

PBL Pastpapers

Internal medicine rotation/ 4th year

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1- Which of the following is diagnostic of DM:

- A. Asymptomatic patient with HBA1C 6.6 + FBG 127
- B. Pregnant at 28 weeks with FBG 90 and 2-hour OGTT 178

Answer: A

2- Testing showed a 21-year-old has diabetes. He has a very strong family history for diabetes. His father and grandfather had diabetes without complications. He has no acanthosis nigricans, antibodies were negative: what is the type of diabetes:

- A. LADA
- B. MODY
- C. DM1
- D. DM2

Answer: B

3- Which of the following is considered diabetic:

- A. Fasting blood glucose 135 with symptoms.
- B. OGTT of 230

Answer: A

4- True about HbA1C:

- A. evaluates glyceemic control in the past 3 weeks
- B. evaluates glyceemic control in the past 3 months
- C. evaluates glyceemic control in the past 6 months

Answer: B (not written in the slides but it was mentioned by the doctor during the lecture)

5- 52-year-old obese male patient presented to the clinic with polyuria, fasting serum glucose 240 mg/dl (>100), and glycated hemoglobin (HA1C) level 12%. Kidney function testing was normal. The best next step in management is:

- A. Admit patient and start on insulin drip
- B. Lifestyle counseling and start metformin and glipizide
- C. Schedule for oral glucose tolerance test to confirm diagnosis
- D. Lifestyle counseling and start insulin
- E. No intervention, repeat serum glucose after 6 months

Answer: D(I don't think that medications are included but the doctor mentioned that we usually start with insulin since it has the highest efficacy)

6- 54-year-old obese female had routine laboratory work done which revealed a glycated hemoglobin A1C level of 6.6%. She reports no polyuria, no polydipsia, or other new complaints. How would you advise this patient?

- A. No intervention is needed but plan repeat glycated hemoglobin A1C level after 6 months.
- B. She has type 2 diabetes and needs to start on metformin.
- C. She needs a repeat hemoglobin A1C level before making a diagnosis.
- D. She has prediabetes and needs to start on metformin
- E. Assure her that her serum glycated hemoglobin A1C level is within normal range.

Answer: C

7- An asymptomatic woman comes with a FBG of 136, what should you do?

Answer: Repeat FBG

8- A 45-year-old has a random plasma glucose of 260, polyuria, polydipsia, and weight loss.

What is the next step?

Answer: This is type 2 DM and begin treatment.

9- Confirms DM diagnosis:

Answer: Polydipsia, polyuria, weight loss and FBG of 135

10- What is a cause of diabetes that has nothing to do with insulin resistance?

Answer: Cystic fibrosis related DM (it was mentioned in pathology that DM1 is the one associated with cystic fibrosis not DM2. However, it isn't mentioned in the slides)

GOOD LUCK :)