) Salt and water retention and commonly hypertension.  c) Increased body weight associated with a moon face and buffalo obesity.  d) A normal lymphocytic count in the blood.</p>	D



<p><b>16) <u>The following causes can produce secondary aldosteronism, except:</u></b></p> <p>a) Nephrosis.  b) Heart failure.  c) Hepatic cirrhosis.  d) Tumor or hyperplasia in the adrenal cortex.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>17) <u>Regarding adrenal androgens, which of the followings is not correct?</u></b></p> <p>a) Are synthesized and secreted by zona reticularis.  b) Their secretion is controlled by pituitary gonadotropins.  c) Have less than 20% of the androgenic activity of testosterone.  d) Responsible for appearance and maintenance of pubic and axillary hair, and growth of clitoris in females.</p>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>18) <u>Which of the following stimuli does not stimulate aldosterone secretion?</u></b></p> <p>a) Low serum Na<sup>+</sup>  b) Infusion of angiotensin II.  c) Infusion of an excess concentration of K<sup>+</sup>  d) Infusion of a high concentration of Na<sup>+</sup></p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>19) <u>Aldosterone deficiency results in:</u></b></p> <p>a) Increased blood glucose level.  b) Increased Na<sup>+</sup> level and decreased K<sup>+</sup> level in the plasma.  c) A low arterial blood pressure.  d) Decreased urinary Na<sup>+</sup> excretion.</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>20) <u>The secretion of ACTH:</u></b></p> <p>a) Is mainly from the adrenal cortex.  b) Is inhibited in stress conditions.  c) Is controlled by a hypothalamic inhibitory hormone.  d) In excessive amounts is the cause of skin pigmentation in Addison's disease</p>	<b>D</b>



<p><b>21) <u>Glucocorticoids:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Decrease blood glucose level.</li> <li>b) Are released mainly under the effect of angiotensin II.</li> <li>c) Increase protein synthesis.</li> <li>d) Are controlled by TSH.</li> <li>e) Decrease lymphocytes.</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>22) <u>Which of the following are incorrectly paired?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Aldosterone: increased plasma glucose level.</li> <li>b. Epinephrine: increased glycogenolysis in skeletal muscle.</li> <li>c. Insulin: increased protein synthesis.</li> <li>d. Glucagon: increased gluconeogenesis.</li> <li>e. Growth hormone: increased plasma glucose level.</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>23) <u>Which of the following statements is true?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Renin stimulates secretion of aldosterone.</li> <li>b) Primary hyperaldosteronism is usually accompanied by massive edema.</li> <li>c) Increased aldosterone secretion causes metabolic alkalosis and muscle weakness.</li> <li>d) In Conn's syndrome, the cardiac functions are depressed due to K<sup>+</sup>retention.</li> <li>e) Primary hyperaldosteronism occurs in cases of liver cirrhosis.</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>24) <u>Aldosterone hormone:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Is secreted from zona fasciculata of suprarenal cortex.</li> <li>b) Is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland.</li> <li>c) Increases plasma calcium level.</li> <li>d) Acts through cAMP.</li> <li>e) Increases K<sup>+</sup> secretion by DCT.</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>25) <u>Cortisol hormone is:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mainly a lipolytic hormone.</li> <li>b) Stimulated by angiotensin II.</li> <li>c) Inhibited by ACTH.</li> <li>d) Mainly an anabolic hormone.</li> <li>e) A hypoglycemic hormone</li> </ul>	A



<p><b>26) <u>A decrease in cortisol secretion would produce:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A fall of serum potassium level.</li> <li>b) Hyperglycemia.</li> <li>c) Increased secretion of ACTH.</li> <li>d) High systolic arterial blood pressure.</li> <li>e) Increased cellular protein catabolism in the live</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>27) <u>The secretion of adrenal androgens is controlled by:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ACTH.</li> <li>b) LH.</li> <li>c) FSH.</li> <li>d) Ketosteroids</li> <li>e) Estrogens</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>28) <u>Glucocorticoids:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inhibit histamine release by mast cells and basophils.</li> <li>b) Stimulate ACTH secretion from anterior pituitary.</li> <li>c) Stimulate lipogenesis.</li> <li>d) Increase capillary permeability.</li> <li>e) Decrease the number of RBCs and neutrophils</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>29) <u>One of the following is a manifestation of Cushing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Purplish striae.</li> <li>b) Thickened bone.</li> <li>c) Hypoglycemia.</li> <li>d) Hypotension</li> <li>e) Muscle hypertrophy</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>30) <u>Adverse effects of hydrocortisone don't include:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypertension</li> <li>b) Hyperglycemia</li> <li>c) Weight loss</li> <li>d) Peptic ulcer</li> <li>e) Weight gain</li> </ul>	C



