

# MCQ On Physio Endo 2,3

<p><b>1. About Mechanism of growth hormone action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) High Somatomedins induce GH secretions</li><li>b) Somatomedins are structurally similar to TSH.</li><li>c) Somatomedins are formed in the kidney.</li><li>d) Growth hormone has direct anabolic effects.</li><li>e) Its growth promoting actions are mediated by somatomedins.</li></ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>2. Which one of the following is an inhibitor for growth hormone secretion?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Obesity</li><li>b) Starvation</li><li>c) Hypoglycemia</li><li>d) Stress</li><li>e) Sleep</li></ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>3. Which of the following is a Manifestation of acromegaly?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) hypoglycemia.</li><li>b) Low BMR.</li><li>c) Protruded mandible.</li><li>d) Small feet and hand.</li><li>e) Thinning of the skin.</li></ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>4. Which of the following diseases is caused by excess secretion of growth hormone in adult after union of epiphysis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Acromegaly.</li><li>b) Cretinism adults</li><li>c) Cushing's disease.</li><li>d) Gigantism.</li><li>e) Pituitary dwarfism.</li></ul>	<b>A</b>

<p><b>5. Acromegaly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Is due to hyper secretion of growth hormone in adult</li> <li>b) Is due to hyposecretion of growth hormone</li> <li>c) Reduced blood glucose level.</li> <li>d) Muscles and viscera are atrophied</li> <li>e) Appears in children</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>6. Physiological actions of growth hormones include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It inhibits bone growth</li> <li>b) It induces lipogenesis</li> <li>c) It induces hyperglycemia</li> <li>d) It induces protein breakdown</li> <li>e) Marked decrease of <math>Ca^{++}</math> absorption from GIT</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>7. One of the following stimulates growth hormone secretion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Obesity</li> <li>b) Hyperglycemia</li> <li>c) G.H.</li> <li>d) FFA</li> <li>e) Hypoglycemia</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>8. The hypothalamus doesn't produce release inhibiting hormone for one of the following anterior pituitary hormones:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Growth hormone</li> <li>b) Gonadotropin</li> <li>c) Prolactin</li> <li>d) Melanotropin</li> <li>e) Insulin</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>

<p><b>9. One of the following not a Manifestation of acromegaly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prognathism</li> <li>b) Retarded growth of soft Tissue</li> <li>c) Thickening of the skin</li> <li>d) Raised BMR</li> <li>e) Hyperglycemia</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>10. Effect of growth hormones on bulk soft tissue except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Thyroid</li> <li>b) Pituitary</li> <li>c) Breast</li> <li>d) Viscera</li> <li>e) Skin</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>11. One of Anterior pituitary hormones is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Growth hormone</li> <li>b) Estrogen</li> <li>c) Prolactin</li> <li>d) ADH</li> <li>e) Oxytocin</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>12. Decrease growth hormone secretion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) In children, it only causes delayed puberty.</li> <li>b) In children leads to a long stature</li> <li>c) Is associated with Depressed mental functions.</li> <li>d) In children, it causes dwarfism</li> <li>e) Can be treated effectively by giving somatostatin.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>

<p><b>13. Growth Hormone increases weight and bulk of soft tissues except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) gonads, adrenals, thyroid.</li> <li>b) thyroid, supra-renal medulla, pancreas.</li> <li>c) parathyroids, supra-renal cortex, pancreas.</li> <li>d) parathyroids, supra-renal medulla, thyroid.</li> <li>e) parathyroids, supra-renal medulla, pancreas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b></p>
<p><b>14. Which of the following stimulates growth hormone secretion?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) hyperglycemia.</li> <li>b) increased plasma FFA.</li> <li>c) obesity.</li> <li>d) increased plasma growth hormone.</li> <li>e) sleep.</li> </ul>	<p><b>E</b></p>
<p><b>15. Which of the following hormones causes development of the breast tissue and milk synthesis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) growth Hormone</li> <li>b) oxytocin</li> <li>c) prolactin</li> <li>d) LH.</li> <li>e) FSH</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>16. High levels of which of the following hormones causes anovulation and amenorrhea:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) growth hormone</li> <li>b) oxytocin</li> <li>c) prolactin</li> <li>d) LH</li> <li>e) FSH</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>

