

ENR

Anatomy



Quiz 1

1- Which of the following NOT share in the development of pituitary gland

- A- Rathke`s pouch
- B- Infundibulum
- C- Roof of the stomodeum
- D- Buccopharyngeal membrane

ANSWER: D





Quiz 2

2- Which of the following NOT part of Rathke's pouch

- A- Pars anterior
- B- Pars intermedia
- C- Pars tuberalis
- D- Infundibulum

ANSWER: D





Quiz

Which of the following related to pancreas?

- A. lies across the lower part of the posterior abdominal wall behind the peritoneum of the greater sac.**
- B. The neck related posteriorly to pylorus and the first part of the duodenum and peritoneum of the lesser sac.**
- C. The neck related anteriorly to pylorus and the first part of the duodenum and peritoneum of the lesser sac**
- D. The uncinate process of its head projects downwards and to the left**
- E. The cross sections of its body has 3 borders and 2 surfaces**

Answer:





Quiz

Which of the following related to adrenal glands?

- A. It consists of an outer medulla and an inner cortex**
- B. The left suprarenal vein ends in the inferior vena cava.**
- C. The right adrenal gland related anteriorly Left crus of diaphragm Left kidney.**
- D. The left adrenal gland related anteriorly to IVC and Bare area of the liver.**
- E. The right adrenal gland related anteriorly to IVC and Bare area of the liver.**

Answer:





Quiz 1

1- Superior thyroid artery arises from which artery

- A- Internal carotid
- B- External carotid
- C- Subclavian
- D- Vertebral

ANSWER: B





Quiz 2

2- Thyroid gland reaches its final position in front of trachea in which week

A- 4th

B- 5th

C- 6th

D- 7th

ANSWER: D





Quiz 1

1. Roots of Sacral plexus

- A. L1,2,3
- B. L2,3,4
- C. L4,5 & S1-S4
- D. L5 & S1,2

The answer: C





Quiz 2

2. Inferior vesical artery

- A. Is a branch of external iliac artery
- B. Supply the urinary bladder of male & female
- C. Gives superior vesical arteries
- D. Is a branch of internal iliac artery

The answer: D





Quiz 1

Which of the following describes the anatomy of the ovarian vessels?

- A. Right ovarian artery arises from the right renal artery.
- B. Right ovarian vein drains into the inferior vena cava.
- C. Left ovarian artery arises from the left internal iliac artery.
- D. Left ovarian vein drains into the vena cava.
- E. Right ovarian artery arises from right internal iliac artery.





Quiz 2

A 34-year-old woman who has diabetes develops a “boil” on the right labia majora. Which of the following lymph nodes is most likely to be enlarged in response to the infection?

- A. Internal iliac
- B. External iliac
- C. Superficial inguinal
- D. Obturator
- E. Paraortic





Quiz 3

The normal position of the uterus:

- A. Anteversion and anteflexion.
- B. Anteversion and retroflexion.
- C. Retroversion and retroflexion.
- D. Retroversion and antiflexion.
- E. Retroflexion.





Quiz

Which of the following best describes the testis?

- A. It is a secondary sex organ of the male
- B. It has two capsules (tunica vaginalis, and albuginea) and two coats (external and internal spermatic fascias)
- C. Its lymphatic drainage is into superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- D. Its Tunica vaginalis is a fibrous layer, which has visceral & parietal layers.
- E. Its Tunica vaginalis is a serous layer, which has visceral & parietal layers.

Answer:





Quiz

Which of the following is true as regards to the prostatic gland?

