

Medicine II formative 3

Total points 14/14 ?

5th and 6,7 week

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صلاح منتصر صلاح احمد , A1



✓ 1. A 22-year-old female has been diagnosed as Graves' disease and she was started on carbimazole therapy. Which one of the following rates is correct for relapse of Graves' disease? *1/1

☐ < 10%

☐ < 20%

☐ < 40%

☒ > 50%



✓ 2. A 33-year-old pregnant woman, was diagnosed as having Graves' disease. Which is the first choice treatment for her disease? *1/1

☐ Radioiodine

☐ Thyroidectomy

☒ Propylthiouracil

☐ Carbimazole



✓ 3. which of the followings states is true for Serum Thyroglobulin? *

1/1

- ☐ It is increased in factitious (self-medicated) hyperthyroidism
- ☒ Useful in monitoring the treatment of thyroid carcinoma
- ☐ It is best initial test in thyroid disorders
- ☐ Useful in monitoring the treatment of Graves' disease



✓ 4. 51-year-old woman has hypothyroidism, positive for antithyroid peroxidase (anti TPO), positive antithyroglobulin and negative anti TSH receptor. What is the most likely underlying diagnosis ?

*1/1

- ☒ Autoimmune hypothyroidism
- ☐ Grave's disease
- ☐ Pituitary failure



✓ 5. 75 year old woman is diagnosed with hypothyroidism. She has long standing CAD. for treatment of hypothyroidism what is appropriate for her ? *1/1

- ☐ Give hydrocortisone with thyroid hormones
- ☐ Give initially full corrected dose of Levothyroxine (T4), 100-150mcg/day
- ☒ Start with 25mcg/24h; increase the dose by 25mcg/4weeks according to TSH ✓
- ☐ Not give Levothyroxine

✓ 6. Pendred's syndrome is a state of * 1/1

- ☐ Hyperthyroidism, genetic disorder, increase in hormone synthesis, and deafness.
- ☒ Hypothyroidism , genetic disorder, defect in hormone synthesis, and deafness ✓
- ☐ Hypothyroidism , non- genetic disorder , defect in hormone synthesis, with deafness
- ☐ Hyperthyroidism , non- genetic disorder, increase in hormone synthesis, and deafness



✓ 7 - Typical biochemical finding in primary hyperparathyroidism include * 1/1

- ☐ increased serum calcium and phosphate concentrations
- ☐ decreased serum 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol concentration.
- ☒ Increased serum calcium and PTH concentrations
- ☐ Decreased serum calcium and increased PTH concentrations



✓ 8 .What is the mechanism of massive volume depletion in hypercalcemia? *1/1

- ☐ Blockage of ADH release from the posterior pituitary gland .
- ☐ Blockage of ADH production in the hypothalamus
- ☒ Blockage of ADH effect on the collecting duct in the kidney
- ☐ Constriction of the afferent arteriole.



✓ 9. An ECG shows a prolonged QT interval. Which lab value may be the cause of this change? *1/1

- ☒ Calcium level of 12.0 mg/dL
- ☐ Calcium level of 6.7 mg/dL
- ☐ Calcium level of 9.8 mg/dL
- ☐ Calcium level of 8.9 mg/dL



✓ 10. Which test should be done next to confirm the presence of primary hyperaldosteronism? *1/1

- ☒ Salt load, then aldosterone level
- ☐ Salt load, then renin level
- ☐ CT of adrenal glands
- ☐ MRI of adrenal glands



✓ 11. Which would you expect in cases of Cushing's syndrome caused by a pituitary adenoma? 1/1

- ☐ High amounts of CRH
- ☐ low amounts of ACTH
- ☐ low amounts of cortisol
- ☒ High ACTH



✓ 12. What can stimulate aldosterone secretion: 1/1

- ☒ Increase K⁺ in blood
- ☐ Increase Na⁺ in blood
- ☐ Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)
- ☐ Atrial natriuretic peptide



✓ 13. A 41-year-old man presents with recurrent headaches. 1/1
with sweating and palpitations. his blood pressure is 210/110 mmHg.
what is the most
appropriate next test?

☐ MRI adrenals

☒ 24 hour urinary metanepherin level ✓

☐ Other:

✓ 14. Which one of the following is characteristic of 1/1
Addison's disease?

☐ Hyperglycaemia

☐ Metabolic alkalosis

☐ Hyponatraemia

☒ Hyperkalaemia ✓

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