<p><b>17. Suckling increases prolactin level due to inhibition of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>PRIH</i> release.</li> <li>b) <i>PRH</i> release.</li> <li>c) growth <i>H</i> release.</li> <li>d) oxytocin <i>H</i> release.</li> <li>e) cortisol <i>H</i> release.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b></p>
<p><b>18. Which of the following diseases is caused by excess secretion of growth hormone before union of epiphysis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) gigantism.</li> <li>b) acromegaly.</li> <li>c) gynecomastia.</li> <li>d) cretinism.</li> <li>e) Graves' disease.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b></p>
<p><b>19. Which of the following diseases is caused by excess secretion of growth hormone in adults after union of epiphysis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cretinism.</li> <li>b) gigantism.</li> <li>c) acromegaly.</li> <li>d) Cushing's disease.</li> <li>e) pituitary dwarfism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>20. Thickening of the vertebrae in the acromegaly causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) prognathism.</li> <li>b) hirsutism.</li> <li>c) kyphosis.</li> <li>d) visual disturbances.</li> <li>e) headache.</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>

<p><b>21. The pituitary gland:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) regulate the activity of all other endocrine glands.</li> <li>b) secrete anti-diuretic hormone when plasma osmolarity falls.</li> <li>c) prolactin secretion increases when bromocriptine (dopamine agonist) is administered.</li> <li>d) its function is controlled by hypothalamic factors.</li> <li>e) its interior lobe releases the oxytocin hormone.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>22. Pressure on the optic chiasm causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) prognathism.</li> <li>b) hirsutism.</li> <li>c) kyphosis.</li> <li>d) visual disturbances.</li> <li>e) headache.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>23. Decreased secretion of growth hormone in children causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cretinism.</li> <li>b) gigantism.</li> <li>c) acromegaly.</li> <li>d) Cushing's disease.</li> <li>e) pituitary dwarfism.</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>24. Impaired growth hormone secretion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) in children causes delayed puberty.</li> <li>b) in children leads short stature with stunting of the limbs than trunk.</li> <li>c) is associated with normal mental functions.</li> <li>d) in adults leads to a reduction in size of viscera</li> <li>e) can be treated effectively by giving somatostatin.</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>25. Which statement about action of somatomedins is true?</b></p> <p>a) they inhibit protein synthesis.</p> <p>b) they antagonize the effect of insulin.</p> <p>c) they promote growth of bone &amp; cartilage.</p> <p>d) they mediate the local effects of somatostatin in the brain.</p> <p>e) they stimulate the secretion of hormones by pancreatic islet cells.</p>	<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>26. Which of the following is greatly decreased in pituitary dwarfism?</b></p> <p>a) bone growth.</p> <p>b) mental growth.</p> <p>c) sexual growth.</p> <p>d) blood glucose.</p> <p>e) blood FFA.</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>
<p><b>27. Deficiency of the following hormone in women causes inability to lactate:</b></p> <p>a) prolactin.</p> <p>b) vasopressin.</p> <p>c) FSH.</p> <p>d) LH.</p> <p>e) growth H.</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>
<p><b>28. Destruction of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland causes atrophy of:</b></p> <p>a) gonads.</p> <p>b) thymus.</p> <p>c) pancreas.</p> <p>d) parathyroid.</p> <p>e) supra-renal medulla.</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>

<p><b>29. Growth hormone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) include negative nitrogen balance.</li> <li>b) secretion is reduced during sleep.</li> <li>c) stimulates the liver to release somatomedins which regulate body growth.</li> <li>d) level in blood is higher in adults than children.</li> <li>e) reduced absorption of Ca from intestine</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>30. All the following are stimuli of growth hormone release except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- decrease in plasma FFA level.</li> <li>b- hypoglycemia.</li> <li>c- stress.</li> <li>d- exercise.</li> <li>e- obesity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>E</b></p>
<p><b>31. Pituitary tumor secreting excess growth hormone in an adult leads to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- loss in vision in one eye.</li> <li>b- gigantism.</li> <li>c- reduced level of somatomedins in blood.</li> <li>d- reduced level of free fatty acids.</li> <li>e- raises blood glucose level</li> </ul>	<p><b>E</b></p>
<p><b>32. Basic effects of growth hormone on body metabolism include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- increasing the rate of protein synthesis.</li> <li>b- increasing the rate of glucose uptake by the tissue.</li> <li>c-decreasing the mobilization of fat</li> <li>d- decreasing the rate of fat for energy.</li> <li>e- none of the above</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b></p>