<p><b>31) <u>Hyperkalemia stimulates secretion of:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Glucagon</li> <li>b) Cortisol</li> <li>c) Aldosterone</li> <li>d) Epinephrine</li> <li>e) Insulin</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>32) <u>Which of the following are associated with adrenocortical hypofunction?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hyperglycemia.</li> <li>b) High BMR.</li> <li>c) Redistribution of body fat.</li> <li>d) Increased muscle bulk.</li> <li>e) Dark pigmentation.</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>33) <u>Aldosterone secretion is increased by:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypernatremia.</li> <li>b) Hypokalemia.</li> <li>c) Angiotensin II.</li> <li>d) hypercalcemia.</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>34) <u>Regarding aldosterone:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It is secreted from zona glomerulosa of suprarenal cortex.</li> <li>b) It decreases <math>K^+</math> and <math>H^+</math> secretion in the kidney.</li> <li>c) It decreases <math>Na^+</math> reabsorption in the kidney.</li> <li>d) It releases is stimulated mainly by ACTH.</li> <li>e) It decreases plasma <math>Na^+</math> concentration.</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>35) <u>Aldosterone:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promotes excretion of <math>K^+</math> in distal renal tubules.</li> <li>b) Secretion is controlled by plasma free fatty acid level.</li> <li>c) Produces hair growth in females.</li> <li>d) Causes <math>Na^+</math> reabsorption in the PCT.</li> <li>e) Is secreted from the placenta.</li> </ul>	A



<p><b>36) <u>Excess glucocorticoids (cortisol) lead to:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Stimulation of lymphocytes.</li> <li>b) Increased allergy.</li> <li>c) Increased inflammatory response to allergic reaction.</li> <li>d) Osteoporosis.</li> <li>e) Decreased RBCs</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>37) <u>Aldosterone hormone:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Stimulates K<sup>+</sup> reabsorption by renal tubules.</li> <li>b) Inhibits Na<sup>+</sup> reabsorption by renal tubules.</li> <li>c) Stimulates Ca<sup>++</sup> reabsorption by renal tubules.</li> <li>d) Is secreted by adrenal medulla.</li> <li>e) Is stimulated by angiotensin II.</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>38) <u>Which of the following is not produced by hypersecretion of cortisol:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased rate of protein breakdown in the skin.</li> <li>b) A major fall in plasma protein level.</li> <li>c) Atrophy of skeletal muscles.</li> <li>d) Increased tubular reabsorption of sodium.</li> <li>e) Decreased formation of antibodies.</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>39) <u>A patient having addison's disease will have:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypotension, hyperglycemia and skin pigmentation.</li> <li>b) Hypertension, hypoglycemia and skin pigmentation.</li> <li>c) Hypotension, hypoglycemia and skin pigmentation.</li> <li>d) Hypotension, hypoglycemia and hypernatremia.</li> <li>e) Hypotension, hyperglycemia and hyponatremia.</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>40) <u>Hyper secretion of cortisone leads to:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hypoglycemia.</li> <li>b) Lipolysis.</li> <li>c) Increased muscle bulk.</li> <li>d) Increased BMR.</li> <li>e) Increased protein synthesis in most tissues.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>