- A. it lies below the neck of urinary bladder behind the upper border of symphysis pubis
- B. Its Base is directed upwards to surround the neck of the urinary bladder and pierced by the ejaculatory duct
- C. Its median lobe lies below the urethra and the 2 ejaculatory ducts.
- D. its median lobe contains much glandular tissue (common site of enlargement and adenomas).
- E. Its Posterior surface is related to anal canal

Answer:





Quiz 1

The epididymis, Vas deferens, ejaculatory duct, and seminal vesicle all arise from:

- A) The Mullarian ducts
- b) The paramesonephric ducts
- c) The mesonephric ducts
- d) Leydig hormones
- e) Wolffian hormones





Quiz 2

The uterine tubes, uterus, cervix, and superior part (1/3) of the vagina all arise from:

- A) The Wolffian ducts
- b) The paramesonephric ducts
- c) The mesonephric ducts
- D) The allantois
- e) The ureteric bud





Quiz

1- Which of the following is true regarding development of the testes?

- A. The absence of a y chromosome results in the formation of a testis.
- B. One of sources of development of testis is the mesothelium lining the anterior abdominal wall.
- C. In male : the cortex differentiates into a testis and the medulla regresses.
- D. In female : the medulla differentiates into a testis and the cortex regresses.
- E. In male : the medulla differentiates into a testis and the cortex regresses.

Answer:





Quiz

2- Which of the following best describes the descent of the testis?

- A. The descent of testis is a process of migration of the testis from its original position (high lumbar region) to reach the superficial inguinal ring
- B. As a result of the passage of the testis through the anterior abdominal wall it takes 2 covering, the external spermatic fascia and cremasteric muscle and fascia
- C. The descent of the testis from its high position to the deep inguinal ring called external descent .
- D. The descent of testis is a process of migration of the testis from its original position (high lumbar region) to reach the deep inguinal ring
- E. The gubernaculum degenerates and is replaced by fibrous tissue at the bottom of the scrotum after descent of testis

Answer:





Quiz 1

1. Which is correct regarding the mammary gland ?

- A. It extends from the 2nd to 8th ribs.
- B. Its base lies on the pectoralis major muscle.
- C. It has 4-8 lactiferous ducts.
- D. Its most lymph drains into the parasternal lymph nodes.





Quiz 2

2. The lymphatics from upper part of mammary gland drain into :

- A. The parasternal lymph nodes.
- B. Subdiaphragmatic lymph nodes.
- C. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes.
- D. Pectoral group of axillary lymph nodes.





Quiz 3

3. The lactiferous ducts of mammary gland are :

- A. Less than 10.
- B. From 10-15.
- C. From 15-20.
- D. More than 20.





Quiz

2- Which of the following best describes the contents of superficial perineal pouch in female?

- A. It contains spongy urethra and bulbourethral glands
- B. The vagina anterior and the urethra posterior
- C. External urethral sphincter around the urethra
- D. Greater vestibular glands and roots of clitoris
- E. The Internal pudendal vessels and the pudendal nerve

Answer:





Quiz

1- which of the following related to perineal membrane?

- A. It is a triangular sheet of muscular tissue stretches across the pubic arch.
- B. The middle of its posterior surface is attached to the external anal sphincters
- C. It fused superiorly with the Colle's fascia to form the deep perineal pouch
- D. It is pierced by duct of greater vestibular glands in females
- E. The perineal membrane and deep perineal pouch provide support for the external genitalia and pelvic viscera

Answer:



Physio

Which part of the hypothalamus synthesizes mainly antidiuretic hormone (ADH)?

- A. Arcuate nucleus
- B. Paraventricular nucleus
- C. Suprachiasmatic nucleus
- D. Supraoptic nucleus
- E. Mammillary body

