PHYSIO
ENDOCRINE

2ND YEAR

MCQ L1

Harvard
Printing center

Dr/M.M

Written Endo 1

1. Mention synthesis and release of post pituitary hormones ?

2. Enumerate effect of ADH on kidney , blood vessels ?

3. Give a short note on regulation of ADH ?

4. Def diabetes inspidus ?

5. Enumerate function of oxytocin hormone ?

MCQ Endo 1

6. Deficient secretion of ADH causes: *a) Neurogenic diabetes insipidus.* *b) Pituitary diabetes.* *c) Diabetes mellitus.* *d) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.* *e) Adrenal diabetes.*	***A***
7. The effect of antidiuretic hormone on the kidney is due to: *a) Increased excretion of water.* *b) Increased the permeability of the distal nephron to water.* *c) Increased excretion of K+.* *d) Increased excretion of Na+.* *e) Increased the diameter of the renal artery.*	***B***
8. One of the following hormones is secreted from the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary gland: *a) Thyrotropin releasing hormone* *b) Gonadotropin releasing hormone.* *c) Somatotropin release-inhibiting hormone* *d) Antidiuretic hormone.* *e) Corticotrophin releasing hormone.*	***D***

9. Which of the following is correct as regard ADH? *a) Reduces the permeability of renal tubules to water* *b) Its secretion is not affected by changes in plasma osmolality less than 10%* *c) Causes the osmolality of plasma to rise* *d) Its secretion increases when plasma volume falls* *e) Is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland*	***D***
10. Which one of the following hormones is secreted from the supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary gland? *a) Antidiuretic hormone.* *b) Corticotrophin releasing hormone.* *c) Gonadotropin releasing hormone.* *d) oxytocin.* *e) Thyrotropin releasing hormone.*	***A***
11. Oxytocin hormone: *a) Has powerful pressor effect on the uterus at the end of pregnancy* *b) Has powerful antidiuretic effect.* *c) Its deficiency leads to diabetes insipidus.* *d) Is released by anterior pituitary.* *e) Secreted mainly from supra optic nuclei of the hypothalamus.*	***A***
12. The effect of antidiuretic hormone on the kidney is due to: *a) Increased excretion of water.* *b) Increased excretion of Na+.* *c) Increased reabsorption of water.* *d) Increased excretion of phosphate.* *e) Increased reabsorption of K+.*	***C***

13. One of the following hormones reaches posterior pituitary gland by hypothalamic hypophyseal tract: *a) Gonadotropin releasing hormone.* *b) Thyrotropin releasing hormone.* *c) Corticotrophin releasing hormone.* *d) Oxytocin.* *e) Somatostatin.*	***D***
14. The hypothalamo-hypophyseal tract controls the: *a) thyroid.* *b) pancreas.* *c) parathyroids.* *d) anterior pituitary.* *e) posterior pituitary.*	***E***
15. Which of the following hormones increases water reabsorption by the distal nephron? *a) ADH* *b) oxytocin* *c) FSH* *d) LH* *e) ACTH*	***A***
16. Rise of plasma osmolality increases the following Hormones: *a) ADH* *b) oxytocin* *c) FSH* *d) LH* *e) ACTH*	***A***

17. A decrease of 5% to 10% in total circulating blood volume increase the secretion of which of the following hormones: *a) ADH* *b) oxytocin* *c) FSH* *d) LH* *e) ACTH*	***A***
18. The volume of urine is markedly increased and may reach 25 liters/day in which of the following conditions: *a) gigantism.* *b) acromegaly.* *c) Cushing syndrome* *d) diabetes mellitus.* *e) diabetes insipidus.*	***E***
19. Which of the following hormones causes milk letting effect? *a) growth Hormone* *b) oxytocin Hormone* *c) prolactin Hormone* *d) LH.* *e) FSH.*	***B***
20. Which of the following hormones causes contractions of the uterus? *a) growth Hormone* *b) oxytocin Hormone* *c) prolactin Hormone* *d) LH* *e) FSH*	***B***

21. Oxytocin: *a- has powerful pressor & antidiuretic effect.* *b- induces myometrial contraction during pregnancy.* *c- requires the presence of progesterone to induce uterine contraction* *d- its deficiency leads to polyurea & polydipsia.* *e- is released by anterior pituitary.*	***B***
22. Oxytocin hormone: *a) play an important role in breast development.* *b) stimulates the formation of milk acini.* *c) stimulates growth of the duct system.* *d) activates milk let down.* *e) none of the above.*	***D***
23. Milk ejection is stimulated by: *a- oxytocin.* *b- estrogen & progesterone.* *c- prolactin.* *d- T3 and T4*	***A***
24. The oxytocin hormone causes: *a- secretion of milk by the mammary gland.* *b- inhibition of ADH secretion.* *c- skeletal muscle contraction.* *d- uterine contractions.* *e- RBCs maturation.*	***D***
25. Concerning the ADH, all the following is true except: *a- it is secreted by the supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus.* *b- secretion starts when plasma osmotic pressure reaches 250 m.osmole/L.* *c- its secretion is inhibited by ethanol (alcohol).* *d- its secretion increases in response to hemorrhage, trauma & surgery.*	***B***

