Endocrinology MCQ

Vikas Bhardwaj

Biochemistry

Introduction

Welcome to **Endocrinology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of Biochemistry. This ebook contains over 1700 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of Endocrinology and its metabolism.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key Endocrinological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students**: The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals**: This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators**: Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Biochemistry.

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Questions

1-: Sign of diabetic ketoacidosis is-

1: Loss of sweating

2: Depression

3: Dehydration

4: Absent deep tendon reflexes

2-: Urine osmolality in Diabetes insipidus is

1: <150 mmol/L

2: <300 mmol/L

3: <600 mmol/L

4: <900 mmol/L

3-: 1-a hydroxylation in Vitamin-D metabolism takes place in

1: Skin

2: Liver

3: Kidney

4: Blood

4-: Storage form of thyroid hormone-

1: Tri-iodo tyrosine

2: Tri - iodo thyronine

3: Thyroglobulin

4: Di-iodo tyrosine

5-: Which of the following endocrine tumors is most commonly seen in MEN I ?

1: Insulinoma

2: Gastrinoma

3: Glucagonoma

4: Somatotrophinoma

6-: The diagnosis of diabetes mellitus is ceain in which of the following situations?

1: Abnormal oral glucose tolerance in a 24-yrs-old woman who has been dieting

2: Successive fasting plasma glucose concentrations of 8, 9, and 8.5 mmol/L in an asymptomatic, otherwise healthy businesswoman

3: A serum glucose level >7.8 mmol/L in a woman in her twenty-fifth week of gestation after a 50-g oral glucose load

4: Persistent asymptomatic glycosuria in a 30-yrs-old woman

7-: True about diabetic nephropathy -

1: Microalbuminiuria is not an indicator of long term cardiovascular morbidity.

2: Strict glycemic control cannot prevent microalbuminuria

3: b-islet cell\/pancreatic transplantation can improve the proteinuria in early stage.

4: Angiotensin receptor blockers have no additive advantage over other drugs except B.P. control.

8-: Diabetic neuropathy is a

1: Distal symmetric sensory polyneuropathy

2: Mononeuritis

3: Autonomic neuropathy

4: All of the above

9-: Drug of choice for pregnant female suspected of having a baby with congenital adrenal hyperplasia

1: Dexamethasone

2: Betamethasone

3: Hydrocoisone

4: Prednisolone

10-: Mechanism of action of the sulfonylureas is

1: K+ ATP channel blocker

2: Na ATP channel blocker

3: Cl ATP channel blocker

4: Ca ATP channel blocker.

11-: Prostaglandin was discovered from

1: Tear

2: Saliva

3: Seminal fluid

4: Blood

12-: Hypocalcemia with hyperphosphatemia are seen in.

1: CRF

2: Pseudobypoparathyoidsm

3: Vit-D deficiency

4: Vit-D deficiency

13-: Lymphoid tissues reach their maximum size:

1: In early childhood

2: During adolescence

3: At pubey

4: At 20 years of age

14-: The major regulator of platelet production is the hormone thrombopoietin (THPO), which is produced by

1: Kidneys

2: Liver

3: Liver and kidneys

4: Spleen and lymph nodes

15-: Testosterone production is mainly contributed by

1: Leydig cells

2: Seolie cells

3: Seminiferous tubules

4: Epididymis

16-: In thyroid gland, iodine is transpoed into the lumen of the follicles by

1: Endocytosis

2: Pendrin protein

3: Antipo

4: Primary active transpo

17-: A 35-year-old woman, on hemodialysis for chronic renal disease, complains of pain in the hands. On examination, the joints are normal with no inflammation or tenderness on palpation. Lab values reveal a low calcium, high phosphate, and high PTH level. What is the most likely diagnosis? (See Figure below.)

1: scleroderma

2: gout

3: secondary hyperparathyroidism

4: pseudogout

18-: Long thyroid stimulating agent is

1: Antibody to thyroid globulin

2: Antibody to thyroid cell receptors

3: Antibody to thyroxine

4: Antibody to thyroid cells

19-: Estimation of the following hormones is useful while investigating a case of gynecomastia except-

1: Testosterone

2: Prolactin

3: Estradiol

4: Luteinising hormone

20-: All are side effects of steroid EXCEPT

1: Skin atrophy

2: Telengectasia

3: Folliculitis

4: Photosensitivity

21-: Radiation induced thyroid cancer is -

1: Papillary

2: Follicular

3: Anaplastic

4: Medullary

22-: Which of the following is seen in Vitamin D deficiency-

1: Increased alkaline phosphatase

2: Decreased phosphate in urine

3: Hyperphosphatemia

4: Decreased alkaline phosphatase

23-: Insulin inhibits ketogenesis by all except

1: Inhibiting lipolysis

2: Increased esterification of fatty acids

3: Directing acetyl-CoA to TCA cycle

4: Increasing b-oxidation

24-: Oral hypoglycemic drug that is less likely to cause hypoglycemia is:

1: Repaglinide

2: Gliclazide

3: Rosiglitazone

4: Glimipiride

25-: All of the following can cause osteoporosis, except -

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Steroid use

3: Flurosis

4: Thyrotoxicosis

26-: Which of the following regulates lipolysis in adipocytes?

1: Activation of fatty acid synthesis mediated by cyclic AMP

2: Activation of triglyceride lipase as a result of hormone-stimulated increases in cyclic AMP levels

3: Glycerol phosphorylation to prevent futile esterification of fatty acids

4: Activation of cyclic AMP production by insulin

27-: Tumor that follows rule of 10 is

1: pheochromocytoma

2: Onocytoma

3: Lymphoma

4: Renal cell carcinoma

28-: All the following increase insulin release except

1: Rosiglitazone

2: Nateglinide

3: Glipizide

4: Exenatide

29-: The commonest cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is-

1: Carcinoma parathyroid

2: Solitary adenoma of parathyroid

3: Chronic renal failure

4: Hyperplasia of the parathyroid

30-: In Thyrotoxicosis, B-blockers do not control -

1: Anxiety

2: Termors

3: Tachycardia

4: Oxygen consumption

31-: Octreotide is used in all except:

1: Insulinoma

2: Glucagonoma

3: Glioma

4: Carcinoids

32-: Osteoporosis is seen in all the following except-

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: Rheumatoid ahritis

3: Hypoparathyroidism

4: Steroid therapy

33-: Diagnostic feature of parathyroid carcinoma is

1: Cytology

2: Metastasis

3: Clinical features

4: All

34-: Feed forward mechanism is employmed in regulation of:

1: Temperature

2: Ph

3: Blood pressure

4: Blood volume

35-: All of the following drugs alter calcium hemostasis except-

1: Flouride

2: Indomethacin

3: Mithramycin

4: Thiazides

36-: A 52-year-old alcoholic notices a skin rash on his chest, and also has symptoms of diarrhea and abdominal pain. On examination, he has a scaly and pigmented rash on the sun-exposed areas of his skin, the abdomen is soft, and his short-term memory is impaired. He has dermatitis, diarrhea, and dementia syndrome.For the patient with vitamin deficiency or excess, select the most likely diagnosis

1: niacin

2: thiamine

3: pyridoxine

4: vitamin C

37-: A 19-year-old man presents to the clinic complaining of early fatigue and muscle cramps while playing sports. He is fine when walking or doing less intense levels of work. On physical examination, he appears well and the vital signs are normal. Muscle bulk, tone and strength in the proximal muscles are normal. There is no muscle fatigue with repetitive arm grip exercises. After an exercise stress test, his serum creatine kinase (CK) is elevated and lactate level is normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Gaucher disease

2: Tay-Sachs disease

3: McArdle disease (glycogen storage disease)

4: hemochromatosis

38-: Steroids are indicated in all of the following forms of tuberculosis except:

1: Meningitis

2: Pericarditis

3: Ileo-caecal tuberculosis

4: Adrenal involvement

39-: The diabetes control and complication trial (DCCT) provided definitive proof that reduction In chronic hyperglycemia helps to improve -

1: Microvascular complications of type 1 DM

2: Microvascular complications of type 1 DM

3: Microvascular complications of type 2 DM

4: Macro vascular complications of type 2 DM

40-: A 19-year-old woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of primary amenorrhea. Her physical examination is normal, and she has female sex characteristics and breast development. The only abnormality is the absence of body hair. Among other investigations she also has genetic testing that reveals an XY chromosome pattern. Which of the following mechanisms is most likely to explain her phenotypic pattern and amenorrhea?