<p><b>33. The hypothalamus:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) secretes only releasing factors from its median eminence.</li> <li>b) has no control on the suprarenal medulla.</li> <li>c) releases the trophic hormones that control the gonadal functions.</li> <li>d) controls the neuro-hypophysis through a direct nervous connection.</li> <li>e) releases an inhibitory hormone to TSH secretion</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>34. Gigantism is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a manifestation of Cushing's disease.</li> <li>b) associated with hyperfunction of the testis.</li> <li>c) due to over secretion of the growth hormone before puberty.</li> <li>d) due to thyroid hypofunction after puberty.</li> <li>e) the normal result of insulin lack.</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>35. An acidophil cell tumor of anterior pituitary gland in a child 5 years old results in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a tendency to hypoglycemia and exaggerated sexual activities.</li> <li>b) continued linear growth of long bones.</li> <li>c) a characteristic big size of the hands and feet.</li> <li>d) a lower free fatty acid (FFA) blood level than normal.</li> <li>e) polyuria with low specific gravity urine.</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>36. About the secretion and functions of the somatotropic hormone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) it is under the control of one hypophysiotropic hormone.</li> <li>b) it is secreted by the basophil chromophil cells of adenohypophysis.</li> <li>c) its growth action is produced through formation of somatomedins.</li> <li>d) its secretion is decreased in hypoglycemia, fasting &amp; exercise.</li> <li>e) its secretion is increased when the FFA blood level is elevated.</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>37. The secretion of growth hormone is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>increased in stress conditions and after an infusion of arginine.</i></li> <li>b) <i>more in the morning than in the evening while going to sleep.</i></li> <li>c) <i>inhibited by hypoglycemia and stimulated by hyperglycemia.</i></li> <li>d) <i>stimulated by increased secretion of somatostatin from the hypothalamus.</i></li> <li>e) <i>increased by the effect of the prolactin inhibiting hormone</i></li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>38. The adeno-hypophyseal basophil cells:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- <i>belong to the chromophobe cells.</i></li> <li>b- <i>have no secretory functions.</i></li> <li>c- <i>constitutes about 35% of the total cells in the gland.</i></li> <li>d- <i>secrete glycoprotein and polypeptide hormones.</i></li> <li>e- <i>secrete mainly somatotropin and prolactin.</i></li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>39. The growth hormone increases:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>the rate of growth by a direct action on the epiphyseal cartilage.</i></li> <li>b) <i>the protein synthesis by increasing amino acid transport across cell membrane.</i></li> <li>c) <i>the urinary excretion of electrolytes.</i></li> <li>d) <i>the rate of glucose utilization by the cells.</i></li> <li>e) <i>lipogenesis in adipose tissue.</i></li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>40. An acidophil adenoma of the anterior pituitary gland is associated with:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- <i>short stature due to rapid fusion of the epiphysis.</i></li> <li>b- <i>hypoglycemia.</i></li> <li>c- <i>galactorrhea.</i></li> <li>d- <i>dark pigmentation of the skin.</i></li> <li>e- <i>delayed dentition and walking.</i></li> </ul>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>41. Acromegaly is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) due to basophil adenoma in the adenohypophysis during infancy.</li> <li>b) the result of inability of the liver to produce somatomedin.</li> <li>c) accompanied by overgrowth of long bones and increased sensitivity to insulin.</li> <li>d) usually accompanied by depressed sexual functions and signs of increased intracranial tension.</li> <li>e) a main cause of hypoglycemia and decreased FFA blood level.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>42. Growth hormone &amp; insulin exert opposite actions on all the following except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- glucose uptake by the skeletal muscles.</li> <li>b- lipid synthesis.</li> <li>c- catabolism of fat.</li> <li>d- synthesis of protein and somatic growth.</li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>43. The adenohypophysis secretes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a hormone that controls the pancreatic islets of Langerhans.</li> <li>b) a hormone that stimulates milk secretion from the mammary glands.</li> <li>c) the long acting thyroid stimulator (LATS).</li> <li>d) a hormone that controls activity of the parathyroid glands.</li> <li>e) dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>44. Enhanced growth hormone secretion occurs in all the following cases except:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a- acromegaly and giantism.</li> <li>b- during starvation.</li> <li>c- during exercise.</li> <li>d- after insulin induced hypoglycemia.</li> <li>e- dwarfism &amp; infantilism.</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>

