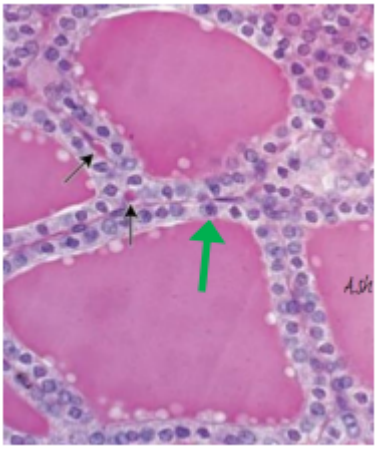
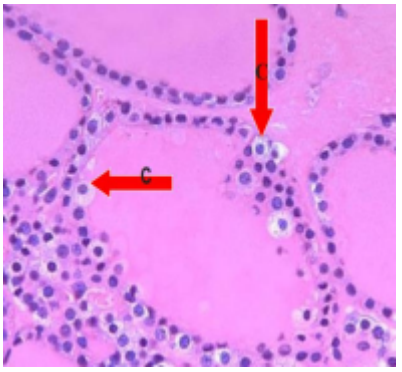
?the green arrow represents
A- Oxyphill cells
B- parafollicular cells
C- follicular cells
D- chief cells



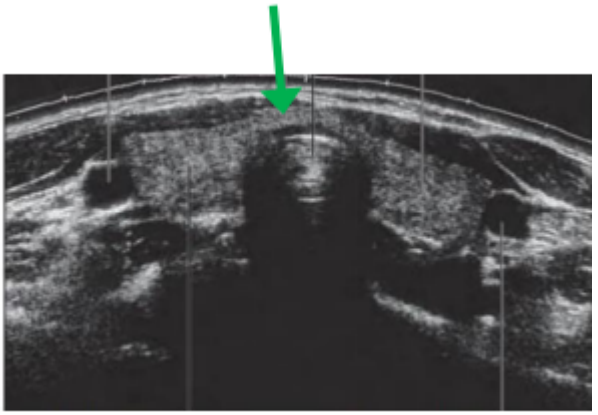
ANSWER C

Wrong about the represented cells
A- produce calcitonin
B- Can occur singly
C- originates from ectoderm



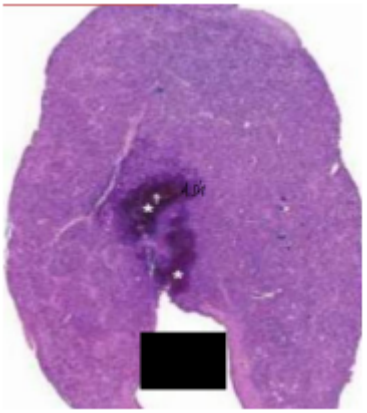
ANSWER C

Name the structure
A- right lobe
B- column vertebrae
C- Isthmus of thyroid
D- Trachea



ANSWER C

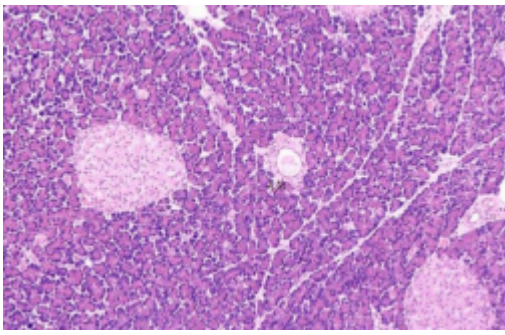
Wrong about this structure
A- regulates day/ night cycle by retinohypothalamic tract
B- pituicytes are the most common cells
C- it has brain sands
D- contain glial cells

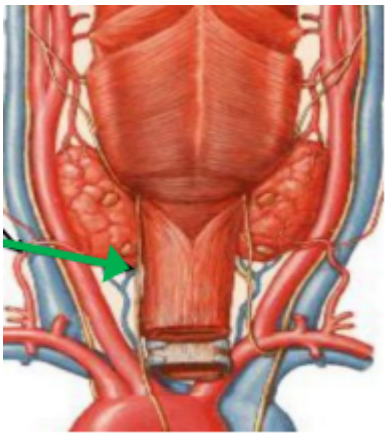


ANSWER B

- wrong about the following structure
A- regulates glucose level in the body
B- Immunohistochemistry is the only accurate method to differentiate between different cells
C- mesodermal in origin

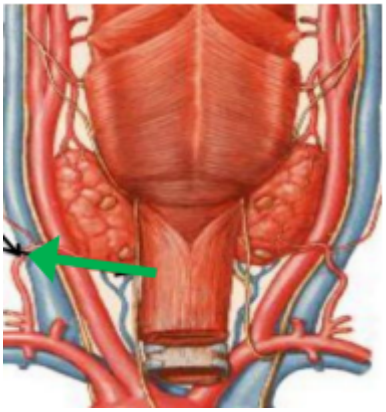
D- Variable in size and number of cells in different people
ANSWER C





the pointed nerve is
A- external laryngeal
B- recurrent laryngeal
C- vagus nerve

ANSWER B



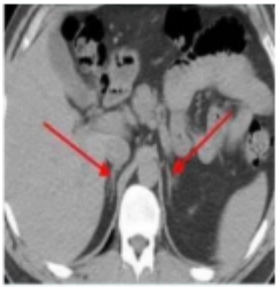
- wrong about pointed artery
A- It then turns medially and downward to reach the posterior border of the gland
B- branch from external carotid artery
C- related to recurrent laryngeal nerve
ANSWER B

true about this picture
A- branchial fistula
B- thyroglossal fistula
C- happens when 3rd pharyngeal arch fails to grow

ANSAWER A

PRACTICAL PART

1-The pointed structures are:



a. splenic arteries

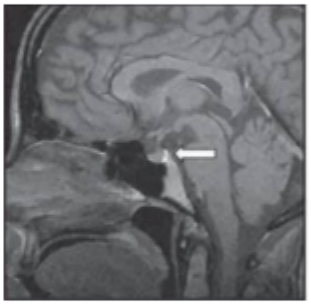
b. Renal arteries

c. Pancreases

d. kidneys

e. Suprarenal glands

2-The indicated spot is absent in individuals with?



a. Sheehan syndrome

b. Craniopharyngioma

c. Bitemporal hemianopsia

d. Central diabetes insipidus

e. pituitary Adenoma of the anterior lobe

3-The pointed area contains:

a. Pituitary gland

b. Cavernous sinus

c. Pineal gland

d. Sphenoidal air sinus

e. Optic chiasma

4-The area between the pointed arrows produces:

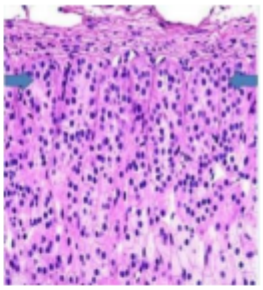
a. Cortisol

b. Parathormone

c. Melatonin

d. Androgen

e. aldosterone



5-The pointed area produces:

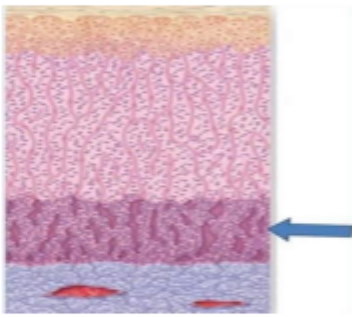
a. Cortisol

b. Androgen

c. Aldosterone

d. Epinephrine

e. Norepinephrine



6-The pointed cells produce:

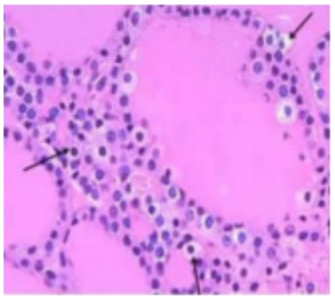
a. Calcitonin

b. Parathyroid hormone

c. Thyrotropin

d. Thyroxine

e. Growth hormone



7-This section is taken from:

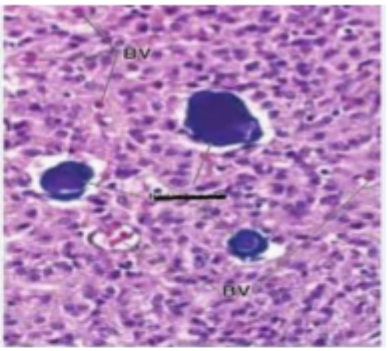
a. Parathyroid gland

b. Pineal gland

c. Thyroid gland

d. Pituitary gland

e. Suprarenal gland



8-The pointed structures contain:

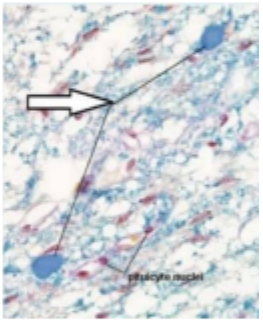
a. FSH and LH

b. Growth hormone

c. Prolactin

d. ADH and oxytocin

e. Melatonin



9-The pointed structure could be:

a. Aberrant thyroid tissue

b. Thyroglossal cyst

c. Branchial fistula

d. Lingual thyroid gland

e. Parathyroid sinus

10-On this MRI, the pointed structure is:

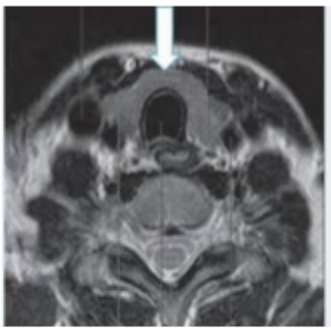
a. Left thyroid lobe

b. Isthmus of thyroid gland

c. Esophagus

d. Right thyroid lobe

e. Trachea



ANSWERS

1-E	2-D	3-A	4-D	5-B
6-A	7-B	8-D	9-B	10-B

Which is the Largest Hormone .1
A. Glucagon
B. Angiotensin II
C. dihydrotestosterone
D. Thyroxine
E. Epinephrine

:Testosterone is mostly found .2
A. Free
B. Associated with Sex-Hormone- Binding-Globulin
C. Bound to Albumin
D. In target Cells

:The true difference between Type I & Typr II nuclear receptors is .3
A. type 1 receptors are specific to steroid sex hormones while type 2 receptors are specific to steroid non sex hormones
B. type 1 receptors are bound to DNA only when the hormone is bound, while type 2 receptors are always bound to DNA
C. type 1 receptors usually form heterodimer while type 2 receptors from homodimers

:Which of the following is NOT true about cholera toxin .4
A. increases cAMP inside the cell
B. causes flow of NACL outside the cell and can lead to dehydration
C. Associated with Tyrosine Kinase

:Tyrosine Kinase Termination is done through .5
A. Inhibition of binding of the ligand
B. Endocytosis of receptors by lysosomes
C. Sos proteins
D. Phosphatases

Which of the following does not happen during CYP17 deficiency .6
A. Low Aldosterone
B. Low testosterone
C. low androgens
D. low estrogen

Best definition of permissive .7
A. one hormone is precursor to the other
B. one hormone antagonize the other
C. one hormone is needed to have a larger effect
D. both hormones have the same action

?The hormone with the longest t1/2 is .8

A. insulin
B. epinephrine
C. glucagon
D. progesterone

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	B	C	D	A	C	D

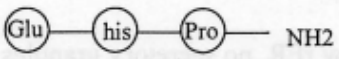
***About Q3: - the word ALWAYS isn't true but this is the most accurate answer**

*Incorrect about adrenaline in circulation ? Peptide hormone

1>which one of the following is correct about the 7TM receptors:
a- dimer
b- can be phosphorylated on the intracellular domain
c- linked to tyrosine kinase activity
d- arrestin catalyzes the phosphorylation of the intracellular domain answer: B

2> all of the following are correct regarding Protein Kinase C except:
a- when activated, it phosphorylates specific tyrosine residues
b- binds to membrane phospholipids when activated
c- activated by DAG
d- activated by Ca^{+2}
e- has a pseudosubstrate sequence answer: A

3>IP3 "inositol 1,4,5- triphosphate":
a- is generated by phosphorylating inositol diphosphate
b- activates protein Kinase C
c- its activity can be augmented by phosphorylating it into inositol tetraphosphate
d- produced by G protein-activated enzyme answer: D

4> this hormone is: 

a- PRL
b- ACTH
c- TRH
d- Vasopressin
e- T3 answer: C

5> One of the following causes tyrosine phosphorylation:

a- SH2
b- SH3
c- Product of the Rous sarcoma viral gene
d- RAS
e- All of the above

answer: C

6> which statement of the following is incorrect regarding steroid hormone synthesis:

a- Oxidation of the 18-methyl group of corticosterone produces aldosterone
b- Hydroxylation of progesterone occurs to synthesize androgens
c- Testosterone can be produced by estrogen methylation

answer: C

7> One of the following isn't produced from a specific large precursor:

a- ACTH
b- TSH
c- MSH
d- B-Endorphin
e- Enkephalin

* If you know that the dissociation constant Kd equals to 30 ng, At which concentration the receptors will be saturated:

a) 300 Mg
b) 60 ng ✓
c) 0.03 Mg

* Which of the following activate GTP hydrolysis:

a) B- subunit, ..
b) The αBγ heterotrimer of G-protein.
c)
d) RAS ✓

* The pseudosubstrate domain is found in :
a) Calmodulin ✓
b) phosphoinositide .
c) protein kinase C .

* Which of the following is right about arrestin binding to a receptor :
a) activates the G-protein .
b) arrestin is bounded to phosphorylated receptor ✓

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* The EF- domain is found in :
a) protein kinase C.
b) Calmodulin ✓
c)
d)

* A receptor that get dimerized after a hormone bound to it :
a) Calmodulin .
b) JAK .
c) GH Reuptor .
d)

* One of the following is Right about (SH_2) domain :
a) phosphorylated tyr binds to (SH_2) .
b)
c)

]

1- Correct about hormone receptor binding – hormones bind at saturation level
2- Has the least number of peptides – TRH

- True about G proteins – alpha 2 receptors usually are inhibitory
What must happen instantly in order to prevent overstimulation by a hormone?
a.Hormones must be degraded and then resynthesized.
b.G-proteins must be recycled and then degraded.
c.Receptors must dimerize.

d.Receptors must be blocked from continuing to activate G-proteins.
e.New receptors must be synthesized to decrease the saturation effect of the hormone.
ANSWER D
Regardless of how a signal is initiated, the ligand-binding event is propagated via second messengers or protein recruitment. What is the ultimate, or final biochemical outcome of these binding events?
a.A protein at the bottom of an intracellular signaling pathway is activated.
b.A protein at the top of an intracellular signaling pathway is activated.
c.A protein at the top of an extracellular signaling pathway is activated.
d.A protein in the middle of an intracellular signaling pathway is activated.
e.A protein at the top of an intracellular signaling pathway is deactivated.
ANSWER A

26-Regarding VITAMIN D3, which is false?
a.Vitamin D3 inhibits intestinal calcium absorption
b.Vitamin D3 plays an important role in maintaining calcium homeostasis
c.Vitamin D3 Enhances intestinal calcium absorption
d.Vitamin D3 enhances calcium reabsorption in the kidney
e.Vitamin D3 active metabolite is named 1,25-(OH)2D3
ANSWER A

1) Which of the following is incorrect regarding anti-histamines:
   a- They are effective orally & parenterally
   b- Can be used for peptic ulcer disease
   c- Lead to dry respiratory passages
   d- Can cause drowsiness — answer: B

2) Bromocriptine:
   a- Dopamine antagonist
   b- Ineffective orally
   c- Used to suppress lactation
   d- Used to inhibit GH release in normal individuals — answer: C