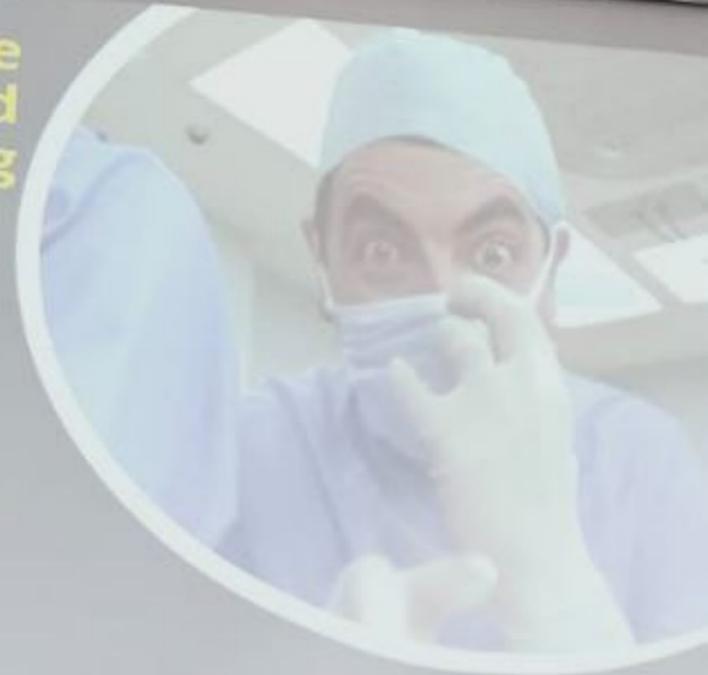


SIADH leads to all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Increased osmolarity urine
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Headache and coma
- D. Decreased ECF volume
- E. Increased ANP secretion

What condition is autoimmune associated with thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins (TSIs)?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- C. Grave's disease
- D. Myxedema
- E. Cretinism



• What is one of the main actions of TSH on the thyroid gland?

- A. Inhibits iodide uptake
- B. Promotes gland atrophy
- C. Stimulates T3 and T4 synthesis
- D. Blocks TRH secretion
- E. Stimulates calcitonin release



Which of the following is a clinical feature of Addison's disease?

- A. Hypertension**
- B. Hyperglycemia**
- C. Buffalo hump**
- D. Hyperkalemia**
- E. Truncal obesity**



Which disorder is characterized by excessive cortisol secretion?

- A. Conn's syndrome**
- B. Addison's disease**
- C. Cushing's syndrome**
- D. Diabetes insipidus**
- E. Acromegaly**



• Which carrier mediates the process of insulin secretion ?

B. GLUT 2



The main function of C-peptide is:

- A) Cleavage of preproinsulin
- B) Cleavage of proinsulin
- C) Stimulation of insulin secretion
- D) Breakdown of insulin
- E) Marker for insulin secretion



Bio



Q The mechanism of action of an intracellular steroid hormone receptor involves:

- a) Activation of the Gq signaling cascade.
- b) GTP hydrolysis to terminate the signal.
- c) Enzymatic modification of the hormone by the receptor.
- d) Binding to DNA leading to altered transcription of target genes.
- e) Processing of the steroid to its active form.

Answer : d



Q Which of these is a secondary hormone messenger?

- a) Cl^- .
- b) Ca^{++} .
- c) Mg^{++} .
- d) Na^+ .
- e) K^+ .

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Q cAMP binds to which subunit of PKA?

- a) Regulatory subunit.
- b) Catalytic subunit.
- c) Both catalytic and regulatory subunits.
- d) Does not bind to any subunit

Answer : a

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Q Which of the following signal molecules does not interact with cell surface receptors?

- a) Insulin.
- b) FSH.
- c) Glucagon.
- d) GH.
- e) Testosterone.

Answer : e

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Q Which of the following catalyzes the cutting of PIP₂ into IP₃ and diacylglycerol in cell signaling?

- a) Lipokinase C.
- b) Phosphokinase C.
- c) Phospholipase C.
- d) Phosphodiesterase C.

