

**Q1) When we are trying to investigate the endocrine system for a disease, the followings are true except**

- A. the release of many hormones is pulsatile , so a random blood sample is usually useless.
- B. many endocrine glands have what is called incidentalomas
- C. many endocrine tumors are difficult to classify as malignant or benign during histopathological examination
- D. if you suspect a hormonal excess then choose a suppression test
- E. endocrinal abnormalities are rarely characterized by loss of normal regulation of hormonal secretion

**Q2) When dealing with a pituitary tumor, the followings are true except**

- A. rarely is a cause of hydrocephalus
- B. may an incidental finding on MRI done for another reason
- C. rarely there is a downward extension and hence may be seen as a nasal polyp
- D. may produce a hypothalamic syndrome by an upward extension
- E. pituitary apoplexy is usually asymptomatic

**Q3) Surgical treatment is usually considered to be a first line treatment for the following pituitary / hypothalamic tumors, except:**

- A. non functioning pituitary macroadenoma
- B. craniopharyngioma
- C. Cushing disease
- D. Prolactinoma
- E. acromegally

**Q4) Causes of Hyperprolactinemia , all are true except**

- A. stress
- B. primary hypothyroidism
- C. chronic renal failure
- D. chronic chest wall stimulation
- E. treatment with pergolide

**Q5) Acromegaly, all are true except**

- A. although glucose intolerance is seen in 25% of cases yet overt diabetes mellitus is seen only in 10% of cases
- B. there is a 2-3 folds increase in the relative risk of colonic cancer and coronary artery disease
- C. trans-sphenoidal surgery has a high success rate
- D. a dopamine agonist may be used in those with co-existent hyperprolactinemia because it is generally less effective than octreotide
- E. external irradiation has a good rapid action against the tumor

**Q6) A random blood sample for GH assessment in a suspected deficiency state is useless because it is commonly undetectable, so there are several " tricks " to collect a blood sample for GH assessment , all are true except**

- A. Sampling before exercise.
- B. frequent sampling during sleep
- C. sampling 1 hour after going asleep
- D. sampling during an insulin induced hypoglycemia
- E. stimulation with arginine

**Q7) Panhypopituitarism , all are true**

- A. there is a striking pallor
- B. GH is usually the earliest hormone to be lost
- C. Coma is multi-factorial and may be due to water intoxication , hypoglycemia or hypothermia
- D. The skin is smooth with a baby like texture
- E. Serum TSH should be measured to assess the optimal T4 replacement dose

**Q8) Hyperthyroidism , all are true except**

- A. the commonest cause is Grave's disease
- B. if there is prominent anorexia then a malignant cause should be suspected
- C. vitiligo and lymphadenopathy goes more with Grave's disease than other etiologies
- D. apathy and osteoporosis are mainly seen in elderly patients

E. pruritis, palmar erythema and spider nevi are more suggestive of an associated chronic active hepatitis

**Q9) Treatment of thyrotoxicosis , all are true except**

- A. following successful treatment with carbimazole, up 50% will relapse following drug stoppage
- B. subtotal thyroidectomy is contraindicated in those with previous thyroid surgery
- C. radi-iodine is contraindicated in pregnancy
- D. following subtotal thyroidectomy , up to 10% will develop permanent hypocalcaemia
- E. following treatment with radio-iodine, up to 80% will develop permanent hypothyroidism after 15 years

**Q10) Subacute thyroiditis , all are true except**

- A. usually virally induced
- B. there is anterior neck pain worsened by coughing, swallowing and movement of the neck
- C. ESR is usually normal
- D. usually responds well to treatment with non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs but steroids are occasionally used for severe cases
- E. the hyperthyroidism per se is usually mild and no treatment is needed for it apart from oral propranolol or certain cases

**Q11) Factitious hyperthyroidism , all are true except**

- A. it is an uncommon condition due to self administration of T4
- B. the radio-iodine uptake scan is suppressed
- C. undetectable serum thyroglobulin
- D. high T3:T4 ratio
- E. the TSH is suppressed

**Q12) Post-partum thyroiditis**

- A. occurs in 5-10% of women in the first 6 months following delivery
- B. thyroid biopsy shows lymphocytic thyroiditis
- C. it tends to recur after subsequent pregnancies

- D. there is an association between post partum depression and post partum thyroditis
- E. there is a negligible radio-iodine thyroid scan

**Q13) The causes of goitrous hypothyroidism, all are true except**

- A. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B. Dyshormonogenesis
- C. drug induced
- D. iodine deficiency
- E. post-ablative

**Q14) Rare , but well recognized features of hypothyroidism , all are true except :**

- A. frank psychosis
- B. myotonia
- C. ascites
- D. ileus
- E. iron deficiency anemia