3) A prostaglandin E1 synthetic analogue that can be used to treat peptic ulcer disease:
   a- Misoprostol
   b- Gemeprost
   c- Carboprost
   d- Alprostadil — answer: A

4) A kallekrien synthetic analogue that is effective orally:
   a- Fluoxetine
   b- Ergot alkaloids
   c- Padutin
   d- Ketanserin — answer: C

5) Regarding hypothalamic hormones, all of the following are correct except:
   a- Most are polypeptides and proteins
   b- Most bind to surface receptors
   c- Have short half-life
   d- Ineffective orally
   e- Low molecular weight — answer: D

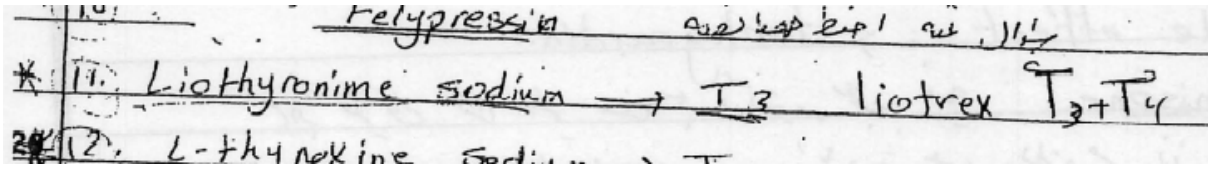
6) H3 receptor antagonist, H3 receptor partial agonist, and can be used to reduce the frequency of vertigo attacks in Meniere's disease:
   a- Famotidine
   b- Betahistine
   c- Aprodine
   d- Compound 48/80 — answer: B

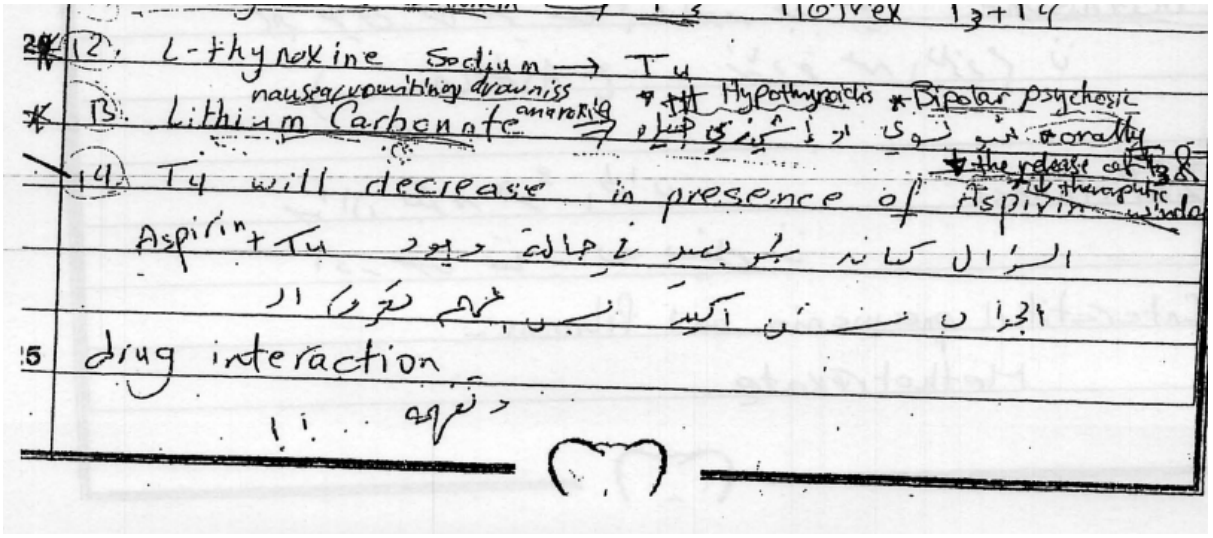
7) Which drug is the one of choice that can be used for the treatment of carcinoid syndrome and is superior to serotonin antagonists:
   a- Phenothiazine
   b- Methysergide
   c- Octreotide
   d- Ondansetron — answer: C

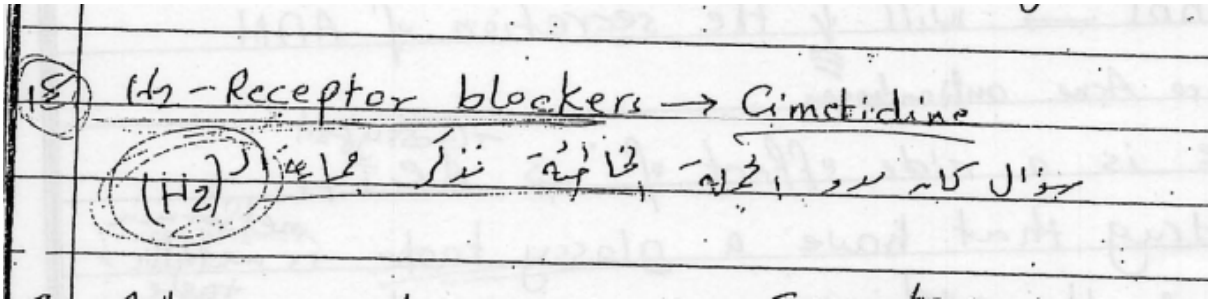
* has the same effect as histamine:
a) Cimetidine -
b) Compound 48/80 ✓
c)

* All the following are Sedating, Except :
a) Diphenhydramine.
b) Meclizine.
c) promethzine.
d) Desloratadine ✓
e) Tripelennamine.

