

Question 3# 

The arterial supply of the thyroid arises from which of the following vessels?

- A. The aorta
- B. The external carotid arteries
- C. The thyrocervical trunk
- D. All of the above

Ans:D

Question 5# 

Although injury to the RLN results in hoarseness (unilateral injury) or airway obstruction (bilateral injury), injury to the superior laryngeal nerve (SLN) results in a more subtle injury, affecting the ability to:

- A. Speak loudly or sing high notes
- B. Cough
- C. Feel sensation in the anterior neck
- D. Grimace

Ans:A

Question 2# 

What congenital anomaly arises from the formation of the thyroid gland?

- A. The thyroid isthmus
- B. The cricothyroid arch
- C. A thyroglossal duct cyst
- D. An endobronchial cyst

Ans:C

Question 4# 

In what location, relative to the inferior thyroid artery (ITA), is the recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) found?

- A. Medial or posterior to the ITA
- B. Lateral or anterior to the ITA
- C. Passing between the branches of the ITA
- D. All of the above

Ans:A

Question 16# 

A patient with primary hyperparathyroidism undergoes neck exploration where four small, normal appearing glands are found. What are the possible locations of an additional, supernumerary gland?

- A. In the thyroid gland
- B. In the thymus
- C. In the tracheoesophageal groove
- D. All of the above

Ans:D

1. Why are parathyroid hormone and calcitonin considered to be antagonists of one another?

Support

- a. When parathyroid hormone puts calcium back in the blood, calcitonin works alongside it to accomplish the task.
- b. When parathyroid hormone puts calcium in the blood, calcitonin clears calcium out of the blood.
- c. Calcitonin always dictates how parathyroid hormone will behave.
- d. Parathyroid hormone and calcitonin do not have any effect on each other.

Ans:B

2. How does the body restore itself to normal when calcium levels are too low?

5

- a. PTH will stimulate osteoclasts to store calcium in bone
- b. PTH will stimulate osteoblasts to break down bone, and calcium will enter the blood to restore the level to normal
- c. PTH will stimulate osteoblasts to store calcium in bone
- d. PTH will stimulate osteoclasts to break down bone, and calcium will enter the blood to restore the level to normal

Ans:D

1. The main hormone secreted by the Thyroid gland

- (a) T4
- (b) T3
- (c) (a) and (b) Both
- (d) TSH

Answer: (C)

4. The four small glands in the thyroid gland are known as

- (a) Adrenal gland
- (b) Pineal gland
- (c) Parathyroid gland
- (d) Endocrine and exocrine gland

Answer: (c)



Q9. Which gland basically regulates and controls the actual activity of thyroid?

- a) Pituitary gland
- b) Hypothalamus
- c) Both A and B
- d) Only B

Ans:C

Q12. Medications for the Hypothyroidism involve treatment which

- a) Replaces Insulin
- b) Replaces TH
- c) Replaces ADH
- d) Replaces Surfactant

Ans:B

5. The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in blood is secreted by

-
- a) Thyroid gland
 - b) Parathyroid gland
 - c) Pituitary gland
 - d) Thymus

Ans:B

6. What hormone does the parathyroid produce?

- a) Calcitonin
- b) PTH
- c) PFH
- d) Insulin

Ans:B

7. How many parathyroid glands are present?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 1

Ans:A

8. What are the types of cells found in parathyroid gland?

- a) Alpha and beta cells
- b) Chiefcells and oxyphil
- c) Parafollicular and follicle cells
- d) Pituicytes and basophil cells

Ans:B

9. Where are parathyroid glands present?

- a) Posterior surface of lateral lobes of thyroid
- b) Posterior to stomach
- c) On top of kidneys
- d) Upper chest under breastbone

Ans:A