**Q15) Causes of obesity, all are true except:**

- A. Cushing disease
- B. Kallman syndrome
- C. Prader Willi syndrome
- D. hypothalamic tumors
- E. gastric tumors

**Q16) Thyroid carcinomas, all are true except:**

- A. each type usually has a certain age group to affect
- B. papillary carcinoma is the commonest type
- C. some tumors are TSH dependent
- D. follicular carcinoma can be diagnosed by FNA cytology
- E. very rarely thyrotoxicosis is seen

**Q17) Thyroid malignancy, all are true except**

- A. papillary carcinomas usually seen between 20-40 years of age
- B. medullary thyroid carcinoma in a 20 year old man may indicate MEN type II



- C. anaplastic carcinomas usually seen in elderly people
- D. thyroid lymphomas may arise from a preexistent Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- E. secondary tumors are very commonly seen

**Q18) Medullary thyroid carcinoma, all are true**

- A. The prognosis is generally poor when compared with differentiated carcinomas
- B. When seen in a young person, it may be part of MEN type 1
- C. as a treatment option, total thyroidectomy is preferred
- D. high level of calcitonin rarely if ever causes hypocalcemia
- E. the tumor secreting cells do not respond to radio-iodine treatment

**Q19) Primary Hyperparathyroidism, all are true except**

- A. the commonest cause is a single parathyroid adenoma
- B. the commonest cause of out patient hypercalcemia
- C. together with malignancy, they both account for up to 90% of cases of hypercalcemia
- D. lithium induced hyperparathyroidism may present exactly like primary hyperparathyroidism the parathyroids are usually palpable in the neck

**Q20) Causes of hypercalcemia with raised level of parathyroid hormone, all are true except**

- A. primary hyperparathyroidism
- B. tertiary hyperparathyroidism
- C. lithium-induced hyperparathyroidism
- D. Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia
- E. malignancy

**Q21) Long term Hypocalcemia , all are true except**

- A. may be seen in pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism
- B. may be a cause of cataract
- C. basal ganglia calcification is seen
- D. pappilodema has been documented

E. mucocutaneous candidiasis is an association

**Q22) Hypocalcemia, all are true except**

- A. carpo-pedal spasm is more common in children than adults
- B. in adults, stridor is uncommon
- C. seizures are usually resistant to antiepileptic therapy
- D. the cornerstone in the treatment of pseudohypoparathyroidism is calcium supplement

**Q23) Cushing syndrome in general, all are true except:**

- A. obesity is the commonest sign
- B. hypertension is absent in 25% of cases
- C. prominent hyper-pigmentation is in favor of an ectopic ACTH secreting source
- D. depression is the commonest psychiatric manifestation
- E. muscle biopsy will show type I fiber atrophy

**Q24) In primary aldosteronism , all are true except**

- A. hypertension is almost always present and is the commonest presenting feature
- B. serum potassium is normal up to 70% of cases at the time of diagnosis
- C. of all causes, only Conn's adenoma can be treated by surgery
- D. spironolactone is very effective in normalizing the blood pressure and biochemical abnormalities in the majority of cases
- E. leg edema is very common

**Q25) Pheochromocytoma, all are true except**

- A. may be part of specific syndromes
- B. predominantly elevated noradrenalin suggests either a large adrenal tumor or an extra adrenal tumor
- C. weight loss indicates associated diabetes mellitus
- D. Postural hypotension may be seen
- E. the rise in blood pressure may occur during urination

**Q26) Addison's disease, all are true except**

- A. the commonest cause is autoimmune adrenalitis

- B. vitilligo is seen in 20% of cases
- C. hyperglycemia indicates associated type I diabetes
- D. postural hypotension is indicates glucocorticoids rather than mineralocorticoids deficiency
- E. it is a common condition with an incidence of 80 new case/ million of population

**Q27) In the assessment of hirsutism in a female, all are important clues to the underlying cause except**

- A. as idiopathic hirsutism is the commonest cause so being an Asian or Mediterranean is important clue to it
- B. high levels of androgens that don't suppress with steroids or estrogens is a very important clue to ovarian or adrenal tumors
- C. being a highly trained athletic female may suggest an exogenic androgen intake
- D. mooning of the face with obesity and striae may be a clue to Cushing's syndrome
- E. family history of hirsutism is not that important

**Q28) Carcinoid tumors and syndromes , all are true except :**

- A. the commonest site is the ileum for carcinoid tumors
- B. may present as appendicitis
- C. the long term prognosis is excellent in the majority
- D. carcinoid syndrome may present as right sided heart failure
- E. cramping abdominal pain and diarrhea with flushing and wheeze is the commonest presenting feature of carcinoid tumors

**Q29) In pancreatic endocrine tumors , all are true except :**

- A. somatostatinomas may presents with gall stones and diabetes
- B. glucagonomas may present with anemia and weight loss
- C. gastrinomas may present with steatorrhea
- D. VIPOMas may present with watery diarrhea and hyperkalemia
- E. insulinoams may present with dizzy spells

**Q30) RET rearrangement is seen in**



- a. Medullary Carcinoma
- b. Papillary Carcinoma
- c. Anaplastic Carcinoma
- d. Follicular Carcinoma
- e. ....