1: estrogen receptor defect

2: excess hormone production

3: androgen receptor defect

4: decreased hormone production

41-: All are true about primary hyperparathyroidism except -

1: Nephrolithiasis

2: Increased alkaline phosphatase

3: Decreased calcium

4: Loss of lamina dura

42-: Erythropoietin production is inhibited by -

1: Estrogen

2: Progesterone

3: Thyroxine

4: Testosterone

43-: Seoli cells play a key role in which of the following process

1: Spermiogenesis

2: Testosterone secretion

3: Secretion of seminal fluid

4: Production of germ cells

44-: Pheochromocytoma is associated with -

1: Vitiligo

2: Cafe-au-lait spots

3: Ash leaf amelanotic macusles

4: Acanthosis Nigricans

45-: A 30 year ols woman presented with secondary amenorrhoea for 3 years along with galactorrhea. The most likely cause of her symptoms would be -

1: Craniopharyngioma

2: Prolactinoma

3: Meningioma

4: Sub-arachnoid haemorrhage

46-: Cytochrome P450 is identified to 11-ss hydroxylase is known as

1: CYMA-IB

2: CYPA-2B

3: CYPA-3B

4: CYPA-4B

47-: A 25-year-old man requests cholesterol screening because of a family history of premature coronary artery disease (CAD). His lipid levels reveal an elevated total and LDL cholesterol. The high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and triglyceride values are normal. His physical examination is completely normal. Which of the following is the most common cause of genetic dyslipidemia?

1: familial combined hyperlipidemia

2: familial hypercholesterolemia

3: familial defective Apo B

4: Apo C-II deficiency

48-: SIADH true is all except -

1: Serum Na can be less than 135 meq\/1

2: Urine sodium is normal or slightly low

3: Vaptans are new FDA approved drugs for its Rx

4: Water loading test can be used

49-: About cushing syndrome, true Is -

1: Low dose dexamethasone suppress coisone secretion

2: CA of adrenal is more common than adenoma

3: Pituitary adenoma size > 2 cm (usually)

4: ACTH secretion is the commonest cause

50-: Hormone synthesized as peptide precursor is/are

1: Insulin

2: PTO

3: Renin

4: Thyroid hormone

51-: WHO recommended dose of misoprostol in the treatment of post partum hemorrhage is

1: 400 mcg oral

2: 600 mcg sublingual

3: 800 mcg sublingual

4: 1000 mcg oral

52-: Emergency contraceptive drugs are:

1: Levo-norgestrel

2: Estrogen + progesterone

3: Mifepristone

4: All of the above

53-: Seoli cell secrets

1: Androgen binding protein

2: Testosterone

3: LH

4: FSH

54-: Anterior scalloping of veabrae seen in -

1: Obsteogenesis imperfecta

2: Aoic aneurysm

3: Metastasis

4: Renal Cell Ca

55-: Pheochromocytoma may be associated with:

1: Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid

2: Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid

3: Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid

4: Follicular carcinoma of the thyroid

56-: Insulin causes all of the following except

1: Glycogenesis

2: Glycolysiis

3: Lipogenesis

4: Ketogenesis

57-: The number of major hormones produced by the anterior pituitary gland is

1: 4

2: 5

3: 6

4: 7

58-: A 28-year-old woman with diabetes presents with lesions on her leg. They are not painful, and have a central depression and raised irregular margin. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: eruptive xanthomas

2: necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum

3: gangrene

4: staphylococcal infection

59-: Thyrotoxicosis can be differentiated from anxiety neurosis clinically by

1: Tachycardia

2: Sleeping pulse rate

3: Moist hands

4: Ankle's jerk

60-: Monogenic transmission of diabetes mellitus occurs in:

1: Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM)

2: Non-insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM)

3: Latent Autoimmune Diabetes in Adults (LADA)

4: Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)

61-: The drug of choice in an 80-year-old patient presenting with hyperglycemia and ketoacidosis -

1: Oral hypoglycemic drugs

2: Intermediate acting insulin

3: Oral drug with intermediate acting insulin

4: Sho acting insulin

62-: ACTH is increased in all except

1: Exercise

2: Emotions

3: Evening

4: Tumors

63-: All are absolute contraindication of OCP except:

1: Pregnancy

2: Thromboembolic disorder

3: Hepatic failure

4: Endometriosis

64-: Diabetes mellitus is associated with all except -

1: Pendred syndrome

2: Down's syndrome

3: Turner's syndrome

4: Klinefelters syndrome

65-: A 28-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes presents to the clinic for evaluation of skin lesions on her leg. They are not painful or itchy and have developed gradually over time. There is no history of previous trauma to the site either.On physical examination the skin changes have a central depression and raised irregular margin. The surrounding area is not red, tender, or indurated. They are shown in Figure below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: eruptive xanthomas

2: necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum

3: gangrene

4: staphylococcal infection

66-: Hashimoto's thyroiditis,all are TRUE except-

1: Neutrophilic infiltration

2: Maximum incidence in children

3: Pain in hyoid

4: None of the above

67-: A 24-year-old accountant complains of a white discharge from his breasts. He is most likely experiencing which one of the following?

1: A tumor of the posterior pituitary that could be surgically removed

2: Excessive production of OT in the hypothalamus

3: Deficient testosterone receptors in the mammary glands

4: A prolactinoma that would decrease its secretory activity in response to bromocriptine (an analog of dopamine)

68-: All are actions of coisol on the skin and connective tissue except

1: Antiproliferative for fibroblasts

2: Antiproliferative for keratinocytes

3: Loss of collagen

4: Hyperpigmentation

69-: Half-life of T3

1: 10 hours

2: 2 day

3: 6 days

4: 10 days

70-: Which of the following is best diagnosis of this neonate who is excessively hungry, warm with flushed skin?

1: Neonatal Thyrotoxicosis

2: Neonatal lupus

3: Cretin

4: Progeria

71-: All the drugs have anti-androgenic effects except

1: Progesterone

2: Dutasteride

3: Flutamide

4: Spironolactone

72-: Which one of the following drugs is not a uterine relaxant?