V



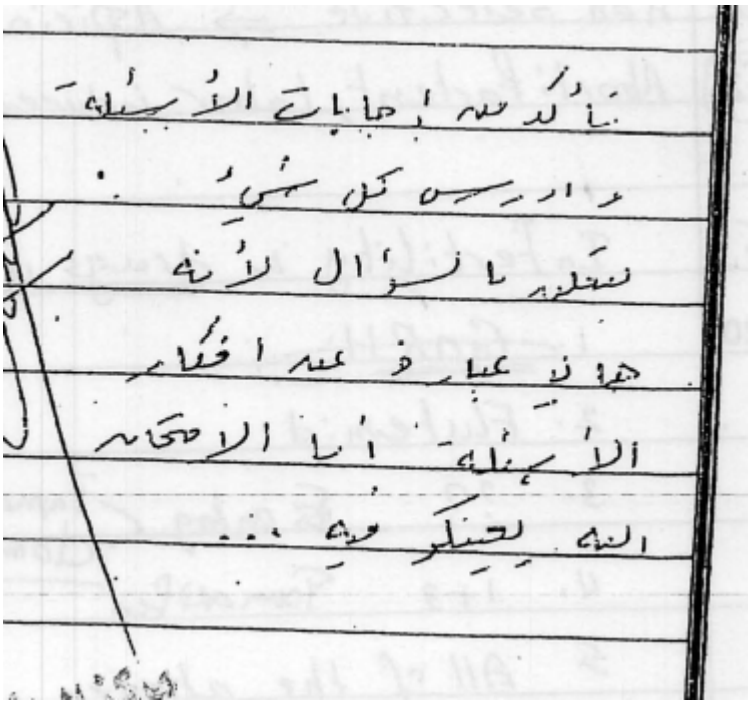


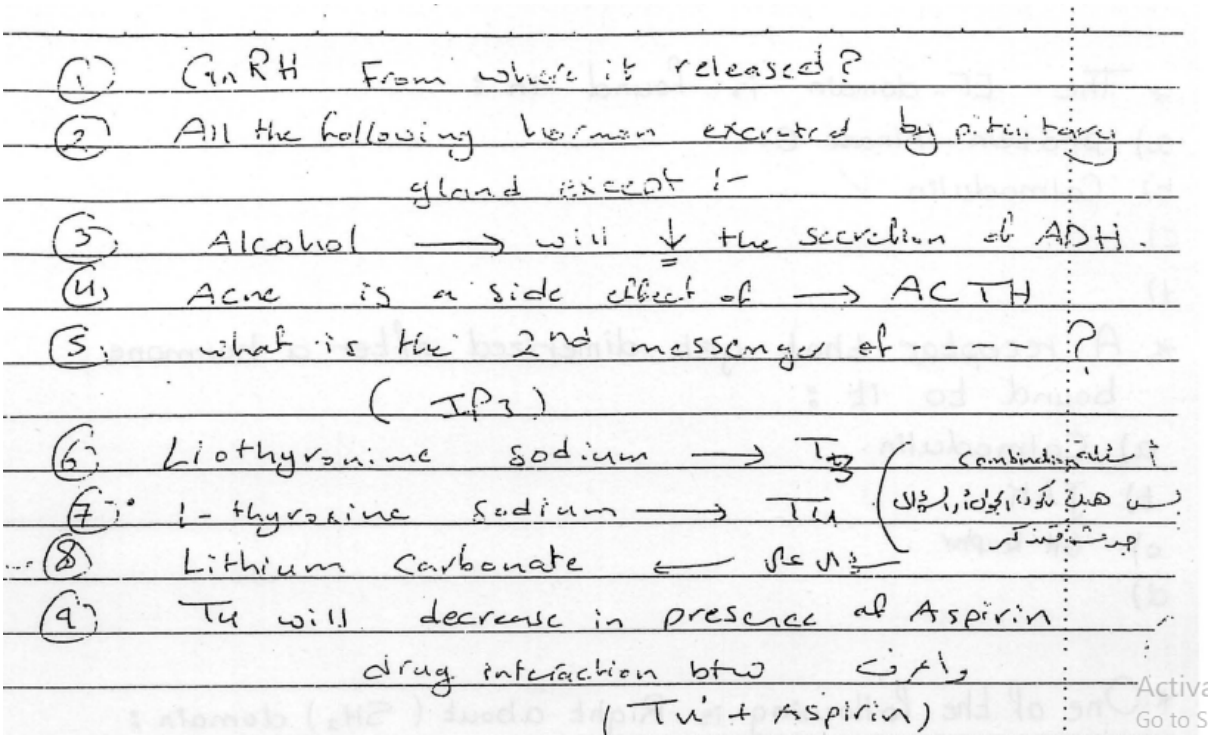


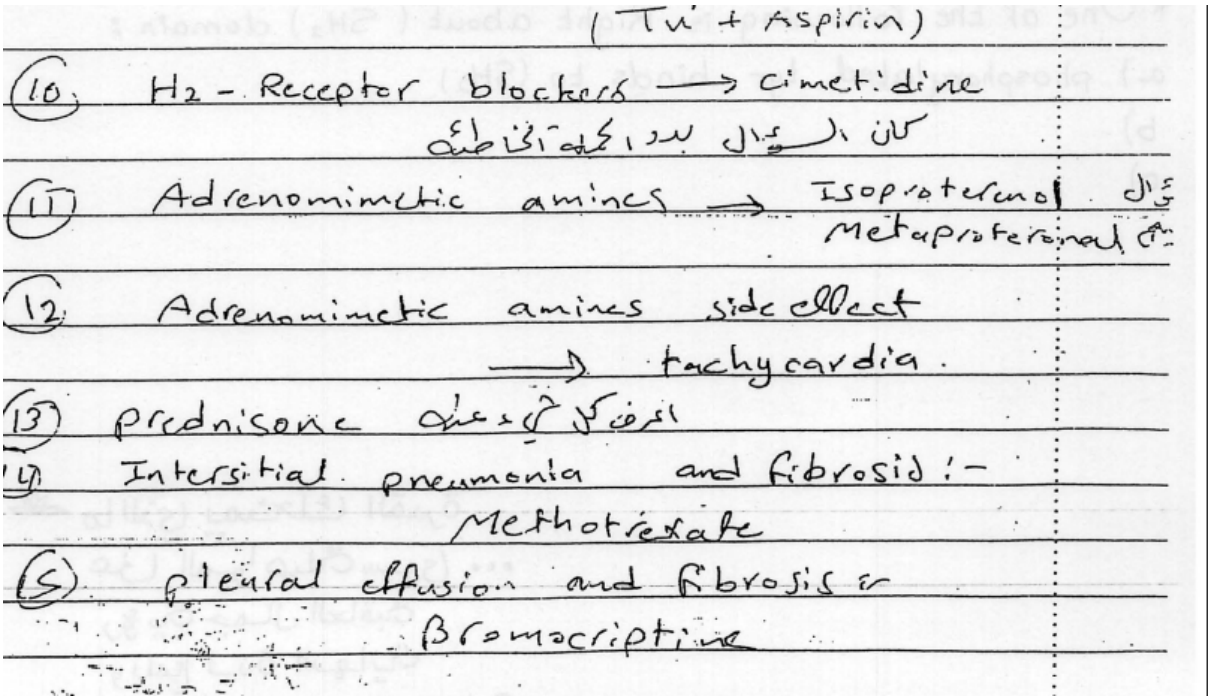
pleural effusion and fibrosis :- radioactive iodine (causes)
Bromocriptine.

Corticosteroid → ↑ Catabolism on Protein.
" → have Aldesterone like effect on electrolytes

selective Cox 2 inhibitor → Meloxicam.
non selective → Aspirin, Ibuprofen.







41- Agent for acromegaly and diarrhea – Octreotide
44- Wrong about Bromocriptine use – dwarfism (most likely)
46- Not an effect of thyroid hormone treatment – constipation
47- Major side effect of prolonged glucocorticoid treatment – suppression of hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis

49- Causes hypoglycemia – Glyburide
53- Wrong about sedation – mainly due to fexofenadine family of drugs
52- A sorbitol inhibitor – Enalrestat
51- True about TZDs – PPAR agonists
54- Antihistamine agent, safe, used as hypnotic – chlorpromazine
57- A rapid acting, short duration, IV insulin preparation – regular insulin
59- Used as a diagnostic tool for cushings : metopirone
Which is true: PTH coupled in cells or calcitonin is a physiologic regulator of calcium

Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes include ?
a. Agents which decrease insulin secretion.
b. Agents which decrease the sensitivity of target organs to insulin.
c. Agents which increase glucose absorption.
d. Insulin.
e. All of the above

ANSWER D
Sulfonylurea receptor in B-cell membrane activation results in
a. ATP-sensitive K+-channel activation.
b. Cellular membrane depolarization.
c. Ca2+ removal from the cell via voltage-dependent Ca2+ channel.
d. Glucose release.
e. All of the above
ANSWER B

The main problem of metformin is that :
a. It increases the risk of lactic acidosis.
b. It increases the risk of ketoacidosis.
c. It causes development of congestive heart failure.
d. It causes hypoglycemia.
e. All of the above.

ANSWER A

Hypoglycemia rarely seen with these drugs when used as monotherapy
EXCEPT:
a. Metformin.
b. Acarbose.
c. Miglitol.
d. Glyburide.
e. All of the above

ANSWER D

All of the following are true statements about the thiazolidinediones EXCEPT
a. Thiazolidinediones may be hepatotoxic in some individuals.
b. Thiazolidinediones increase the number of insulin receptors on the cell membrane surface.

c. Thiazolidinediones bind a nuclear receptor in tissue termed PPAR-y. Thiazolidinediones are a novel class of drugs that were initially identified for their insulin- sensitizing properties.
d. All of the above.
ANSWER B
14-Diabetes mellitus signs & symptoms are summarized by the following EXCEPT ;
a. Very thirsty.
b. Feeling tired.
c. Using the toilet often to urinate.
d. Feeling full.
e. All of the above.