<p><b>45. Growth hormone secretion would most likely be suppressed under which of the following conditions?</b></p> <p>a- acromegaly.  b- gigantism.  c- deep sleep.  d- exercise.  e- acute hyperglycemia.</p>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>46. Which of the following metabolic substrates is preferentially metabolized by growth hormone?</b></p> <p>a- fats.  b- proteins.  c- glycogen.  d- glucose.</p>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>47. Which of the following conditions or hormones would most likely increase growth hormone secretion?</b></p> <p>a- hyperglycemia.  b- exercise.  c- somatomedin.  d- somatostatin.  e- aging.</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>48. A pituitary tumor secreting excess growth hormone in an adult lead to:</b></p> <p>a) Loss of vision in one eye.  b) Gigantism.  c) increased level of somatomedins in blood.  d) Reduced level of free fatty acids.  e) Reduced blood glucose level.</p>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>49. Decrease growth hormone secretion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>In children, it only causes delayed puberty.</i></li> <li>b) <i>In children leads to a long stature</i></li> <li>c) <i>Is associated with normal mental functions.</i></li> <li>d) <i>In children, it causes dwarfism</i></li> <li>e) <i>Can be treated effectively by giving somatostatin.</i></li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>50. Prolactin secretion is inhibited by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>The thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH).</i></li> <li>b) <i>Somatostatin and oxytocin.</i></li> <li>c) <i>The drugs that increase dopamine formation e.g. L-dopa.</i></li> <li>d) <i>A decreased blood prolactin level.</i></li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>51. Which of the following inhibits the secretion of growth hormone by the anterior pituitary?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Sleep.</i></li> <li>b) <i>Stress.</i></li> <li>c) <i>Puberty.</i></li> <li>d) <i>Somatomedins.</i></li> <li>e) <i>Starvation.</i></li> </ul>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>52. Dopamine is inhibitory for secretion of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>Growth hormone.</i></li> <li>b. <i>Luteinizing hormone (LH).</i></li> <li>c. <i>Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH).</i></li> <li>d. <i>Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH).</i></li> <li>e. <i>Prolactin hormone.</i></li> </ul>	<b>E</b>

<p><b>53. Somatostatin hormone is inhibitory for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Growth hormone.</li> <li>b. Prolactin hormone.</li> <li>c. Luteinizing hormone (LH).</li> <li>d. Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH).</li> <li>e. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>54. Which of the following hormones can inhibit ovulation when present in high concentration?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) FSH</li> <li>b) Prolactin.</li> <li>c) LH.</li> <li>d) Estrogen.</li> <li>e) Oxytocin</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>55. Physiological actions of growth hormones include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) It inhibits bone growth.</li> <li>b) It induces lipogenesis.</li> <li>c) It induces hyperglycemia.</li> <li>d) It induces protein breakdown.</li> <li>e) Marked decrease of Ca<sup>++</sup> absorption from GIT.</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>56. Acidophil somatotroph cells secrete the following hormone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Growth H.</li> <li>b. Prolactin H.</li> <li>c. Luteinizing H (LH).</li> <li>d. Thyrotropin releasing H (TRH).</li> <li>e. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH).</li> </ul>	<b>A</b>

<p><b>57. Panhypopituitarism in children causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. diabetes mellitus</li> <li>b. dwarfism</li> <li>c. Acromegaly</li> <li>d. diabetes insipidus</li> <li>e. infantilism</li> </ul>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>58. Pallor and light skin color in panhypopituitarism in adults due to decreased:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. GH</li> <li>b. PRL</li> <li>c. ACTH</li> <li>d. FSH</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>59. Acidophil mammatotrop cells secrete the following hormone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Growth H.</li> <li>b. Prolactin H.</li> <li>c. Luteinizing H (LH).</li> <li>d. Thyrotropin releasing H (TRH).</li> <li>e. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH).</li> </ul>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>60. A 45-year-old woman has a mass in the sella turcica that compresses the portal vessels, disrupting pituitary access to hypothalamic secretions. The secretion rate of which of the following hormones would most likely increase in this patient?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone</li> <li>b. Growth hormone</li> <li>c. Prolactin</li> <li>d. Luteinizing hormone</li> <li>e. Thyroid-stimulating hormone</li> </ul>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>61. Which of the following is not a neuropeptide?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ADH</li> <li>b) GHRH</li> <li>c) Oxytocin</li> <li>d) Somatomedin</li> <li>e) TRH</li> </ul>	<p><b>D</b></p>
<p><b>62. A neuroscientist is studying communication between the hypothalamus pituitary in a rat model. He interrupts blood flow through the median eminence and then measures circulating levels of pituitary hormones following appropriate physiological stimulation. Secretion of which of the following hormones will be unaffected by the experimental manipulation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Growth hormone</li> <li>b. Prolactin</li> <li>c. Thyroid stimulating hormone</li> <li>d. Follicle-stimulating hormone</li> <li>e. Vasopressin</li> </ul>	<p><b>E</b></p>