1: Isoxsuprine

2: Dopamine

3: Salbutamol

4: Terbutaline

73-: Hypercalciuria is seen in -

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: VitD intoxication

3: Sarcoidosis

4: All

74-: Cushing syndrome is characterized by all except *

1: Hypoglycemia

2: HT

3: Proximal myopathy

4: Centripetal obesity

75-: Edema feet is not a feature of:

1: Conn syndrome

2: Hypothyroid

3: CHF

4: Nephrotic syndrome

76-: A 43-year-old woman with chronic alcoholism presents with shortness of breath and edema. On examination, her blood pressure is 100/60 mm Hg, pulse 110/min, JVP is 8 cm, the cardiac apex is displaced and enlarged, there are bilateral inspiratory crackles, and there is pedal edema.For the patient with vitamin deficiency or excess, select the most likely diagnosis

1: niacin

2: thiamine

3: pyridoxine

4: vitamin C

77-: A 32-year-old woman is evaluated in the clinic for symptoms of polyuria and polydipsia. She has no significant past medical history and her only medication is the oral contraceptive pill.Her physical examination is entirely normal. Urine and serum biochemistry investigations are suggestive of central diabetes insipidus (DI). Which of the following is the most likely finding on magnetic resonance imaging (MRT) of the brain?

1: hypothalamic tumor

2: hyperintense signals in the cerebral cortex

3: agenesis of the corpus callosum

4: lack of hyperintense signals from the posterior pituitary

78-: Obesity in a child of age 2 years is defined as:

1: Weight for height more than double of expected

2: Weight for age more than double of expected

3: BMI >30

4: BMI >95th percentile

79-: Which of the following drugs is to be immediately stopped in a patient of diabetes with HTN and serum creatinine level of 5.6 mg?

1: Metformin

2: Insulin

3: Metoprolol

4: Linagliptin

80-: The following are consistent with pheochromocytoma except-

1: Episodic diarrhea

2: Episodic flushing of skin

3: Episodes of hypeension

4: Paroxysm, palpitation and sweating

81-: Spermatogenesis is mostly controlled by

1: Inhibin

2: FSH

3: LH

4: GnRH

82-: A patient presents with intermittent headache. On examination there is hypeension and a thyroid nodule. Which of the following steps is to be taken next -

1: Urine HIAA levels

2: Urine VMA and aspiration of the thyroickiodule

3: Ultrasound abdomen

4: Echocardiography

83-: Diabetes melitus is diagnosed if fasting blood glucose is ?

1: >100

2: >126

3: >110

4: >116

84-: A 50 years old male with 2 diabetes mellitus is found to have 24 hour urinary albumin of 250 mg. Which of the following drugs may be used to retard progression of renal disease -

1: Hydrochlohiazide

2: Enalapril

3: Amiloride

4: Aspirin

85-: Most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism-

1: Iatrogenic

2: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

3: Parathyroid adenoma

4: Parathyroid hyperplasia

86-: Which of the following is used for acute variceal bleeding?

1: Octreotide

2: Oxytocin

3: Somatotropin

4: Dexamethasone

87-: A 56-year-old woman with diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia is found to have an A1C of 11 despite her best attempts at diet and faithfully taking her metformin and glyburide. The patient mentions that she has been unable to exercise much, partially due to severe fatigue and sleepiness in the daytime. On examination she is obese, has a full appearing posterior pharynx, clear lungs, a normal heart examination, and trace bilateral edema. Reflexes and skin are normal. Her TSH is 2.0 m/L (normal). The patient asks if there is anything else that can be done before adding another oral agent or switching to insulin. What is the best next step?

1: Educate the patient on sleep hygiene to ensure better rest and more energy.

2: Prescribe zolpidem as a sleep aid to help her sleep and increase her energy to exercise during the day.

3: Explore for possible depression as a contributor to the fatigue which is keeping her from exercising.

4: Arrange for a sleep study to check the patient for obstructive sleep apnea.

88-: The laboratory test of choice to confirm myxoedema coma is -

1: Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

2: Thyrotropine releasing hormone (TRH)

3: Tri-iodothyronine (T3)

4: Tetra iodothyronine (T4)

89-: Secretion of estrogen is maximum at

1: Just before menopause

2: At pubey

3: At menstruation

4: Before ovulation

90-: In a seriously ill patient, addition of amino acids in diet results in a positive nitrogen balance. The mechanism for this is

1: Increased Growth hormones secretion

2: Enhanced rate of gluconegenesis

3: Increased absorption of amino acids from diet

4: Increased secretion of Insulin

91-: Which diuretic could be considered appropriate for combining with ACE inhibitors

1: Spironolactone

2: Eplerenone

3: Hydrochlorothiazide

4: Amiloride

92-: Increased LH secretion just before ovulation is due to

1: Positive feed-back by progesterone

2: Positive feed-back by estrogen

3: Positive feed-back by FSH

4: Positive feed-bad by relaxin

93-: Which of the following most strongly suggests the diagnosis of primary hyperparathyrodism?

1: Serum acid phosphatase above 120IU/L

2: Serum calcium above 11 mg/dL

3: Urinary calcium below 100 mg/day

4: Serum alkaline phosphatase abve 120 lU/L

94-: In children with type IDM when is ophthalmologic evaluation indicated

1: At the time of diagnosis

2: After 1 year

3: After 2 years

4: After 5 years

95-: Immediate treatment of hypercalcemia of malignancy is:

1: IV fluids

2: Bisphosphonates

3: Calcitonin

4: Glucocorticoids

96-: Dose of Carbetocin for post paum hemorrhage

1: 100 microgram intramuscular

2: 50 microorgam Inravenous

3: 150 microgram intravenous

4: 200 microgram intramuscular

97-: For diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, Fasting blood glucose level should be more than -

1: 126 mg/dl

2: 140 mg/dt

3: 100 mg/dl

4: 200 mg/dl

98-: Hypophosphatemia is seen in -

1: Pseudohypoparathyropdism

2: CRF

3: Rickets

4: Hyperparathyroidism

99-: In hyperparathyroidism, which of the following is not seen

1: Normal alkaline phosphatase

2: Decreased phosphate in urine

3: Increased calcium

4: Hypophosphatemia

100-: What is the naturally occurring form of vitamin D in the human skin?

1: Calciferol

2: 7 hydroeholesterol

3: 25 hydroxy cholecalciferol

4: 1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol

101-: Galactorrheamy be associated with the use of all the following drugs except -

1: Methyldopa

2: Tricyclic antidepressants

3: Pyridoxine

4: Phenothiazine

102-: Insulin secretion is inhibited by

1: Secretin

2: Epinephrine

3: Growth hormone

4: Gastrin

103-: Following condition is most likely seen in which of the following condition:

1: Hypothyroid

2: Acromegaly

3: Cushing syndrome

4: Grave Disease

104-: Most potent mineralocoicoid is

1: Aldosterone

2: DOCA

3: Fludrocoeisone

4: Triamcinolone

105-: Beta HCG is secreted by

1: Ovary

2: Pituitary

3: Corpus luteum

4: Placenta

106-: Two most impoant tests to be done in a comatose patient with blood glucose of 750 mg/dl will be -

1: Sr. creatinine

2: Sr. sodium

3: CSF examination

4: Blood pH

107-: Long acting insulin is?

1: Insulin glargine

2: Insulin Lispro

3: Insulin aspart

4: Insulin glulisine

108-: False about Wolman disease is -

1: It is a lysosomal storage disorder

2: It is characterized by deficient acid lysosomal lipase

3: It shows autosomal AR inheritance pattern

4: It is characterized by adrenal calcification and corneal clouding

109-: All of the following decrease bone resorption in osteoporosis except:

1: Alendronate

2: Etidronate

3: Strontium

4: Teriparatide

110-: Through which of the following does glucose mediated insulin release occur?

1: ATP sensitive K+ channels

2: cAMP

3: Carrier mediated

4: Receptor phosphorylation

111-: Which of the following is most characteristic of diabetic neuropathy?

1: it is usually bilateral

2: pain is not a feature

3: it most commonly affects the brain

4: it spares the autonomic system

112-: How to avoid lipodystrophy in diabetics?