<p><b>41) <u>Which of the following statements regarding the adrenal cortex are correct?</u></b></p> <p>a) the adrenal cortex secretes both peptide and steroid hormones</p> <p>b) the adrenal cortex will atrophy following removal of the anterior pituitary gland</p> <p>c) aldosterone plays a role in the regulation of plasma calcium</p> <p>d) cortisol is a hypoglycemic hormone</p> <p>e) Adrenal androgen is formed mainly of testosterone.</p>	B
<p><b>42) <u>A 45-year-old male with cushingoid appearance, elevated serum and urinary cortisol, very low serum ACTH, no suppression of cortisol with small amount of Dexamethasone, the most likely diagnosis is:</u></b></p> <p>a) Pituitary adenoma.</p> <p>b) Hypothalamic tumor.</p> <p>c) pheochromocytoma.</p> <p>d) Adrenal tumor.</p> <p>e) Addison syndrome.</p>	D
<p><b>43) <u>The cells secreting mineralocorticoids are present in:</u></b></p> <p>a) Zona interna</p> <p>b) Zona glomerulosa</p> <p>c) Zona reticularis</p> <p>d) Zona pellucida</p> <p>e) Zona fasciculata</p>	B
<p><b>44) <u>The most inner zone of adrenal cortex is:</u></b></p> <p>a) Zona fasciculate</p> <p>b) Zona glomerulosa</p> <p>c) Zona interna</p> <p>d) Zona pellucida</p> <p>e) Zona reticularis</p>	E
<p><b>45) <u>About aldosterone :</u></b></p> <p>a) Most important glucocorticoid</p> <p>b) Play a major role in regulating ECF volume</p> <p>c) Help Na secretion and K reabsorption from renal tubules</p> <p>d) Control the synthesis of 1,25 di-hydroxy-cholicaciferol</p> <p>e) Essential for milk ejection from mammary gland</p>	B



<p><b>46) <u>About ACTH :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Inhibit growth and secretion of adrenal cortex</li> <li>b) Stimulate catecholamine secretion from adrenal medulla</li> <li>c) Control release of vasopressin from neurohypophysis</li> <li>d) Its secretion increases by raised blood cortisol level</li> <li>e) Its secretion is increased by the effect of hypothalamic releasing factors</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>47) <u>About glucocorticoid , the following are true except :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increase both protein catabolism and lipolysis</li> <li>b) Decrease number of lymphocyte in blood</li> <li>c) Increases during electro convulsive therapy and stress conditions</li> <li>d) Decrease working capacity</li> <li>e) Stimulate gluconeogenesis in liver</li> </ul>	D
<p><b>48) <u>ACTH perform all the following action except :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increases cholesterol uptake by zona fasciculata leading to increased synthesis and secretion of glucocorticoid hormones</li> <li>b) Stimulate androgen secretion from zona reticularis cells</li> <li>c) Maximally stimulate aldosterone secretion</li> <li>d) Stimulate melanin formation from melanocyte</li> <li>e) Inhibit release of CRH from hypothalamus via short loop</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>49) <u>Aldosterone is secreted in response to all the following except :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Low plasma Na conc</li> <li>b) Increase secretion of ACTH</li> <li>c) Activation of rennin angiotensin system</li> <li>d) infusion of fluid having excess Na conc</li> <li>e) Infusion of fluid having excess K conc</li> </ul>	D
<p><b>50) <u>About ACTH , all true except :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mainly control both zona fasciculata and reticularis</li> <li>b) Its secretion shows diurnal variation</li> <li>c) Its secretion is increased by hypothalamic releasing factors</li> <li>d) Inhibit the secretion of catecholamine from adrenal medulla</li> <li>e) Its secretion is suppressed by high blood level of cortisol</li> </ul>	D



<p><b>51) <u>Glucocorticoid :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increase the development of lymphoid tissue</li> <li>b) Decrease nitrogen excretion</li> <li>c) Decrease blood glucose level</li> <li>d) Increase amino acid uptake and glycogen deposition in liver</li> <li>e) Promote lipogenesis</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>52) <u>Aldosterone :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Secreted mainly from zona reticularis</li> <li>b) Mainly act on proximal tubule</li> <li>c) Promote Na secretion and K retention</li> <li>d) Secreted in response to ingestion of NaCl or increased blood volume</li> <li>e) Secretion markedly increased in case of trauma and hemorrhage</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>53) <u>30 year old woman is administrated cortisone for treatment auto immune dse , which of the following is most likely to occur :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Increased ACTH hormone</li> <li>b) Increased cortisol secretion</li> <li>c) Increased insulin secretion</li> <li>d) Increased muscle mass</li> <li>e) Hypoglycemia between meals</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>54) <u>Selective destruction of zona glomerulosa would produce deficiency of :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Aldosterone</li> <li>b) Androstendiones</li> <li>c) Cortisol</li> <li>d) Dehydroepiandresterone</li> <li>e) Testosterone</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>55) <u>Increased ACTH secretion would be expected in patient of :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Addison disease</li> <li>b) Primary adrenocortical hyperplasia</li> <li>c) Who are receiving glucocorticoid after renal transplant</li> <li>d) With elevated level of angiotensin II</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>