Answer : c

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Q1

3- β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase and Δ 5,4 isomerase catalyze the conversion of the weak androgen DHEA to:

- A. Androstenedione**
- B. Testosterone**
- C. Progesterone**
- D. Dihydrotestosterone**
- E. Estrone**

Q2

In the biosynthesis of testosterone, the rate limiting step is conversion of:

- A. Cholesterol to pregnenolone**
- B. Pregnenolone to progesterone**
- C. Progesterone to 17 α -hydroxy progesterone**
- D. 17 α -Hydroxy progesterone to androstenedione**
- E. Androstenedione to testosterone**

Q3

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is:

- A. A pentapeptide**
- B. A tripeptide**
- C. A decapeptide**
- D. An octapeptide**
- E. A hexapeptide**

Q4

One of the following enzymes is not required for synthesis of Estradiol:

- A. 17 α -hydroxylase**
- B. 3 β -HSD**
- C. 20, 22-desmolase**
- D. 5 α -reductase**
- E. Aromatase**

Histo



MCQ



2. Chief cells secrete which of the following hormones

- a. T3**
- b. Growth hormone**
- c. Cortisone**
- d. Parathormone**
- e. Testosterone**

d



MCQ



1. Mammotrophs secrete which of the following hormones?

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Thyroid hormone
- c. Calcitonin
- d. Prolactin
- e. Cortisone

d



MCQ

1. Chromaffin reaction stains cells of suprarenal medulla

- a. Blue
- b. Brown
- c. Magenta
- d. Black
- e. Turquoise blue

b

2. B cells of pancreas can be stained immunohistochemical using a primary antibody against

- a. Insulin
- b. Glucagon
- c. Pancreatic polypeptide
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Digestive enzymes

a



MCQ



1. Thyroid gland is considered hyperactive when the majority of follicles are lined with

- a. Simple squamous epithelium**
- b. Simple cubical epithelium**
- c. Simple columnar epithelium**
- d. Stratified squamous epithelium**
- e. Stratified columnar epithelium**

C



MCQ



- 2. Destruction of pars nervosa leads to**
- a. Addison disease
 - b. Cushing disease
 - c. Diabetes insipidus
 - d. Acromegaly
 - e. Dwarfism

c

Micro



Case scenario, Clinical Correlate, Practice points

Khaled is a 40-year-old man, presents with 2 weeks history of profuse purulent discharge from urethra. The clinician collected a sample from this discharge and transported it immediately for microbiological laboratory for bacterial culture. In the laboratory, direct smear was done and revealed intracellular Gram negative diplococci. The microbiologist reported the result of direct smear immediately to the clinician then completed the culture of the sample.

Questions:

- **What is the most likely case diagnosis and the causative organism?**
- **What is the importance of direct smear in this case?**
- **Describe the culture characters of the causative organism.**
- **What is the treatment for this case?**



Q

***N.gonorrhoea* in Gram stained film are arranged in:**

- a) Clusters
- b) Long chains
- c) Dilococci
- d) Short chains



Which one of these serological tests is an example of non-treponemal antigen tests:

- a) Fluorescent T. pallidum antibody absorption (FTA-ABS).
- b) Treponema pallidum immobilization (TPI) test
- c) Micro-hemagglutination for T. pallidum (MHA-TP).
- d) Rapid plasma reagin test (RPR)



Chlamydiae resemble viruses in the following:

- ✓ Obligate intracellular
- ✓ Cannot make ATP
- ✓ Grow in cell culture
- ✓ No peptidoglycan



Chlamydiae resemble bacteria in the following:

- ✓ Have DNA, RNA, ribosome.
- ✓ Have Inner and outer membrane & cell wall.
- ✓ Susceptible to Antibiotics
- ✓ Multiply by binary fission.

Case Scenario



- A 37-year-old man came to the outpatient clinic for dermatology and venereology, stating that a soft pink growth had appeared on the shaft of his penis. He reported to have had multiple extramarital encounters.

- 1- What is the causative organism in this case?
- 2- Describe its morphology.
- 3- Mention its mode of transmission.
- 4- Mention its relation to malignancy.
- 5- How to treat this case?



* Which of the following describes the structure of herpes viruses?

- a) **Double-stranded DNA, icosahedral, enveloped**
- b) Double-stranded DNA, icosahedral, non-enveloped
- c) Single-stranded DNA, icosahedral, enveloped
- d) Single-stranded DNA, icosahedral, non-enveloped
- e) Single-stranded RNA, icosahedra, enveloped



* Which of the following describes the structure of human papilloma virus?