1: Avoid insulin injection

2: Change injection sites

3: Give injection on same site

4: Give injection on alternate days

113-: Ovum is released due to

1: FSH

2: LH

3: Prolactin

4: HCG

114-: Osteoporosis is seen in -

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: Cushmg's disease

3: Menopause

4: All of the above

115-: Alcaftadine trial used this concentration of drug:

1: 5%

2: 1%

3: 0.25%

4: 2.50%

116-: Euvolemic hyponatremia is seen in:

1: Adrenocortical failure

2: Burns

3: SIADH

4: Cirrhosis

117-: In Cushing syndrome, which of the following are seen -

1: |Aldosterone

2: |Aldosterone

3: |Epinephrine

4: |norEpinephrine

118-: Progesterone is added to estrogens in H to achieve wof effects

1: Decrease the estrogen action on the breast

2: Decrease the occurrence of endometrial cancers

3: Increase the effectiveness of the estrogens

4: Inhibit bone resorption

119-: Oral glucose tolerance test in children is done with

1: 1.5 gm/kg glucose

2: 1.75 gm/kg glucose

3: 2 gm/kg glucose

4: 2.5 gm/kg glucose

120-: Estrogen beta receptors are found on

1: Uterus

2: Blood vessels

3: Ovary

4: Vagina

121-: The following statements regarding finasteride are true EXCEPT:

1: It is used in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia

2: Impotence is well documented alter its use

3: It blocks the conversion of dihydrolestosteron to testosterone

4: It is a 5 a reductase inhibitor

122-: Which of the sulfonylureas is best choice in chronic kidney disease patients

1: Glimipride

2: Glibenclanide

3: Glipizide

4: Glyburide

123-: All are good prognostic factors for neuroblastoma except

1: Trk-A expression absent

2: Absence of 1 p loss

3: Absence of 17 p gain

4: Absence of 11 q loss

124-: Diabetes control is best monitored by -

1: Serum glucose

2: Post prandial blood glucose

3: HbA1c

4: HbA2c

125-: Dopamine agonist used in diabetes

1: Metformin

2: Bromocriptine

3: Cabergoline

4: Vanadium salts

126-: Flushing is common in patient taking which of the follwing oral hypoglycemic drug with alcohol:

1: Chlorprompamide

2: Phenformin

3: Glibenclamide

4: Tolazamide

127-: Most common cause of hypehyroidism-

1: Thyroid hyperplasia

2: Thyroid adenoma

3: Thyroid carcinoma

4: Grave disease

128-: Olopatadine is:

1: Mast cell stabilizer

2: Anti-histamine

3: Both mast cell stabilizer and anti histamine

4: None of the above

129-: Hypophosphatemia is seen in all except-

1: Acute renal failure

2: Rickets

3: Respiratory alkalosis\/COPD

4: Chronic alcoholism

130-: Weight gain Is seen In all except-

1: Cushings syndrome

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Pheochromocytoma

4: Insulinoma

131-: 100/0/0 maturation index indicates

1: Atrophic smear

2: Pregnancy

3: Reproductive age female

4: None

132-: Chronic adrenal insufficiency is characterized by all of the following except-

1: Excess pigmentation

2: Asthenia

3: Weight gain

4: Hypoglycemic episodes

133-: Most important side effect of insulin:

1: Hypoglycaemia

2: Lipodystrophy

3: Insulin resistance

4: Antibodies to insulin

134-: All are true regarding selective estrogen receptor down (SERD) Fulvestrant exept

1: Used for treatment of advanced breast cancer

2: Is a selective estrogen antagonist

3: Is slower, sho acting and less safer than SERMS

4: Administered as once month i.m. dose

135-: What laboratory test is most appropriate for this patient?

1: Alpha-fetoprotein

2: Beta2-microglobulin

3: Calcitonin

4: Insulin-like growth factor-1

136-: In osteoporosis there is -

1: Decrease in absolute amount of bone mass

2: More common in male

3: Radiographs show normal bone density

4: Hormonal replacement therapy

137-: Relaxation of skeletal muscle occurs by

1: Removal of Acetylcholine from synaptic cleft

2: Closure of nicotinic cholinergic receptor

3: Binding of calcium with troponin

4: Removal of sarcoplasmic calcium

138-: Which of the following drug is aipha-glucosidase inhibitor?

1: Pioglitazone

2: Miglitol

3: Met-formin

4: Nateglinide

139-: Which one has least mineralocoicoid activity?

1: Coisol

2: Prednisolone

3: Fludrocoisone

4: Methyl prednisolone

140-: The antibodies that are seen in Grave&;s disease are-

1: ANA

2: TSH receptor antibodies (TRAb)

3: Thyroid peroxidase antibodies

4: Anti-T3 antibodies

141-: All are proved to delay or prevent diabetes in those with impaired glucose tolerance, except

1: Lifestyle modification

2: Metformin

3: Orlistat

4: Atorvastatin

142-: The following is true about Nesidioblastosis except ?

1: Presents with hypoglycemic attacks

2: More common in adults than in children

3: Histopathology shows hyperplasia of islet cells

4: Diazoxide is used for treatment

143-: All of the following preparation if insulin are rapid and sho acting except

1: Lispro

2: Aspa

3: Glargine

4: NPH

144-: Common side effect of thiazolidinediones is:

1: Dysguesia

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Water retention with weight gain

4: Anemia

145-: Gestational hypehyroidism occurs due to

1: Beta HCG from placenta

2: Trans-placental transfer of TSH

3: TPO antibodies

4: Anti thyroglobulin antibody

146-: Tolvaptan is approved for use in -

1: High Na

2: High K

3: High Cu

4: Low Na

147-: Conn&;s syndrome it characterised by all except -

1: Polyuria

2: Polydipsia

3: Weakness

4: Anasarca

148-: A perimenopausal woman presents with increasing swallowing difficulty and fatigue. Physical examination reveals that her thyroid is enlarged (palpable goiter). Laboratory examination of her serum reveals T4 of 4.9 mg/dL, free T4 of 2.5 ng/dL, and TSH of 5.5 mIU/mL. No thyroidstimulating immunoglobulins are identified in the serum, but antimicrosomal antibodies are present. Which one of the listed histologic findings, if present in a thyroid biopsy from this individual, would be most consistent with a diagnosis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis?

1: Lymphocytic infiltrate without follicle formation

2: Intense lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate with lymphoid follicles and scattered oxyphilic cells

3: Hyperplasia of follicular cells with scalloping of colloid at the margin of follicles

4: Granulomatous inflammation with multinucleated giant cells surrounding fragments of colloid

149-: Mechanism of aspirin action is

1: Conves inactive plasminogen into active plasmin

2: Inhibits COX and thus thromboxane synthesis

3: Enhances the interaction between antitrombin III and both thrombin and the factors involved in the intrinsic clotting cascade

4: Inhibits the glycoprotein IIb/IIIa complex

150-: All are required for conversion of progesterone to estrogen except

1: Lyase

2: 11-hydroxylase

3: Reductase

4: Isomerase

151-: Which of the following is contraindicated in diabetics with Congestive hea failure

1: Empagliflozin

2: Metformin

3: Linagliptin

4: Pioglitazone

152-: Androgen receptor blocking drug is :

1: Tamoxifen

2: Cyproterone acetate

3: Mifepristone

4: Nalondrone

153-: Man with gynaecomatsia and infeility, cause?

1: Cimetidine

2: Omeprazole

3: Erythromycin

4: Digitalis

154-: Increased insulin receptors are seen in

1: Obesity

2: Starvation

3: Acromegaly

4: None

155-: Which of the following gene defect is associated with development of medullary carcinoma of thyroid?