Answer: Papillary Carcinoma

Justification: Papillary Carcinoma is associated with a rearrangement in RET gene resulting the formation of a RET/PTC fusion product while medullary carcinoma is associated with a mutation rather than a rearrangement

**Q31) Which of the following cancers is associated with presence of amyloid?**

Answer: Medullary Carcinoma

**Q32) Brown tumor is seen in**

Answer: Hyperparathyroidism

Justification: Brown tumor is another name for osteitis fibrosa cystica, a well known lesion caused by hyperparathyroidism. The naming is due to the radiolucency of the lesion on an X-ray

**Q33) Which of the following best describes the changes in a patient with primary hyperparathyroidism?**

Answer: Increased PTH, increased 1,25-Vitamin D and decreased phosphate

**Q34) What is the most common cause of hyperpituitarism?**

Answer: Pituitary Adenoma

**Q35) Which of the following doesn't cause goiter?**



- a. Graves Disease
- b. Exogenous intake of T4
- c. ....

Answer: b. Exogenous intake of T4

Justification: Exogenous intake of T4 results in a negative feedback inhibition of TSH resulting in thyroid atrophy rather than goiter.

**Q36) All of the following are true of Addison's disease except**

- a. It can be autoimmune
- b. It can be caused by tuberculosis
- c. Patient will be hypertensive
- d. ....

Answer: c. Patient will be hypertensive

**Q37) Which of the following are uses of corticosteroids**

- a. Ulcerative Colitis
- b. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- c. Anaphylactic Shock
- d. ..
- e. All of the above

Answer: e. All of the above

**Q38) Which of the following statement isn't correct about Conn's Syndrome?**

Answer: Nearby adrenal cortex tissue is atrophied

**Q39) Which of the following will result in an increase in PTH**

Answer: A decrease in Vitamin D

Justification: Hypovitaminosis D will indirectly increase PTH in the following mechanism.



Decreased Vitamin D levels means that less calcium is absorbed resulting in a state of hypocalcemia. This induces an increase in PTH concentration.

**Q40) All of the following are seen in the diagnosis of a patient with Cushing's syndrome except**

Answer: Presence of normal circadian rhythm of secretion

**Q41) Which of the following is true about hyperthyroidism**

Answer: Decreased reaction time for reflexes

Justification: Hyperthyroidism is associated with hyper-reflexia meaning that speed of reflexes is increased resulting in a decreased reaction time

**Q42) Hurthle cells are seen in**

Answer: Hashimoto's thyroiditis

**Q43) All of the following are features of Hashimoto's thyroiditis except**

- a. HLA-DR3 and DR5 association
- b. Painful symmetrical diffuse goiter
- c. Increases risk of B-cell lymphomas
- d. May show initial toxicosis

Answer: b. Painful symmetrical diffuse goiter

**Q44) All of the following are caused by hypercalcemia except**

- a. Tetany
- b. Depresses nervous system and muscle activity
- c. Decreases the QT interval of the heart
- d. Lack of appetite
- e. Constipation

Answer: a. Tetany



**Q45) All of the following are associated with type I diabetes mellitus except**

Answer: Overweight individuals

**Q46) Which of the following is the most common complication of insulin therapy which is dangerous**

Answer: Hypoglycemic shock

**Q47) All of the following are findings seen in a pituitary adenoma**

- a. Absent reticulin network
- b. Rare or absent mitosis
- c. Monomorphic cells
- d. Most common is prolactinoma
- e. Pituitary apoplexy is a common complication

Answer: e. Pituitary apoplexy is a common complication

**Q48) What is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism**

- a. Graves' disease
- b. TSH secreting pituitary adenoma
- c. Struma Ovarii
- d. ..

Answer: a. Graves' disease

**Q49) Which of the following is most likely to arise in a patient with a long standing multi-nodular goiter**

- a. Anaplastic carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Papillary carcinoma
- d. ....

Answer: follicular carcinoma

**Q50) All of the following are features of Cushing's syndrome except**



- a. Hypertension
- b. Hirsutism and amenorrhea
- c. Osteoporosis

Answer: ?