- a) Double-stranded DNA, icosahedral, enveloped, linear
- b) Double-stranded DNA, icosahedral, non-enveloped, circular**
- c) Single-stranded DNA, icosahedral, enveloped, circular
- d) Single-stranded DNA, icosahedral, non-enveloped, linear
- e) Single-stranded RNA, icosahedra, enveloped, linear

Case scenario:

A 35-year-old woman during her second pregnancy experienced no complication until 10 weeks of gestation.

Routine **CMV** serologic tests were performed.

CMV immunoglobulin (**IgG**) and CMV-(**IgM**) were demonstrated in both samples obtained during 10th and 14th weeks of gestation.

- **What are the confirmatory tests that should be done?**
- **What are the modes of transmission of this virus?**

MCQ:

Which of the following is a mode of transmission of rubella?

a) Mosquitos

b) Transplacental

c) Perinatal Rare

d) Breast milk

e) Sexually

MCQ:

Which of the following viruses targets immature cells of erythroid lineage (RBCs)?

- a) Human parvovirus B19
- b) CMV
- c) Rubella
- d) HSV
- e) HHV-6

Para



Case Scenario



A young lady works in medical laboratory. She had been married 3 years ago, and she got pregnant and aborted twice. The physician asked her to do laboratory tests of repeated abortion and he found that *Toxoplasma gondii* IgM titre was positive, and *Toxoplasma gondii* IgG titre was positive.

What is the most likely parasitic diagnosis?

MCQ1: A young lady works in medical laboratory. She had been married 3 years ago, and she got pregnant and aborted twice.

What is the probable parasitic infection?

a) *Trypanosoma brucei*

b) *Onchocerca volvulus*

c) *Toxoplasma gondii*

d) *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Schistosoma mansoni

MCQ 2: What is the most prominent *Toxoplasma* stage detected in samples taken from immunocompromised patients?

a) Oocysts

b) Pseudocysts

c) Sporocyst

d) Sporozoite

e) True tissue cysts



Case Scenario



38 years old female complained of **vaginal itching** and **burning sensation** with profuse and offensive **discharge**. Gynecological examination revealed redness, oedema, and **strawberry-like vaginal mucosa**. Vaginal swab obtained and directed to lab for microscopic examination. It showed pear-shaped, $17 \times 10 \mu$ organism with a **rapid jerky movement**. The organism has 4 anterior free **flagella** and **undulating membrane**.

What is the most likely parasitic diagnosis?

MCQ 1: female complained of vaginal itching and burning sensation with leucorrhea. Gynecological examination revealed redness, oedema, and strawberry-like vaginal mucosa. Microscopic examination of vaginal discharge showed organism with a rapid jerky movement, with 4 anterior free flagella and undulating membrane.

What is the most likely parasitic diagnosis?

- a) Toxoplasmosis
- b) Trypanosomiasis
- c) Onchocerciasis
- d) Trichomoniasis
- e) Neurocysticercosis

MCQ 2: What is the characteristic sign for diagnosis of Trichomoniasis?

- a) Vaginal mucosa erosion
- b) strawberry like vaginal mucosa
- c) Dyspareunia
- d) conjunctivitis with photophobia
- e) prostate enlarged and tender

MCQ 3: What is the drug of choice for treatment of trichomoniasis?

a) Metronidazole

b) Ivermectin

c) Chloroquine

d) Amphotericin-B

e) Melarsoprol

Patho

Now....Answer this

Q1 What is the most common type of thyroid carcinoma?

- A- Follicular carcinoma.
- B- Papillary carcinoma.
- C- Medullary carcinoma.
- D- Anaplastic carcinoma.

Now....Answer this

Q2 The material characteristic for medullary thyroid carcinoma is called:

A- Amyloid.

B- Colloid.