1: RET Proto Oncogene

2: Fap gene

3: Rb gene

4: BRCA 1 gene

156-: Features of hypothyroidism in infancy include the following except

1: Premature closure of posterior fontanelle

2: Coarse facies

3: Umbilical hernia

4: Constipation

157-: Maximum concentration of coisol is seen at which time of day?

1: Early morning

2: Noon

3: Late evening

4: Midnight

158-: All are true regarding SIADH, except -

1: Increased level of ADH (AHMS Nov 93)

2: Urine hvpoosmolar

3: Hyponatremia

4: Adequate hydration status

159-: After pituitary stalk resection, all hormones are affected except

1: Prolactin

2: FSH

3: ADH

4: ACTH

160-: A 22-year-old man has features of arm span greater than height, subluxed lenses, flattened corneas, and dilation of the aortic ring. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

2: Marfan syndrome

3: Werner's syndrome

4: Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome

161-: Thiazides can cause

1: Hyperkalemic paralysis

2: Hypouricemia

3: Hypolipidemia

4: Impotence

162-: Sprinter gets its immediate energy from

1: Glycogen

2: Fatty acid

3: Creatine phosphate

4: None

163-: A 40-year old diabetic patient presents with proptosis of one eye and black eschar over palate. The likely organism is:

1: Pseudomonas

2: Candida

3: E. coli

4: Mucor

164-: Insulin stress test assay estimates -

1: Diabetes mellitus

2: Growth hormone

3: Glucagon assay

4: Catecholaines

165-: Which neuroendocrine tumour causes biliary obstruction

1: Somatostatinoma

2: Gastrinoma

3: Insulinoma

4: VIPoma

166-: Manifestations of endemic cretinism include:

1: Deafness and facial nerve involvement

2: Blindness and hypothyroidism

3: Strabismus and spastic diplegias

4: Multinodular goitre and mental retardation

167-: All are causes of hyperprolactinemia, except -

1: Bromocriptine

2: Phenothiazine

3: M ethyldopa

4: Metoclopramide

168-: Cause of death in diabetic ketoacidosis?

1: Cerebral edema

2: Dehydration

3: Electrolyte imbalance

4: Central pontine myelinosis

169-: A person sustains head trauma leading to transection of pituitary stalk. All can be consequence of this, except -

1: SIADH

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Diabetes incipidus

4: Hyperprolactinemia

170-: The enzyme defect in von Gierke&;s disease (type-1 glycogen storage disease) is

1: Glycogen phosphorylase

2: Debranching enzyme

3: Phosphoglucomutase

4: Glucose-6-phosphate

171-: In congenital adrenal hyperplasia most common deficiency

1: 21- alpha hydroxylase deficiency

2: 11- beta hydroxylase deficiency

3: 17 - hydroxylase deficiency

4: 3 beta hydroxylase deficiency

172-: Which of the following is an indication for the use of coicosteroids

1: Psychosis

2: Herpes simplex

3: Loeffler syndrome

4: Subacute thyroiditis

173-: During labor and delivery, a specific hormone causes uterine contractions. This hormone is produced in which one of the following anatomical locations?

1: Hypothalamus

2: Anterior pituitary

3: Posterior pituitary

4: Adrenal cortex

174-: Drugs causing pharmacological adrenalectomy are all except

1: Ketoconozole

2: Mitotane

3: Aminoglutethemide

4: Methotrexate

175-: On giving a patient insulin, which of the following is expected to occur first?

1: Increased transpo of K+ into adipocytes

2: Stimulation of protein synthesis

3: Activation of glycolysis

4: Increase in mRNA for lipolysis

176-: Aldosterone receptors are present in all except

1: Liver

2: Colon

3: Hippocampus

4: Distal nephron

177-: A 33 year old lady present! with polydipsia and polyuria. Har symptoms staed soon after a road traffic accident 6 months ago. The blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg with no postural drop. The daily urinary output Is 6-8 liters. Investigation showed, Na 130 mEq/L, KJ.5 mEq/L, urea 15mg/dL, sugar-65 mg/dL. The plasma osmolality is 268 mosmol/L and urine osmolatity 45 mosmol/L. The most likely diagnosis is-

1: Central diabetes insipidus

2: Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

3: Resolving acute tubular necrosis

4: Psychogenic polydipsia

178-: Calcitonin is secreted from -

1: Ancinar cells of thyroid

2: Chief cells of parathyroid

3: "C" cells of thyroid

4: Oxyphil cells of parathyroids

179-: Which of the following is used for medical adrenalectomy?

1: Mitotane

2: Methotrerate

3: Doxorubicin

4: 5-Fluorouracil

180-: If a diabetic patient being treated with an oral hypoglycemic agent develops dilutional Hyponatremia, which one of the following could be responsible for this effect

1: Chlorpropamide

2: Tolbutamide

3: Glyburide

4: Glimepride

181-: Which of the following drugs causes osteoporosis on long term use:

1: Etidronate

2: Prednisolone

3: Phenytoin

4: Calcitriol

182-: Which of the following is a long acting insulin that never attains a peak concentration in plasma?

1: Insulin lispro

2: Insulin aspart

3: Insulin glulisine

4: Insulin glargine

183-: Conn syndrome is seen due to increased production of

1: Coisol

2: ACTH

3: CRH

4: Aldosterone

184-: Plasma half life of Carbimazole is

1: 4 hrs

2: 8 hrs

3: 16 hrs

4: 24 hrs

185-: True about oxytocin are all except

1: Synthesized by paraventricular nucleus of hypothalamus

2: Secreted by posterior pituitary

3: Causes uterine contraction of body

4: Causes contraction of upper segment

186-: In tumor lysis syndrome all are seen except -

1: Hyperuricemia

2: Hyperphosphatemia

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hypercalcemdia

187-: Enzyme marker for pancreas

1: CPK

2: Amylase

3: SGOT

4: ALT

188-: Where does ADH not act?

1: PCT

2: Collecting duct.

3: Collecting tubules

4: DCT

189-: A 37-year-old woman presents to the emergency room after falling down some stairs at work. She reports no pre-monitory symptoms prior to the fall or any loss of consciousness. Recently she has noticed persistent symptoms of fatigue, muscle weakness, and unexpected weight gain. She has no past medical history and is not taking any medications.On examination, the blood pressure is 164/92 mm Hg and heart rate is 84/min. There are multiple skin bruises, facial fullness, and truncal obesity with red "stretch marks." Muscle strength in the proximal muscles is 4/5 and the reflexes are normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial diagnostic test?

1: computerized tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen

2: fasting glucose

3: overnight dexamethasone suppression test

4: electromyogram (EMG) studies

190-: A 25-year-old woman presents with intermittent symptoms of sweating, palpitations, and hunger. During each episode, her glucose level is less than 40 mg/dL. Her insulin level is low and glucagon level is high. Which of the following best describes the hormone function of glucagon?

1: promotes glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

2: a carbohydrate in structure

3: effective in lowering blood sugar levels

4: antigenically similar to insulin

191-: A 25 year old young woman has recurrent episodes of headache and sweating. Her mother had renal calculi and died after having a neck mass. The physical exaination reveals a thyroid nodule but no clinical sign of thyrotoxicosis. Before performig thyroid surgery, the surgeon should order :

1: Mesurement of thyroid hormones.

2: Serial determinations of serum calcium, phosphorus protein and alkaline phosphatase.

3: 24-hours urine test for 5 hydroxyindoleacetic acid excretion.