26. A large dose of ADH causes: *a- generalized V.D in the body.* *b- a marked increase of the BMR.* *c- an increased ECF volume.* *d- an excessive sensation of thirst.* *e- excretion of a large volume of urine having a low specific gravity.*	***C***
27. Which of the following statements about antidiuretic hormone is true? *a- it is synthesized in the posterior pituitary gland.* *b- it increases salt & water reabsorption in the collecting tubules and ducts.* *c- it stimulates thirst.* *d- it has opposite effects on urine & plasma osmolarity.*	***D***
28. Diabetes insipidus is characterized by all the following except: *a- severe polyuria which may reach 20 litres/day.* *b- colorless urine with a very low specific gravity and almost a neutral PH.* *c- loss of water-soluble vitamins in the urine.* *d- an increase in the amount of water intake due to excessive thirst sensation.* *e- a decrease in the BMR.*	***E***
29. Oxytocin: *a- is released mainly from supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus.* *b- causes uterine contractions during normal pregnancy.* *c- stimulates milk secretion by the acini of the mammary gland.* *d- secretion during lactation results from a neuro-endocrinal reflex.* *e- causes squeeze of eccrine sweat glands.*	***D***

30. Vasopressin: *a- is chemically a steroid hormone.* *b- excess leads to diabetes insipidus.* *c- performs its actions by activating the adenyl cyclase enzyme.* *d- secretion is inhibited by morphine and stimulated by alcohol.* *e- excess is associated with hypotension.*	**C**
31. A 30-year-old woman is breast-feeding her infant. During suckling, which of the following hormonal responses is expected? *a- increased secretion of ADH from supraoptic nuclei.* *b- increased secretion of ADH from the paraventricular nuclei.* *c- increased secretion of oxytocin from the paraventricular nuclei.* *d- decreased secretion of neurophysin.* *e- increased plasma levels of both oxytocin and ADH.*	**C**
32. Release of which of the following hormones is an example of neuroendocrine secretion? *a- growth hormone. B- cortisol.* *b- oxytocin. C- prolactin. E- adrenocorticotropic hormone.*	**C**
33. A 37-year-old woman suffers a severe head injury in a skiing accident. Shortly thereafter, she becomes polydipsic & polyureic. Her urine osmolarity is 75 mOsmol/L, and her serum osmolarity is 305 mOsm/L. treatment with 1-deamino-8-darginine vasopressin (dDAVP) causes an increase in her urine osmolarity to 450 mOsm/L. which diagnosis is correct? *a- primary polydipsia.* *b- central diabetes insipidus.* *c- nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.* *d- water deprivation.* *e- SIADH.*	***B***

34. A 28-year-old man who is receiving lithium treatment for bipolar disorder becomes polyuric. His urine osmolarity is 90 mOsm/L. it remains at that level when he is given a nasal spray of dDAVP. ***Which diagnosis is correct?*** *a- primary polydipsia.* *b- central diabetes insipidus.* *c- nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.* *d- water deprivation.* *e- SIADH.*	**C**
35. Which of the following pituitary hormones has a chemical structure most similar to that of ADH? *a- oxytocin.* *b- adrenocorticotropic hormone.* *c- thyroid stimulating hormone.* *d- follicle stimulating hormone.*	**A**
36. End-organ resistance to which of the following hormones results in polyuria and elevated serum osmolarity? *a- ADH.* *b- aldosterone.* *c- 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol.* *d- parathyroid hormone (PTH).* *e- somatostatin.*	**A**
37. Which of the following hormones causes contraction of vascular smooth muscle? *a- ADH.* *b- aldosterone.* *c- ANP.* *d- 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol*	**A**

38. Which of the following hormones is secreted by posterior pituitary gland: *a) GH.* *b) ADH.* *c) TSH.* *d) FSH.*	***B***
39. Anti diuretic hormone: *a) Is secreted from anterior pituitary gland.* *b) Leads to vasodilatation.* *c) Inhibits water reabsorption in collecting ducts.* *d) Leads to vasoconstriction.* *e) Is secreted from parathyroid gland.*	***D***
40. Regarding Antidiuretic hormone: *a) It helps to reabsorb water from PCT.* *b) Is released in response to increased Atrial blood pressure.* *c) Helps in sodium reabsorption from DCT.* *d) Causes vasoconstriction.*	***D***
41. Concerning the antidiuretic hormone (ADH): *a) It increases permeability of DCT to water.* *b) Its release is stimulated by cold.* *c) It is synthesized in the posterior pituitary gland.* *d) Its increase causes diabetes insipidus.*	***A***
42. Anti diuretic hormone regulates: *a) Acid base balance during acidosis.* *b) Blood glucose level during starvation.* *c) Blood pressure in the event of hemorrhage.* *d) Sodium plasma level.* *e) Hemoglobin content in anemic patient.*	***C***

43. Anti-diuretic hormone: *a) Helps water reabsorption from proximal convoluted tubules.* *b) Is released in response to decreased plasma osmolarity.* *c) Is released in response to increased arterial blood pressure.* *d) Helps Na+ reabsorption from distal convoluted tubule.* *e) Causes vasoconstriction of blood vessels.*	***E***
44. Oxytocin: *a) Is secreted by anterior pituitary gland.* *b) Causes uterine muscles relaxation.* *c) Causes milk secretion.* *d) Causes milk ejection.* *e) Decreases water reabsorption by the kidney.*	***D***
45. Oxytocin hormone: *a) Stimulates milk formation.* *b) Stimulates uterine growth.* *c) Stimulates milk ejection.* *d) Decreases blood glucose.* *e) Causes hypocalcemia.*	***C***
46. Oxytocin: *a) Inhibits uterine contraction.* *b) Helps milk formation.* *c) Is inhibited by suckling.* *d) Helps involution of the uterus after labor.* *e) Is secreted by anterior pituitary.*	***D***