C- Psammoma bodies.

D- Hyalinosis.

E- Fibrosis.

Inflammatory diseases

Chronic specific inflammation of male genital system:

- a) Tuberculosis.
- b) Syphilis.
- c) Filariasis
- d) Bilharziasis.

Now....you can answer this

A 20 years old female presents with vaginal bleeding. A pregnancy test was positive. Evacuation of uterine content revealed grape like vesicles measuring 1-5 mm in diameter. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (A) Choriocarcinoma.
- (B) Abortion.
- (C) Hydatiform Mole.
- (D) Endometrial hyperplasia.

Now....Answer this

Which of the following is a character of Cervical Carcinoma?

- a. Most commonly a squamous cell carcinoma.
- b. More common in nulliparous women.
- c. May arise due to Epstein bar virus.
- d. Microglandular hyperplasia is a precursor lesion.
- e. Endocervical polyp is precancerous lesion.

Now,
can you answer the following?

The most common breast disease is:

- A. Mammary ductectasia.
- B. Fibrocystic disease.
- C. Invasive duct carcinoma
- D. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- E. Fibroadenoma

Pharma

Q1

Insulin causes reduction in blood sugar level by the following mechanisms, EXCEPT:

- a) Increased glucose uptake in the peripheral tissue
- b) Reduction of breakdown of glycogen
- c) Diminished gluconeogenesis
- d) Decreased glucose absorption from the gut

Q2

Insulin can not be administered by:

- a) Oral route
- b) Intravenous route
- c) Subcutaneous route
- d) Intramuscular route.

Q3

Correct statements about crystalline (regular) insulin include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a) It can serve as replacement therapy for juvenile-onset diabetes
- b) It can be administered intravenously
- c) It is a short-acting insulin
- d) It can be administered orally

Q4

Diabetic coma is treated by the administration of:

- a) Lente insulin
- b) Glucose
- c) Crystalline insulin
- d) Oral anti-diabetic drugs.

Q5

The following is peakless insulin preparation:

- A. Regular insulin.
- B. NPH insulin.
- C. Zinc insulin.
- D. Insulin galrgine.
- E. Lispro insulin

Q6

Which of the following is an important effect of insulin?

- A. Increased conversion of amino acids into glucose
- B. Increased gluconeogenesis
- C. Increased glucose transport into cells
- D. Inhibition of lipoprotein lipase
- E. Stimulation of glycogenolysis

Q7

Which of the following agents should be administered to achieve rapid control of the severe ketoacidosis in a diabetic boy?

- A. Regular insulin
- B. Glyburide
- C. Insulin glargine
- D. NPH insulin
- E. Tolbutamide

Q8

Which of the following is the most likely complication of insulin therapy?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Increased bleeding tendency
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Severe hypertension

Q9

The following regimens is Most appropriate for tight control of diabetes mellitus:

- A. Morning injections of mixed insulin lispro and insulin aspart.
- B. Evening injections of mixed regular insulin glargine.
- C. Morning and evening injections of regular insulin, supplemented by small amounts of NPH insulin at mealtimes.
- D. Evening injections of insulin glargine, supplemented by small amounts of insulin lispro at meal times.

Q10

• **The following is a long acting insulin preparation:**

- A. Regular insulin.
- B. NPH insulin.
- C. Insulin detemir
- D. Lispro insulin

Q1

Treatment of DK include the following except:

- A. Regular insulin.
- B. Normal sodium.
- C. KCL.
- D. Sulphonylurea.

Q2

Sulphonylureas act by:

- a) Reducing the absorption of carbohydrate from the gut
- b) Increasing the uptake of glucose in peripheral tissues
- c) Reducing the hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d) Stimulating the beta islet cells of pancreas to produce insulin

True or False: Sulphonylureas are effective in totally insulin deficient patients. This consideration is:

- a) True
- b) False

Q3

Thiazolidinediones act by:

- a) Diminishing insulin resistance by increasing glucose uptake and metabolism in muscle and adipose tissues
- b) Reducing the absorption of carbohydrate from the gut
- c) Stimulating the beta islet cells of pancreas to produce insulin
- d) Stimulating the hepatic gluconeogenesis

Q4.

Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors act by:

- a) Diminishing insulin resistance by increasing glucose uptake and metabolism in muscle and adipose tissues
- b) Competitive inhibiting of intestinal alpha-glucosidases and modulating the postprandial digestion and absorption of starch and disaccharides
- c) Reducing the absorption of carbohydrate from the gut
- d) Stimulating the beta islet cells of pancreas to produce insulin

Q5

• **Which of the following drugs is most likely to cause hypoglycemia when used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes?**

- A. Acarbose
- B. Glibenclamide
- C. Metformine
- D. Rosiglitazone

Q6.

Which one of the following drugs promotes the release of endogenous insulin?

- A. Acarbose
- B. Pioglitazone
- C. Glimpride
- D. Metformin

Q7.

The combination of metformin and ethanol increases the risk of which of the following?

- A. Serious hepatotoxicity
- B. Excessive weight gain
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Lactic acidosis

Q8.

Which of the following drugs is taken during the first part of a meal for the purpose of delaying the absorption of dietary carbohydrates?

- A. Acarbose
- B. Repaglinide
- C. Glipizide
- D. Pioglitazone

Q9.

The PPAR- γ receptor that is activated by thiazolidinediones increases tissue sensitivity to insulin by which of the following mechanisms?

- A. Activating adenylyl cyclase and increasing the intracellular concentration of cAMP
- B. Inactivating a cellular inhibitor of the GLUT2 glucose transporter
- C. Inhibiting acid glucosidase, a key enzyme in glycogen breakdown pathways
- D. Regulating transcription of genes involved in glucose utilization

Q10

A 55 years old obese lady discovered to have random blood glucose 260 mg/dl during screening at 100 million health and her fasting blood glucose later was 160 mg/dl. She was told that she has type 2 DM. What is the next step?

- A. Just follow up
- B. Metformin should be started
- C. She can be given a small dose sulphonyl urea
- D. Pioglitazone is given to improve insulin resistance
- E. Long acting insulin at bed time

Q11

• **The release of insulin from pancreatic beta cells would most likely be stimulated by which of the following?**

- (A) Clonidine
- (B) Norepinephrine
- (C) Diazoxide
- (D) Glipizide

Q12

- **To supplement other oral type 2 diabetes medication, a patient is prescribed a drug to inhibit the intestinal absorption of carbohydrates. What would be an appropriate drug?**

- (A) Metformin
- (B) Acarbose
- (C) Repaglinide
- (D) Pioglitazone

Q1. Sitagliptin acts by:

- a) Reducing the absorption of carbohydrate from the gut
- b) Increasing the uptake of glucose in peripheral tissues
- c) Reducing the hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d) Inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4)

Q2. One the main advantages of Liraglutide over exenatide is that

- A. It is longer in duration.
- B. It is a synthetic amylin analogue.
- C. It increases glucagon secretion.
- D. It is used instead of insulin in type 1 diabetes

Q3. Dapagliflusin acts by:

- a) Reducing the absorption of carbohydrate from the gut
- b) Inhibits sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT2)
- c) Reducing the hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d) Inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4)

Q4. What is the first step in the management of diabetic ketoacidosis?

- a. To provide fluids intravenously
- b. To provide insulin
- c. To provide bicarbonate
- d. To initiate insulin and fluids simultaneously

Q5. In a patient with type 2 diabetes, which drug mimics the action of incretins to augment glucose-dependent insulin secretion?

- (A) Acarbose
- (B) Glucagon
- (C) Exenatide
- (D) Metformin

Q1

Which option is most appropriate for a patient with newly diagnosed hyperthyroidism in the first trimester of pregnancy?