4: Serial 24 hours test for catecholamines, metanephrines and vanillylamandelic acid excertion.

192-: Wof glucocoicoid has significant (max) mineralocoicoid activity

1: Dexamethasone

2: Triamcinolone

3: Hydrocoisone

4: Betamethasone

193-: Sperm motility is increased in

1: Increased temperature

2: Acidic environment

3: Vaginal secretions

4: Seminiferous tubules

194-: Type 1 diabetes mellitus is associated with-

1: Male gender

2: Old age

3: Gestational diabetes

4: HLADR3

195-: Not a feature of Nonketotic hyperosmolar coma-

1: Occurs in Type-2 DM

2: Most commonly in elderly

3: Insidious onset

4: Hyperventilation occurs before coma

196-: All are involved MEN type II A except

1: parathyroid

2: Adrenal

3: Thyroid

4: Pituitary

197-: Acantholysis means

1: Diffuse epidermal hyperplasia

2: Loss of intercellular connections

3: Intercellular edema of the epidermis.

4: Abnormal keratinization

198-: Teriparatide is used in treatment of:

1: Osteoporosis

2: Breast cancer

3: PCOD

4: Hyperthyroidism

199-: Conn's syndrome is associated with all, except -

1: Hypeension

2: Muscle weakness

3: Hypokalemia

4: Edema

200-: Insulin-dependent entry of glucose is seen in

1: Liver

2: Brain

3: Hea

4: Kidney

201-: Sperms acquire motility in

1: Testis

2: Epididymis

3: VAS deferences

4: Seminal vesicles

202-: which one of the following is not the appropriate treatment of hypehyroidism due to subacute thyroiditis?

1: Propylthiouracil

2: Suppoive treatment

3: Subtotal thyroidectomy

4: beta blockers

203-: Which of the following is not an action of growth hormone:

1: Anti insulin effect

2: Increased cailage formation

3: Decreased lipolysis

4: Increased protein synthesis

204-: Which of the following organs is not involved in autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome 2

1: Parathyroid

2: Thyroid

3: Adrenal

4: Pancreas

205-: Which of the following drug helps in delay in absorption of carbohydrates?

1: Acarbose

2: Glipizide

3: Nateglinide

4: Pioglitazone

206-: All of the following are seen in adrenal insufficiency except

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Fever

3: Weight gain

4: Postural hypotension

207-: Most common cause of cervical neoplasia is

1: HPV 6

2: HPV 11

3: HPV 16

4: HPV36

208-: HbA1c reduction is maximum with use of

1: Metformin

2: Anagliptin

3: Voglibose

4: Rosiglitazone

209-: The most impoant regulator of serum 1,25 (OH)2 vitamin D concentration is

1: Serum calcium

2: Serum magnesium

3: Serum 25 (OH) vitamin D

4: Parathyroid hormone

210-: Treatment of Thyroid crisis are all EXCEPT

1: Neomethimazole

2: Propranol

3: Iodine

4: Iodide

211-: Glycemic control in diabetes is best assessed by-

1: HbA1c

2: Urinary glucose

3: Fasting glucose

4: Post prandial glucose

212-: Ovulation is primarily caused by preovulatory surge of

1: Estradiol

2: Luteinizing hormone

3: Progesterone

4: Follicle stimulating hormone

213-: All of the following are features of pheochromocytoma except-

1: Hypeensive paraoxysm

2: Headache

3: Ohostatic hypotension

4: Wheezing

214-: True about insulin is

1: Anabolic steroid

2: Induce lipolysis

3: Produced by a-cells

4: None

215-: Most common cause of hyperparathyroidism is-

1: Solitary adenoma

2: Chief cell hyperplasia

3: Multiple adenoma

4: Werner's syndrome

216-: Sterols are metabolized to

1: Coenzyme A

2: VIt A

3: Vit D

4: Vit E

217-: Free water clearance is decreased by

1: Vincristine

2: Vinblastine

3: Chlorpropamide

4: Furosemide

218-: A 60 years old male with history of 60-pack years of smoking is now diagnosed to be suffering from carcinoma lung. Histologic evaluation of the tumor revealed small, highly mitotic cells with hyperchromatic nuclei. Which of the following clinical presentation might occur in the patient during the course of illness?

1: Psychological changes

2: Frequent need for blood transfusions

3: Thin limbs and obese trunks

4: Enlarged breasts, increased hair all over the body

219-: Dose of insulin in stable diabetics is reduced in-

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: Propanolol therapy

3: III trimester of pregnancy

4: CRF

220-: For which is cGMP second messenger?

1: Thyroxine

2: Atrial natriureptic peptide

3: GH

4: Coiosone

221-: Insulin-dependent glucose transpo is through

1: GLUT 2

2: GLUT 3

3: GLUT 4

4: GLUT 1

222-: A 63-year-old man develops edema, and dyspnea on exertion. He has no prior cardiac or renal conditions, and his examination is significant for macroglossia, elevated jugular venous pressure (JVP), hepatomegaly, and 3+ pedal edema. His investigations reveal 3.5 g/d of protein in the urine, anemia, normal fasting glucose, and serum immunoelectrophoresis is positive for a monoclonal immunoglobulin. Which of the following is the most characteristic neurologic finding associated with this condition?

1: peripheral motor and sensory neuropathy

2: spinal cord compression in the lumbar region

3: spinal cord compression in the thoracic region

4: a peripheral neuropathy associated with cerebral manifestations

223-: Cardiopulmonary manifestation of hypehyroidism-

1: Tachycardia

2: Sinus bradycardia

3: Cardiomegaly

4: Low output cardiac failure

224-: Longest acting Insulin among the following

1: Insulin Glargine

2: Insulin Detemir

3: Insulin Degludec

4: NPH

225-: Which level of Prolactin definitely suggest Prolactinoma?

1: >50 mg/L

2: >100 mg/L

3: >150 mg/L

4: >200 mg/L

226-: Which of the following is not administered by intra dermal route?

1: BCG

2: Insulin

3: Mantoux

4: Drug sensitivity injection

227-: A 27-year-old man has surgery for a testicular mass. Histologic sections reveal the mass to be a testicular yolk sac tumor. Which of the substance listed below is most likely to be increased in this patient's serum

1: Acid phosphatase

2: Human chorionic gonadotropin

3: Alkaline phosphatase

4: a-Fetoprotein

228-: Insulin of choice for the treatment of diabetes mellitus is:

1: Regular Insulin

2: NPH insulin

3: Insulin glargine

4: Insulin lispro

229-: Antabuse like effect caused by the oral hypoglycemic drug-

1: Acrabose

2: Chlorpropamide

3: Metaformin

4: Gliclazide

230-: Coisol increase all of the following component except

1: Platelets

2: RBC's

3: Eosinophils

4: Monocytes

231-: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia, most commonly presents as:

1: Male pseudohermaphroditism

2: Female pseudohermaphroditism

3: True hermaphroditism

4: 46,XY intersex

232-: Which type diabetes is HLA associated-

1: Type I diabetes

2: Type II diabetes

3: Malnutrition related type disease

4: Pregnancy related type diabetes

233-: An analogue of Amylin approved for type I / type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is

1: Oral pramilintide

2: Injectable pramilintide

3: Intranasal pramilintide

4: All of the above

234-: Which of the following DPP IV inhibitors does not require dose modification in Chronic kidney disease patients

1: Sitagliptin

2: Vildagliptin

3: Linagliptin

4: All of the above

235-: Osteoporosis may be seen in all except -

1: Hyperparathyridism

2: Hypoparathyridism

3: Thyrotoxicosis

4: Heparin administration

236-: All are features of cushlngs disease except -

1: Central obesity

2: Episodic hypeension

3: Easy bruising

4: Glucose intolerance

237-: All are involved in metabolism of vitamin D except

1: Liver

2: Kidney

3: Skin

4: Lungs

238-: All of the following drugs are useful in nephrogenic diabetes insipidus except

1: Amiloride

2: Indomethacin

3: Chlorpropamide

4: Thiazide diuretics

239-: All of the following are Glucocoicoid synthesis Inhibitors except?