ANSWER D
15-Regarding Corticosteroids, which is false;
a. The mammalian adrenal cortex is divided into three concentric zones.
b. The steroidal nature of adrenocortical hormones is established when Reichstein synthesized desoxycorticosterone.
c. Aldosterone is the main electrolyte-regulating steroid.
d. Hydrocortisone (cortisol) is the main carbohydrate-regulating steroid.
e. Hydrocortisone (cortisol) is the main electrolyte-regulating steroid.

ANSWER E **********
16-Regarding the pharmacological actions of Corticosteroids which is false;
a. The pharmacological actions of steroids are generally an extension of their physiological effects.
b. Glucocorticoids used to suppress inflammation, allergy and immune responses.
c. Anti-inflammatory effect of Corticosteroids is used in cases of tissue transplantation.
d. Striking improvements can be obtained up on the use of Corticosteroids with mild side effects.
e. None of the above.
ANSWER D

-All the following are considered as mechanisms of action of the sulfonylureas except:
a.Increase insulin receptor number and the affinity to insulin
b.Induction of glucagon secretion by pancreas
c.Inhibition of glucagon secretion by pancreas α cells
d.Ameliorating insulin resistance
e.Direct stimulation of insulin release from the pancreatic B-cells

ANSWER B
Which of the following is not an adverse reaction of insulin?
a.Hyperglycemia
b.Lipodystrophy
c.Insulin resistance
d.Nausea, hungry, tachycardia

e.Itching, redness, swelling, anaphylaxis shock

ANSQWER A

-All the following are among the pharmacological actions of insulin except:
a.Diminish hepatic glycogenolysis
b.Inhibit lipolysis
c.Induction of gluconeogenesis
d.Inhibit hepatic gluconeogenesis
e.Promote hepatic glucose storage into glycogen
ANSWER C

32-This is the largest hormone in size:
a.Angiotensin I
b.Thyroxine
c.Dihydrotestosterone
d.Glucagon
e.Vasopressin
33-What happens to protein kinase A (PKA) following the binding of cAMP?
a.The regulatory subunits of PKA dissociate, thereby activating the catalytic subunits.
b.The stimulatory regulatory subunits dissociate from the catalytic subunits, inhibiting the enzyme.
c.PKA catalytic subunits then bind to two regulatory subunits, thereby activating the catalytic subunits.
d.Phosphodiesterase binds to the catalytic subunits, which results in enzyme inactivation.
e.The inhibitory regulatory subunits dissociate from the catalytic subunits, completely inactivating the enzyme.
ANSWER A
34-autocrine signaling (choose the best answer that describes it):
a.Messenger molecules travel only short distances through the extracellular space to different cell types that are in close proximity to the cell that is generating the message.
b.The cell producing the messenger expresses receptors on its surface that can respond to that messenger.
c.Messenger molecules reach their target cells via passage through bloodstream.
d.The messenger molecules are usually rapidly degraded and hence can only work over short distances.
e.No answer describes it well.
ANSWER B
35-Where is the kinase catalytic domain of the receptor protein-tyrosine kinases found?
A. On the extracellular surface of the receptor, immediately adjacent to the ligand-binding domain.
B. On the cytoplasmic domain of the receptor.
C. On an independent protein that rapidly binds the receptor upon

ligand binding.
D. Within the transmembrane spanning portion of the receptor.
E. On the DNA binding domain
ANSWER B

Typically, what is the first reaction after most receptor protein tyrosine kinases bind their ligand?
a. Receptor denaturation
b. Receptor degradation
c. Receptor dimerization
d. Receptor dissociation
e. Receptor trimerizatio

ANSWER C

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Pharma , Collected Questions
Dr.Suhail Ismili
Done by :Sarah Alhunity+Hana Hashem

ملاحظة: الأسئلة التالية تجميعات كويزات في فترة التعلم عن بعد بسبب أزمة الكورونا .

1) In general, the major clinical use to hormones is:

- Deficiency states

2) Which of the following hormones is not a peptide or a protein in nature?

- Thyroxine

3) For hormones of protein in nature, the first process to be affected by whatever factor or drug is:

- Release

4) Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone "GnRH":

- Its major side effect is osteoporosis

5) Which of the following is considered the major limitation in manufacturing a good GnRH competitive antagonist?

- Must lead to histame release

6) The gonadotrophic hormones, FSH and LH:

Are substances whose plasma levels are altered by the presence of GnRH ,estradiol ,progesterone or testosterone

7) human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) is similar in its pharmacological properties to:

- LH

8) Bromocriptine is effective in all of the following conditions; EXCEPT:

- Postpartum hemorrhage

9) In the management of dwarfism, recombinant human growth hormone is best given:

- SC on daily basis at night

10) Pegvisomant is an example of

- **A growth hormone antagonist**

11) Menotropin is a preparation that contains

- **LH and FSH**

12) Choose the correct statemen:

- **Bromocriptine, a dopamine agonist, increases growth hormone release in normal individuals**

13) An ADH synthetic preparation widely used in dentistry as a vasoconstrictor:

- **Felypressin**

14) Drug of choice to induce labor (deliver y):

- **Oxytocin**

15) Drug of choice to induce abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy

- Prostaglandind F2alpha

16) Sustained contraction of the uterus after delivery of the fetus and placenta is accomplished best by the administration of:

- Methylergonovine

17) Thyroxine produces all of the following effects; EXCEPT:

- Bradycardia

18) Choose the wrong statement:

- Pryplythiouracil inhibits oxidation of iodide ,release of T4 and peripheral conversion of T4 to T3

19) All of the following are antithyroid drugs; EXCEPT:

- Propanolol

20) T3 differs from T4 in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- Mechanism of action

21) Which of the following is a synthetic hormone highly effective in the management of Carcinoid syndrome and gastrinomas?

- Octreotide

22) Hypoparathyroid patients are expected to have:

- Low calctionin blood levels

23) Hypoparathyroidism is best treated by administration of:

- Vitamine D

24) Initial activation of vitamin D occurs in the:

- Liver

25) Drug of choice to treat Paget's disease:

- Calcitonin

1) Candesartan is an example of:

- Angiotensin receptor antagonist (Answer)

- A GnRH aantagonist

- An angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor

- An oxytocin antagonist

-An estrogen antagonist

2) Which of the following is a dangerous side effect and considered an absolute contraindication to the use of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACEI's) e.g. Captopril:

- Dry cough (Answer)

- Nausea and vomiting

- Dizziness

- Headache

3) Glucocorticoids have all of the following pharmacological effects; EXCEPT:

- Antibacterial effect (Answer)

- Antiinflamatory effect

- Antiallergic effect

- Antibacterial effect

- Immunosuppressant effect

4) Which of the following is considered a key issue or a major limitation in developing and manufacturing synthetic analogs to cortisol?

- Aldosterone like activity of the steroid (Answer)
- Suppression on the growth of children
- Immunosuppressant action of the steroid
- Peptic ulceration side effect
- Suppression to CRH-ACTH-Cortisol axis

5) Which of the following is considered the most frequent and dangerous side effect to a given glucocorticoid?

- Suppression to CRH-ACTH (Answer)
- Osteoporosis
- Aldosterone-like activity of the steroid
- Peptic ulceration

6) Which of the following drugs is unlike the others in its mechanism of action?

- Metyrapone (Answer)
- Cortisol
- Triamcinolone
- Prednisolone
- Metyrapone

7) Which of the following glucocorticoids has the best anti-inflammatory effect without suppressing hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis?

- Dexamethasone
- Triamcinolone
- Cortisol
- Prednisone
-None of the above (Answer)

8) Sitagliptin is an example of:

- Synthetic glucagon-like polypeptide

- An ultrashort-acting insulin

- An inhibitor to incretin metabolism (Answer)

- An alpha-glucosidase inhibitor

- Synthetic sulfonylurea

9) Repaglinide is an example of:

- A prandial glucose regulator (Answer)

- An aldose reductase inhibitor

- A sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic drug

- An incretin hormone

- An alpha-glucosidase inhibitor

10) Measurement blood level of which of the following is used to assess beta cells function in a diabetic patient receiving 100 units of insulin zinc suspension?