- A. Methimazole
- B. Propylthiouracil (PTU)
- C. Radioactive iodine
- D. Surgical removal of the thyroid

Q2

A 29-year-old female has **a TSH of 13.5 mIU/L** (normal 0.5 to 4.7 mIU/L). Which agent is most appropriate to treat the TSH abnormality?

- A. Levothyroxine
- B. Liothyronine
- C. Liotrix
- D. Propylthiouracil

Q3

A patient was recently placed on levothyroxine. Which of her medications may affect the levothyroxine dosage requirements?

- A. Bromocriptine
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Vitamin D

Quiz 1

The following is recombinant PTH used in treatment of osteoporosis?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Bisphosphonates
- c) Raloxifene
- d) Prednisolone
- e) **Teriparatide**

Quiz 2

One of the following is a side effect of chronic glucocorticoids administration?

- a. Decreased blood glucose levels
- b. Fluid depletion
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Osteoporosis.**
- e. Depressed blood pressure

Q.1 A 65-year-old woman with postmenopausal atrophy and hot flashes is prescribed with estrogen therapy by her primary care physician. She has a family history of endometrial cancer and is concerned about her risk for this condition. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Breast cancer is unlikely
- (B) Postmenopausal bleeding is unlikely
- (C) The risk can be offset by adding a proestrogen product
- (D) Thromboembolic events are unlikely

Q.2 A 35-year-old woman is experiencing infertility due to anovulation. Which agent is most appropriate for this patient?

- A. Clomiphene
- B. Ospemifene
- C. Raloxifene
- D. Mifepristone
- E. Letrozole

Q.3 A 70-year-old woman is being treated with raloxifene for osteoporosis. Which is a concern with this therapy?

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Endometrial cancer
- C. Venous thrombosis
- D. Hypercholesterolemia

Q.4 A progestin is included in regimens for HRT to prevent which of the following adverse effects?

- (A) breast cancer
- (B) endometrial cancer
- (C) myocardial infarction
- (D) stroke
- (E) elevated cholesterol levels

Q.1 True or False:

- A. Anabolic steroids are abused by body-builders at clinical doses.
- B. Cyproterone acetate promotes spermatogenesis.
- C. Nandrolone reduces muscle mass.
- E. Dihydrotestosterone has marked antianabolic activity.

Q.2 A 60-year-old man is found to have a prostate lump and an elevated prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test. Magnetic resonance imaging suggests several enlarged lymph nodes in the lower abdomen, and an x-ray reveals 2 radiolucent lesions in the bony pelvis. This patient is likely to be treated with which of the following drugs?

- (A) Anastrozole
- (B) Desogestrel
- (C) Flutamide
- (D) Methyltestosterone
- (E) Oxandrolone

Q.3 Thalidomide-induced phocomelia that belongs to Pregnancy

Category :

A. A

B. D

C. X

D. C

E. B

Q.4 The most dangerous period of pregnancy for drug adverse

effect:

A. 0-14 day

B. 11-20 weeks

C. 3-10 weeks

D. 21-30 weeks

E. 31-40 weeks



A young female adherent to oral contraceptive pills got **pregnant**. A 7-days course of cephalosporins (a broad-spectrum antibiotic) was prescribed for her as she was complaining of cough and fever.

Give an explanation.

Q.1 A pregnant patient at term presents for induction of labor. The best pharmacological approach would be administration of:

- A. PGE until the woman is in active labor.
- B. PGE with concurrent intravenous infusion of oxytocin.
- C. Oxytocin intramuscularly.
- D. PGE until the cervix has ripened followed by oxytocin.
- E. Ergonovine intramuscularly.

Q.2 The following drugs used in the management of post partum hemorrhage except:

a)Oxytocin

b)Ergometrine

c)Mifeprystone

d)Carboprost

Q.3 Which statement is true about atosiban:

- A. Is oxytocin receptor antagonist
- B. Is Progesterone receptor antagonist
- C. Is least effective in inhibition of premature uterine contraction
- D. Is an anti-tocolytic drug