1: Metyrapone

2: Mifepristone

3: Etomidate

4: Ketoconazole

240-: All are pas of MEN-1 except

1: Pituatory tumor

2: Parathyroid tumor

3: Pancreatic tumor

4: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

241-: A 40-year-old woman came with the complaint of restlessness, nervousness, and sleeplessness since 8 months. Her physical examination revealed tremors, warm moist hands, and an enlarged thyroid gland. Her hea rate was 120 beats per minute. What will be her thyroid profile?

1: TSH: <0.1mIU/mL; T3: 20ng/dL; rT3: 5ng/dL; TSI : ++

2: TSH: 0.4mIU/mL; T3: 56ng/dL; rT3: 85ng/dL; TSI : ++

3: TSH: <0.1mIU/mL; T3: 192ng/dL; rT3: 25ng/dL; TSI : ++

4: TSH: 0.4mIU/mL; T3: 100ng/dL; rT3: 120ng/dL; TSI : ++

242-: Nelson's syndrome is most likely seen after -

1: Hypophysectomy

2: Adrenalectomy

3: Thyroidectomy

4: Orchidectomy

243-: Which of the following drugs does not cause hypoglycemia:

1: Acarbose

2: Insulin

3: Glimepride

4: Nateglinide

244-: A 52-year-old construction worker had an 8-month history of muscle weakness, easy bruising, backache, and headache. Physical examination revealed cutaneous hyperpigmentation, pronounced truncal obesity, purple striae with a "buffalo hump," and blood pressure of 180/100 mm Hg. Laboratory analyses revealed elevated concentrations of circulating coisol with an absence of a circadian rhythm. With high-dose administration of a glucocoicoid agonist, plasma coisol levels reduced significantly. What is the most likely cause of these symptoms?

1: Adrenocoical hypersecretion of pituitary origin

2: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

3: Ectopic ACTH production in the lung

4: Primary hyperaldosteronism

245-: For diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, Fasting blood glucose level should be more than-

1: 126mg\/dl

2: 140mg\/dl

3: l00mg\/dl

4: 200mg\/dl

246-: Which of the following is the least common cause of ambiguous genitalia in a female child

1: Fetal placental steroid sulfatase deficiency

2: Fetal placental aromatase deficiency

3: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

4: WNT-4 gene mutation

247-: Diabetes mellitis diagnosed when -

1: Fasting blood glucose is 100 and post prandial 140

2: Fasting blood sugar 125 and 2 hour postprandial blood sugar is 199

3: Insulin level.....

4: HbA1c > 6.5%

248-: Progesterone has how many carbons

1: 18

2: 19

3: 20

4: 21

249-: Increased glycolysis and decreased gluconeogenesis

1: Insulin

2: Glucagon

3: Epinephrine

4: Coisol

250-: Which is a long acting insulin-

1: Lispro

2: Aspart

3: Glargine

4: Glulicine

251-: Oral contraceptive failure occurs with

1: Cimetidine

2: Rifampicin

3: Morphine

4: Ethanol

252-: Which of the following is a calcium sensiting agent?

1: Levosimendan

2: Cinacalcet

3: Alendronate

4: Teriparatide

253-: All the following statements about alpha-glucosidase inhibitors are true except:

1: Reduces intestinal absorption of carbohydrates

2: Effective in both type 1 and 2 diabetes

3: Hypoglycemia is a common and serious side effect

4: Can be used with other oral hypoglycemic agents

254-: A 25-year-old lady has put on weight and has oligomenorrhea followed by amenorrhea for 8 months. The blood pressure is 160/100 mm of Hg. Which of the following is the most appropriate investigation?

1: Serum electrolytes

2: Plasma cortisol

3: Plasma testosterone and USG

4: T3, T4 and TSH

255-: Dihydrotestosterone acts on

1: Pituitery

2: Extermal genitalia

3: Internal genitalia

4: Testis

256-: In SIADH all are found except-

1: Normlaurine

2: Hyponatremia

3: Hypotonic urine

4: Hyperuricemia

257-: A 19-year-old woman presents with primary amenorrhea. Her physical examination is normal, and she has female sex characteristics and breast development. The only abnormality is the absence of body hair. Genetic testing reveals an XY chromosome pattern. Which of the following mechanisms is most likely to explain her phenotypic pattern and amenorrhea?

1: estrogen receptor defect

2: excess hormone production

3: androgen receptor defect

4: decreased hormone production

258-: Tumor lysis syndrome is associated with all of he following laboratory feature except -

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hyperuricemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

259-: All are causes of hypercalcemia, except:

1: Lithium therapy

2: Chronic renal failure

3: Multiple myeloma

4: Vitamin A intoxication

260-: Most common cause of Neonatal Hypothyroidism is

1: Throid dysgenesis

2: Transplacental maternal thyroid antibodies

3: Inherited genetic disorders

4: Decreased thyroglubin

261-: Adrenal cortex of fetus mainly releases which hormone during early part of pregnancy?

1: Cortisol

2: Corticosterone

3: Progesterone

4: DHEAS

262-: Intrauterine growth of fetus is affected by

1: Growth hormone

2: Insulin

3: Thyroxine

4: Glucocoicoids

263-: A 22-year-old female came with the chief complaint of significant weight loss and secondary amenorrhea. She has a high-intensity exercise regimen, is preoccupied with food, and seems to have an irrational fear of gaining weight. Decreased production of which of the following hormones leads to amenorrhea in anorexia nervosa?

1: Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)

2: Progesterone

3: Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)

4: Estradiol

264-: Drug used in type DM 1 apa from insulin?

1: Glibenclamide

2: Metformin

3: Pramlintide

4: Empagliflozin

265-: Which of the following method is sensitive for easy assessment of hormonal activity?

1: Chromatography

2: ELISA

3: Radio-immunoassay

4: Cytochemistry assay

266-: Which ofthe following statements is true regarding type 1 diabetes mellitus -

1: Family history is present in 90% cases

2: Dependent on insulin to prevent ketoacidosis

3: Time of onset is usually predictable

4: Autoimmune destruction of beta cells occur

267-: Pseudo hermaphroditism in a female child is most commonly due to:

1: 21-hydroxylase deficiency

2: 17-hydroxylase deficiency

3: 11-hydroxylase deficiency

4: 3-hydroxylase deficiency

268-: All are seen in DKA except,

1: Tachypnoea

2: Dehydration

3: Bradycardia

4: Abdominal pain/tenderness

269-: Which of the following is fastest calcium lowering agents

1: Calcitonin

2: Plicamycin

3: Etidronate

4: Zoledronate

270-: Which thyroid carcinoma has amyloid deposition?

1: Anaplastic

2: Follicular

3: Medullary

4: Papillary

271-: Drug used in type DM 1 apa from insulin

1: Glibenclamide

2: Metformin

3: Pramlintide

4: Empagliflozin

272-: Phosphaturia is seen in the following except

1: Metabolic alkalosis

2: Lead, cadmium or uranium poisonings

3: Hypervitaminosis D

4: Hyperparathyriodism

273-: All of the following are known to cause hyperprolactenemia except -

1: Methyldopa

2: Phenothiazines

3: Bromocriptine

4: Betoclopramide

274-: Which of the following is not a feature of hypothyroidism ?