- Insulin

- C-peptide (Answer)

- Glucose

- Ketone bodies

- Proinsulin

11) Which of the following insulins is preferred to be used in insulin pumps?

- Insulin lispro (Answer)

- Regular insulin (Crystalline insulin, insulin injection)

- Protimne zinc suspension

- Insulin glargine

- Isophane insulin suspension (NPH;Humlin)

12) An insulin effective IV and SC and widely used in the management of ketoacidosis:

- Regular insulin (Crystalline insulin, insulin injection) (Answer)

- Protimne zinc suspension

- Insulin glargine

- Isophane insulin suspension (NPH;Humlin)

- Insulin lispro

13) Regarding proinsulin, insulin, and c-peptide, choose the wrong statement:

- C-peptide is respinsible for rmost of allergic reactions to insulins of animal source (Answer)

- Proinsulin has some insulin-like activity

- Insulin inhibits lipolysis

- Recombinant human proinsulin preparations are available

- Insulin glargine is also knos as peakless insulin

14) A patient with diabetes mellitus who takes a single injection of intermediate acting insulin each morning experiences elevated blood sugar at 7.00 am and normal blood sugar at 6.00 pm. Which change in therapeutic regimen would you recommend:

- Add a second injection of the intermmediate acting insulin at bed time (Answer)

- Reduce food intake in the evening

- Increase dose of insulin in the morning

- Add short ating insulin each morning on waking up

- Add an oral hypoglycemic agent

15) A universal side effect, almost shared by all steroids (cortisol, estrogens, progestins, androgens…

- Headache
- Nausea and vomiting
- Salt water retention (Answer)
- Diabetets mellitus
- Thromboembolic phenomenon

16) Which of the following drugs has antiandrogenic effect and found to be highly effective and safe in the management of female hirsutism?

-Spironolactone (Answer)

- Danazol
- Flutamide
- Ketoconazole
- Gossypol

17) The following drug is the best in the management of prostate cancer?

- GnRH (Answer)
- Diethylstillbestrol
- Flutamide
- Crypoterone acetate
- Mestranol

18) An androgen proved to be highly effective in the management of endometriosis:

- Danazol (Answer)
- Nandrolone
- Testolactone
- Finasteride
- Methyltestesterone

19) The following group (s) of drugs is (are) effective in the management of breast cancer:

- Androgens
- Antiandrogens

- Estrogens

- Antiestrogens

- All of the above (Answer)

20) A progestin widely used orally after IVF procedure to maintain pregnancy:

- Dydrogesterone (Answer)

- Diethylstilbestrol

- Testolactone

- Mestranol

- Mifepristone

- Dydrogesterone

21) Raloxifene is an example of:

- A selective estrogen receptor modulator (Answer)

- A progesterone antagonist

- A synthetic androgen

- A conjugated estrogen

- A combined contareptive pill

22) Mifepristone is an example of:

- A progesterone antagonist (Answer)
- A selective estrogen receptor modulator
- A synthetic androgen
- A conjugated estrogen
- A combined contareptive pill

23) Which of the following drugs has both estrogenic and antiestrogenic properties:

- Clomiphene citrate (Answer)
- Estrone sulfonate
- Methyltestesterone
- Cypoterone acetate
- Ganirelix

24) The minipill contraceptive contains:

- Progestin (Answer)

- Intermediate dose of progestine + low dose of estrogen

- High dose of estrogen

- Low dose of estrogen

- Progestin + estrogen

25) The following is not a recognized effect or side effect to combined oral contraceptives:

- Increase risk of endometrial cancer (Answer)

- Decrease risk of ovarian cancer

- Nausea and vomiting

- Aldosterone-like activity

- Increase risk of ischemic heart disease

Time left 0:44:53

Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

A 45 year old diabetic female patient who is on 100 units of insulin daily, was found to have normal blood levels of C-peptide. Normal levels of C-peptide in her blood indicate that she:

- a. Is taking also an oral hypoglycemic agent
- b. Has normal pancreatic function
- c. Has type I diabetes mellitus
- d. Is taking too much insulin
- e. Is taking human insulin

B

Next page

Time left 0:42:44

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

All of the following are antithyroid drugs, EXCEPT:

- a. Iodide
- b. Propylthiouracil
- c. Propranolol
- d. Radioactive iodide (131I)
- e. Carbimazole

Clear my choice

Next page

Time left 0:42:23

Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

An androgen proved to be highly effective in the management of endometriosis:

- a. Finasteride
- b. Nandrolone
- c. Methyltestosterone
- d. Testolactone
- e. Danazol

Clear my choice

Next page

Time left 0:42:02

Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

As compared to cortisol, dexamethasone:

a. Has low affinity to the carrier protein (short plasma half-life) but more affinity to nuclear receptors (long nuclear half-life)

b. Is less potent

c. Has shorter duration of action

d. Has one tenth the potency of cortisol as an antiinflammatory agent

e. Has less suppressant effect to the hypothalamic-pituitary- adrenal axis

A

Next page

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:41:22

Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Calcitonin:

- a. Is effective orally
- b. Is produced in the parathyroid gland
- c. Is a steroid hormone
- d. Is used to control hypercalcemia
- e. Increases the rate of bone turnover

D

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:40:22

Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Combined oral contraceptive pills:

- a. Worsen endometriosis as they contain estrogen
- b. Reduce risk of breast cancer
- c. Increase risk of ovarian cancer
- d. Reduce risk of endometrial cancer
- e. Reduce risk of cervical cancer

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:39:43

Question 7

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Diabetes insipidus is a major side effect to:

- a. Bromocriptine
- b. Desmopressin
- c. Growth hormone
- d. Lithium carbonate
- e. Dexamethasone

D

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:38:02

Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Hyperparathyroidism is best treated by:

- a. Prednisolone
- b. Vitamin D
- c. Calcitonin
- d. Cinacalcet (calcimimetic drug)
- e. Surgery

Time left 0:37:44

Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Hypoparathyroidism is best treated by administration of:

- a. Octreotide
- b. Cortisone
- c. Recombinant human parathyroid hormone
- d. Spironolactone
- e. Vitamin D

Clear my choice

E

Next page

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:37:33

Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Inappropriate ADH secretion is best managed by:

a. ADH antagonists
b. Fludrocortisone
c. Hypertonic saline solution
d. Water restriction
e. A loop diuretic (furosemide)

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:37:23

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Ketoacidosis is best managed by administration of:

- a. Insulin lispro
- b. Insulin zinc suspension
- c. Regular insulin
- d. Insulin glargine
- e. Regular insulin + K+

Time left 0:32:53

Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Regarding sulfonylurea oral hypoglycaemic agents, choose the wrong statement:

a. Hypoglycaemia as a side effect to such class of antidiabetic agents is not frequent

b. As compared to first generation, second generation sulfonylureas are less potent

c. Their actions are mediated by interacting with specific receptors

d. They strongly bind plasma albumin (drug-drug interactions are common)

e. They increase pancreatic insulin release and increase insulin affinity to its peripheral receptors

Clear my choice

B

Next page

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:32:33

Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Sitagliptin is an example of:

- a. A synthetic prostaglandin
- b. An inhibitor to incretin metabolism
- c. An ultrashort-acting insulin
- d. An antihistamine
- e. A serotonin agonist

B

Time left 0:32:03

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

T3 differs from T4 in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Duration of action
- b. Potency
- c. Origin
- d. Protein binding
- e. Mechanism of action

Clear my choice

Next page

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:31:52

Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following drug does not lead to osteoporosis:

- a. Prednisolone
- b. Heparin
- c. Phenytoin
- d. Leuprolide acetate
- e. Raloxifene

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:31:23

Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following drug has no antiandrogenic effect:

- a. GnRH
- b. Flutamide
- c. Testolactone
- d. Ketoconazole
- e. Finasteride

Time left 0:29:23

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is a progestin widely used after IVF procedure to maintain pregnancy:

a. Clomiphene citrate
b. Dydrogeserone
c. Methyltestosterone
d. Tolbutamide
e. Prednisolone

Next page

Time left 0:29:03

Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is a side effect shared by all steroids:

- a. Peptic ulcers
- b. Virilization
- c. Feminization
- d. Salt water retention and hypertension
- e. Osteoporosis

Clear my choice

D

Next page

Time left 0:28:33

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is considered the major limitation in manufacturing a good glucocorticoid:

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Ulcers in the stomach
- c. Suppression to hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis
- d. Psychosis
- e. Salt and water retention due to aldosterone-like activity

Clear my choice

Next page

Time left 0:28:14

Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is considered the major side effect to glucocorticoids (e.g. cortisol):

- a. Ulcers in the stomach
- b. Salt and water retention due to aldosterone-like activity
- c. Suppression to hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis
- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Psychosis

Clear my choice

Next page

Time left 0:27:52

Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is considered the major therapeutic use to hormones:

- a. Diagnostic tools
- b. Excessive hormonal production
- c. Breast cancer
- d. Replacement therapy
- e. Bronchial asthma

Clear my choice

D

Next page

Time left 0:27:33

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The following is short-acting insulin that could be given S.C and I.V.

- a. Protamine zinc suspension
- b. Isophane zinc suspension
- c. Extended insulin zinc suspension
- d. Insulin zinc suspension
- e. Regular insulin

Next page

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:26:42

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The follwing insulin is widely used in insulin pumps:

- a. Insulin zinc suspension
- b. Protamine zinc suspension
- c. Insulin lispro
- d. Regular insulin
- e. Isophane zinc suspension

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:26:32

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The minipill is:

a. LH + FSH
b. An estrogen
c. An antiestrogen
d. A progestin
e. Estrogen + Progestin

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:26:21

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The secretion of this hormone is not regulated by the hypothalamus:

- a. Prolactin
- b. LH
- c. Human chorionic gonadotropin
- d. Growth hormone
- e. ACTH

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:24:51

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following is a thiazolidinedione oral hypoglycemic agent which has both alpha and gamma agonistic activity to Peroxisome Proliferator-activated Receptors=PPAR's?

a. Sitagliptin
b. Troglitazone
c. Epalrestat
d. Exenatide
e. Pramlintide

B

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:24:11

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following is not considered a general characteristic to hypothalamic hormones and their synthetic analogs?

- a. Most are peptides or polypeptides
- b. They have low molecular weight
- c. They have short biological half-life
- d. Most interact with surface membrane receptors
- e. They are ineffective orally

E

PHARMACOLOGY II

Time left 0:23:52

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following is unlike the others in its mechanism of action?

- a. Triamcinolone
- b. Prednisolone
- c. Cortisol
- d. Dexamethasone
- e. Metyrapone

E

Time left 0:23:12

Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following statements about oxytocin is not correct?

a. Atosiban is a nonapeptide competitive oxytocin/vasopressin receptor antagonist

b. It is better abortifacient than prostaglandins in the first trimester of pregnancy

c. It increases prostglandins release

d. It is given in an IV infusion in gradually increasing units

e. It is still considered the drug of choice to induce labor

Next page

Time left 0:22:41

Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following synthetic steps is first to be affected by Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)?

- a. LH and FSH release
- b. LH alpha subunit translation
- c. LH and FSH beta subunits transcription
- d. LH and FSH storage
- e. LH and FSH Alpha and beta subunits glycosylation

Clear my choice

Finish attempt ...

True about DM – Type 2 are usually obese and have a family history of the disease

True about hyperparathyroidism – vitamin D deficiency can cause hyperparathyroidism

Wrong about Sheehan syndrome – associated with anterior pituitary enlargement with increased vasculature

Not likely to be a hot nodule – medullary carcinoma

True about MEN syndrome – medullary carcinoma in MEN 2 has an earlier onset than sporadic

Doesn't cause Addison's disease – massive adrenal hemorrhage

Top cause of endogenous Cushing syndrome - corticotroph pituitary adenoma

Not a symptom of hyperparathyroidism – tetany

- Wrong about DM – type 2 has peripheral resistance which involves decreased glucose uptake by skeletal muscles and brain tissue

focus on medullary carcinoma patho pic

Wrong about picture of adrenal tumor – nuclear pleomorphism is an indicator of malignancy

Picture of calcification – Psammoma bodies in papillary carcinoma

Addison's Disease is characterized by
a. Lack of ACTH.
b. Excess production of cortisol from zona fasiculata.
c. Over production of T3.
d. Over production of T4.
e. Darken Skin color.

answer e

-Which of the following sentence is true?
a. Highest levels of cortisol are at night following ACTH release .
b. Cortisol release is same as the circadian pattern of growth hormone secretion.
c. Lowest levels of cortisol are in early AM following ACTH release Cortisol release.
d. Cortisol release is opposes the circadian pattern of growth hormone secretion.
e. None of the above.

ANSWER D

Which of the following is False about exophthalmos?
a. It may lead to corneal injury.

b. One cause is inflammatory infiltration of the retroorbital tissue.
c. It is specific for Graves disease.
d. It is present in all cases of Graves' disease.
e. It persists or progresses after treatment of thyrotoxicosis.

ANSWER D */

-Which of the following is most manifestation of thyroid diseases(MOST COMMON CAUSE OF HYPOTHYROIDISM)?
a. Follicular adenoma.
b. Graves' disease.
c. Hashimoto thyroiditis.
d. Diffuse and multinodular goiter.
e. Papillary carcinoma.

ANSWER c

what is myxoedema (maybe)?
a. Is a term used synonymously with severe hyper activity of adrenal gland.
b. A condition of severely stunted physical and mental growth due to untreated anemia.
c. A condition of increased blood pressure.
d. A condition of severely stunted physical and mental growth due to untreated congenital deficiency of
thyroid hormones.
e. Used to describe a dermatological change that can occur in hypothyroidism.

ANSWER e

Which of the following is NOT a clinical manifestation of Cushing syndrome
a. Cutaneous striae.
b. Hypertension.
c. Truncal obesity.
d. Hypoglycemia.
e. Osteoporosis.

ANSWER D
The most common cause of chronic adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison disease)
a. Autoimmune adrenalitis.
b. AIDS.
c. Tuberculosis.
d. Fungal infection.
e. Metastatic carcinoma.

ANSWER A

Which of the following is False about hyperaldosteronism
a. It causes hypertension.
b. Primary hyperaldosteronism is characterized by decrease renin levels.
c. It causes hypokalemia.
d. Secondary hyperaldosteronism can be caused by renal hypoperfusion.
e. The most common cause of primary hyperaldosteronism is adrenocortical carcinoma

ANSWER E

Which of the following is the most common cause of endogenous Cushing syndrome?
a. Ectopic production of ACTH.
b. Adrenocortical carcinoma.
c. ACTH-producing pituitary adenoma (Cushing disease).
d. Primary adrenal hyperplasia.
e. Adrenocortical adenoma.

ANSWER C

The most common cause of death in diabetic patients
a. Cerebral infarction.
b. Chronic renal failure.
c. Pulmonary edema.
d. Myocardial infarction.
e. Pulmonary infarction

ANSWER D

Which of the following is False about diabetes Mellitus type 2?
a. Inflammation mediated by cytokines results in peripheral resistance.
b. Accounts for 80-90% of cases of diabetes.
c. Low levels of free fatty acids play a role in mediating insulin resistance.
d. Obesity is a risk factor for insulin resistance.
e. Characterized by B-cell dysfunction.