<p><b><u>56) 59 year old woman develop osteoporosis , hypertention , hirstism and hyperpigmentation . magnetic resonance imagining indicate that pituitary gland not enlarged , which of the following is most consistent with these finding :</u></b></p> <p>a) Pituitary ACTH secreting tumor  b) Ectopic ACTH secreting tumor  c) Inappropriate high secretion rate of CRH  d) Adrenal adenoma  e) Addison disease</p>	B
<p><b><u>57) Glucocorticoids decrease the number of circulating:</u></b></p> <p>a) Eosinophils.  b) Neutrophils.  c) Platelets.  d) Red blood cells.</p>	A
<p><b><u>58) Excess cortisol has the following effects EXCEPT:</u></b></p> <p>a) Lymphocyte inhibitory effect.  b) Anti-inflammatory effect.  c) Anti-allergic effect.  d) Immune response stimulatory effect.</p>	D
<p><b><u>59) Cushing syndrome is characterized by:</u></b></p> <p>a) Hypotension.  b) Hypoglycemia.  c) Tremors of the hand.  d) Moon face.</p>	D
<p><b><u>60) Most of the glucocorticoid activity of the adrenocortical hormones results from:</u></b></p> <p>a) Corticosterone.  b) Cortisol.  c) Aldosterone.  d) Deoxycorticosterone.  e) Androstenedione.</p>	B



<p><b>61) <u>Which of following is not synthesized in the adrenal cortex:</u></b></p> <p>a) Cortisol.  b) Corticosterone.  c) Androstenedione.  d) Testosterone.  e) Dehydroepiandrosterone</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>62) <u>Which of the following hormones has a mineralocorticoid activity:</u></b></p> <p>a) Epinephrine.  b) Insulin.  c) Cortisol.  d) Glucagon.  e) Growth hormone.</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>63) <u>Cortisol secretion from the adrenal cortex is stimulated by:</u></b></p> <p>a) Increased activity of rennin angiotensin system.  b) Hyperkalemia.  c) Hyponatremia.  d) Stress condition  e) Hyperglycemia.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>64) <u>As regarding adrenal androgens, which of the following is false:</u></b></p> <p>a) Not responsible for secondary sex organ growth in pubertal phase.  b) Stimulate the appearance of pubic and axillary hair in females.  c) It includes dehydroepiandrosterone and androstenedione.  d) Their secretion is controlled by pituitary gonadotropins.  e) Their androgenic activity is weaker than that of testosterone.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>65) <u>Which hormonal change is responsible for Virilism?*</u></b></p> <p>a) Low adrenal androgens  b) Excessive adrenal androgens  c) High estrogen levels  d) Low progesterone levels</p>	<b>B</b>



<p><b>66) <u>What is the definition of Virilism?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Development of female secondary sex characteristics in males</li> <li>b) Development of male secondary sex characteristics in females</li> <li>c) Loss of sexual characteristics</li> <li>d) Excessive secretion of estrogen</li> </ul>	B
<p><b>67) <u>What is a manifestation of Adrenogenital Syndrome in male children?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Gynecomastia</li> <li>b) Precocious pseudo-puberty without spermatogenesis</li> <li>c) Loss of facial hair</li> <li>d) Decreased muscle mass</li> </ul>	B
<p><b>68) <u>In a female fetus, excessive adrenal androgens lead to:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enlarged ovaries</li> <li>b) Female pseudo-hermaphroditism</li> <li>c) Delayed puberty</li> <li>d) Hypogonadism</li> </ul>	B
<p><b>69) <u>Which psychological disturbance is associated with Virilism?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Euphoria</li> <li>b) Homosexuality (due to hormonal influence)</li> <li>c) Increased maternal instincts</li> <li>d) Reduced aggression</li> </ul>	B