ANSWER C

Which of the following thyroid carcinomas is associated with previous radiation therapy?
a. Papillary carcinoma.
b. Poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma.
c. Medullary carcinoma.
d. Anaplastic carcinoma.
e. Follicular carcinoma

ANSWER A

Which of the following genes shows mutation in familial medullary carcinoma?
a. RET.
b. RB.
c. P63.
d. RAS.
e. P53

ANSWER A

Which of the following is False about primary hyperparathyroidism?
a. Most commonly caused by parathyroid adenoma.
b. It is the most common cause of clinically apparent hypercalcemia.
c. It causes ostitis fibrosa cystica.
d. It can cause nephrocalcinosis.
e. Characterized by hypophosphatemia.

ANSWER B

The least common type of pituitary adenomas
a. LH-Producing adenoma.
b. Somatotroph adenoma.
c. ACTH-producing adenoma.
d. TSH secreting adenoma.
e. Prolactinoma.

ANSWER D

Atypical pituitary adenoma is characterized by mutations of
a. P53 gene.
b. RAS gene.
c. RB gene.
d. WT1 gene.
e. PTEN gene.

ANSWER A

Which of the following is NOT a feature of central diabetes insipidus?
a. Characterized by polyuria.
b. Characterized by ADH deficiency.
c. Hyponatremia.
d. Can be caused by chronic inflammation of the pituitary gland and hypothalamus.
e. The urine shows inappropriate low specific gravity.

ANSWER C

Which of the following is a cause of thyrotoxicosis NOT associated with hyperthyroidism (thyroid hyper function)
a. Toxic follicular adenoma.
b. TSH producing pituitary adenoma.
c. Toxic multinodular goiter.
d. Thyroiditis.
e. Graves disease.

ANSWER D

Which of the following types of thyroiditis is caused viral infection?
a. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis (de-Quervain thyroiditis).
b. Palpable thyroiditis.
c. Subacute lymphocytic thyroiditis (Painless thyroiditis).
d. Chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis (Hashimoto thyroiditis).
e. Riedel thyroiditis.

ANSWR A

-Which of the following characterizes type I but not type II diabetes mellitus?
a. Lack of insulin.
b. Polyuria and polydipsia.
c. Can usually be successfully managed by dietary control.
d. Hyperglycemia

ANSWER A

***Patient having adenoma with severe headache ? Pituitary Apoplex

All domains in PKC except G protein
Female patient with with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, loss of libido and infertility what is the adenomas ?
Lactrotrophs
Or somatotroph
Mostly the second answer is the right one

4- True about DM – Type 2 are usually obese and have a family history of the disease

Hyperparathyroidism is characterized by ?
a. Excessive production of PTH by one or more of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands.
b. Not having a genetic factor involved.
c. Less production of PTH by one or more of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands.
d. Increase in cortisol level.
e. All of the above

ANSWER A

16-Which one of the following about amylin and insulin hormones is not true?
a.Patients with type i diabetes have deficiency of insulin with normal level of amylin
b.They are co-packaged in the same granules
c.Amylin hormone complements the actions of insulin in post prandial glucose homeostasis via several mechanisms
d.Plasma concentrations of the two hormones display a similar diurnal pattern of low fasting levels and high levels in response to meals
e.Consequently, amylin is normally co-secreted with insulin

ANSWER A

Which of the following is False about Hyperaldosteronism?
a.Secondary hyperaldosteronism can be caused by renal artery stenosis
b.Secondary hyperaldosteronism is characterized by high renin
c.The most common cause of primary hyperaldosteronism is adrenocortical adenoma
d.The most common manifestation of hyperaldosteronism is hypertension
e.Primary hyperaldosteronism can be familial

ANSWER C

Which of the following is the most common cause of endogenous Cushing syndrome?
a.ACTH -producing pituitary adenoma (Cushing disease)
b.Primary nodular adrenocortical hyperplasia
c.Primary diffuse adrenocortical hyperplasia
d.Adrenocortical adenoma
e.Adrenocortical carcinoma

ANSWEER A

Which of the following is False about Medullary thyroid carcinomas?
a.Some familial cases are associated with MEN 1 syndrome
b.Multicentricity is common in familial cases
c.Are neuroendocrine tumors
d.Sporadic cases affect adults
e.They secret calcitonin

ANSWER A

-Regarding Diabetes mellitus which is false?
a.Type 1 Diabetes mellitus happen due to Lack of insulin
b.Type 2 Diabetes mellitus happen due to Lack of insulin
c.Diabetes mellitus is a syndrome of disordered metabolism

d.Among Diabetes Signs; feeling Very thirsty
e.Diabetes mellitus could happen due to hereditary and environmental causes

ANSWER B

The most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is:
a.Parathyroid carcinoma
b.Nodular parathyroid hyperplasia
c.Chronic renal failure
d.Diffuse parathyroid hyperplasia
e.Parathyroid adenoma

ANSWER E

Which of the following about pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes is false?
a.It is an autoimmune disease
b.Production of autoantibodies against insulin
c.Characterized by extensive clonal deletion of self-reactive T lymphocytes
d.Characterized by abnormalities in regulatory T lymphocytes
e.Production of autoantibodies against enzyme glutamic acid decarboxylase
ANSWER C
28-All of the following are signs and symptoms of pituitary adenomas or carcinoma except:
a.Cranial nerve palsies
b.Decrease intracranial pressure
c.Pituitary apoplexy
d.Sellar expansion
e.Seizures

ANSWER B

29-All of the following are features of Myxedema Except:
a.Decreased sweating
b.Mental sluggishness
c.Diarrhea
d.Pale skin
e.Apathy

ANSWER C

36-Which of the following is false about Graves' disease?
a. The serum levels of TSH binding inhibitor immunoglobulins might be high in some cases
b. Characterized by infiltrative ophthalmopathy disappears after treatment of thyrotoxicosis
C. Low TSH

d. Characterized by thyrotoxicosis in all cases
e. Characterized by diffuse iodine uptake

ANSWER B

37-All the following are among the Chronic complications of Diabetes mellitus except:
a. Strokes
b. Coronary heart disease
c. Renal failure
d. Diabetic ketoacidosis
e. Poor wound healing

ANSWER D

38-Which of the following statements is False?
a. One cause of secondary diffuse hyperplasia in adrenal glands is Cushing disease
b. After exogenous administration of cortisol, the adrenal glands show bilateral diffuse hyperplasia
C. Cushing disease is ACTH dependent cause of Cushing syndrome
d. Primary adrenal hyperplasia may show micronodules or macronodules
e. Primary adrenal hyperplasia is ACTH independent cause of Cushing syndrom

ANSWER B
which of the following does not cause hyperprolactinemia?
a. Pregnancy
b. High dose estrogen therapy
c. Reserpine
d. Dopamine
e. Stalk effecT

ANSWER D

Which of the following sentences is true?
a. Insufficiency of thyroid hormones result in Primary hyperthyroidism
b. Cretinism is a condition of stunted mental growth due to untreated congenital deficiency of thyroid hormones
C. Myxedema is a term used with severe hyperthyroidism
d. Thionamides are the primary drugs used to increase thyroid hormone production
e. Cretinism is a condition of stunted mental growth due to untreated congenital increase of thyroid hormones

ANSWER B

Which of the following is False a bout thyroid follicular carcinomas?
a. Is more frequent in iodine deficient regions
b. More common in women
c. Tend to metastasize through lymphatics
d. Are composed of small follicles
e. Might be widely invasive or minimally invasive

ANSWER C

Sheehan syndrome is a complication of the following pituitary adenoma:
a. ACTH secreting adenoma
b. TSH secreting adenoma
C. LH secreting adenoma
d. Prolactinoma
e. Somatotroph cell adenom

ANSWER D
0-The type of thyroiditis that might occur in postpartum period is:
a.painless thyroiditis
b.sub-acute granulomatous thyroiditis
c.hashimoto thyroiditis
d.riedlle thyroiditis
e.palpation thyroiditis

ANSWER A