1: Mental retardation

2: Large head

3: Calf muscle hyperophy

4: Microcephaly

275-: An obese NIDDM patient present with FBS=180 mg% and PPBS=260 mg% Management include-

1: Glibenclamide

2: Diettherapy+exercise

3: Dietmerapy+exercise+metforrnin

4: Insulin

276-: Hyponatremia may be seen in all of the following conditions except -

1: Mucoviscidosis

2: SIADH

3: Diabetes insipidus

4: Adrenal hyperplasia

277-: All of these is not a non contraceptive use of Levonorgestrel

1: Endometriosis

2: Pro menstrual tension

3: Complex endometrial hyperplasia

4: Emergency contraception

278-: Treatment of Hypercalcemia -

1: Calcitonin

2: Gallium nitrate

3: Ohophosphate

4: Thyroxin

279-: Pro-opimdanocain (POMC) releases all of the following except

1: ACTH

2: MSH

3: B2 -endorphins

4: FSH

280-: High calcium intake leads to:

1: Milk-Alkali syndrome

2: Cardiomyopathy

3: Osteoporosis

4: Osteopetrosis

281-: Which of the thyroid malignancy is associated with amyloidosis

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Follicular carcinoma

3: Medullary carcinoma

4: Anaplastic carcinoma

282-: RamkaliBai, a 35 year old female presented with one year history of menstrual irregularity and galactorrhoea. She also had off and on headache her examination revealed bitemporal superior quadrantopia. Her fundus examination showed primary optic atrophy. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis in this case-

1: Craniopharyngioma

2: Pituitary macroadenoma

3: Ophthalamicicaaneurysm

4: ChiasmalGlioma

283-: True regarding Denosumab

1: Strong antiresorptive action

2: Binds RANKL & prevents its binding to receptor RANK

3: Atypical femoral fracture as one of the adverse effects

4: All of the above

284-: Effect of Potassium ionophore valinomycin on beta cells of pancreas is?

1: Decrease the secretion of insulin

2: Insulin secretion increases

3: C-peptide secretion increases

4: Increase secretion of both insulin and C- peptide

285-: The drug treatment in a female with complaints of occasional amenorrhea and milk ejection 5yrs after her last baby is born

1: Cabergoline

2: Atosiban

3: Methysergide

4: Ergotamine

286-: Increased alkaline phosphate are in seen in-

1: Multiple myeloma

2: Primary hyperparathyroidism

3: Chronic renal Mure

4: Osteoporosis

287-: insulin decreases the activity of:

1: c-AMP dependent protein kinase

2: HMG CoA-reductase

3: Phosphodiesterase

4: Acetyl CoA-carboxylase

288-: Polyuria is urine output more than _____ lit/day

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

289-: Which hormone does not increase in burns?

1: Coisol

2: Glucagon

3: LH

4: Epinephrine

290-: The regimen used for postcoital emergency contraception is

1: Levonorgestrel 0.5 mg + ethinylestradiol 0.1 mg taken twice 12 hour apa

2: Mifepristone 600 mg single dose

3: Levonorgestrel 0.75 mg taken twice 12 hour apa

4: All of the above

291-: which of the following Is not an adverse effect of growth hormone therapy?

1: Carpal tunnel syndrome

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Intracranial hypeension

4: Slipped femoral epiphysis

292-: Which is not a test for diabetes mellitus -

1: Fasting blood sampling

2: Random blood sampling

3: D-xylose

4: Oral glucose tolerance test

293-: Hypercalcemia is seen in all except-

1: Lithium

2: Multiple myeloma

3: Loop diuretics

4: HypervitaminosisD

294-: A 29yr old women comes to clinic because of heat intolerance, excess sweating, thinning of hair. She had family H/O of autoimmune disease, she is 8 wks pregnant and has had no other issues during pregnancy. Medical H/O includes hypehyroidism. Lab studies are positive for thyroid stimulating immunoglobulin. Wof drug is most appropriate for treatment

1: Methimazole

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Radioactive iodine

4: Oxytocin

295-: In treatment of hypothyroidism, thyroxine is preferred over levothyroxine:

1: High affinity for receptors

2: Long half life

3: Faster acting

4: Can be made with recombinant DNA technology

296-: Insulin stimulates all except

1: Glycolysis

2: Lipolysis

3: Protein synthesis

4: Lipogenesis

297-: Hyper alodosteronism causes All except

1: Hypernatremia

2: Hypokalamia

3: Metabolic acidosis

4: Hypeension

298-: Fastest acting antithyroid drug is

1: KI

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Carbimazole

4: Cholestyramine

299-: Which malignancy develops in long standing goiter is

1: Follicular

2: Papillary

3: Medullary

4: None

300-: A 28-year-old woman with bipolar disorder is taking lithium to control her symptoms. A test of her lithium level reveals a value of 2.3 mEq/L (normal range 0.6-1.25 mEq/L). Which of the following side effects is most likely to occur?

1: mania

2: depression

3: tremor

4: hyponatremia

301-: Thyroid carcinoma associated with hypocalcaemia is-

1: Follicular carcinoma

2: Medullary carcinoma

3: Anaplastic carcinoma

4: Papillary carcinoma

302-: What is the impact on foetus in case of Indomethacin used in third trimester?

1: PDA

2: Early closure of PDA

3: VSD

4: ASD

303-: Orchidopex is done in cases of undescended testes at the age of

1: Neonate

2: 1-2 yrs

3: 5 yrs

4: Pubey

304-: A 23-year-old man is being evaluated for the new development of a nodule in his neck. Physical examination finds a 3.5-cm thyroid nodule. The lesion is removed surgically, and histologic sections reveal groups of poorly differentiated tumors cells within a stroma with large areas of amyloid. This familial form of this type of malignancy is associated with abnormalities of which of the following protooncogenes

1: ras

2: ret

3: myc

4: erf

305-: Which of the following is the agent of choice for treating thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy ?

1: Carbimazole

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Methimazole

4: Radioactive I131

306-: A 33-year-old man is complaining of feeling thirsty all the time and passing more urine than usual. His physical examination is normal, except for a JVP at the sternal angle. His serum sodium is 150 mEq/L, glucose 120 mg/dL, and osmolality 315 mOsm/kg. The urine sodium is 20 mE/L and osmolality 260 mOsm/kg. Which of the following drugs is most likely to cause this disorder?

1: lithium

2: cyclophosphamide

3: barbiturates

4: nicotine

307-: Increasedserumcakaumisseeninallexcept-

1: Myxedema

2: Myxedema

3: Sarcoidosis

4: Primary hyperparathyroidism

308-: Which of the following is amylin analogue-

1: Exenatide

2: Sitagliptin

3: Pramlintide

4: Glucomannan

309-: All are true about Hashimoto thyroiditis Except

1: Myoclonus

2: Seizures

3: Steroid responsive encephalopathy

4: EEG is normal

310-: Which of the following is not an insulin analogue?

1: Insulin glargine

2: Insulin lispro

3: Actrapid

4: Insulin aspart

311-: Metyrapone inhibits-

1: 11-B-hydroxylase

2: 21-B-hydroxylase

3: Both

4: None

312-: Most common route of administration of insulin:

1: Intramuscular

2: Subcutaneous

3: Intravenous

4: Intradermal

313-: Primary ciliary dyskinesia is associated with all except -

1: Sterility in males

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Sinusitis

4: Respiratory infection

314-: Prevention or treatment of osteoporosis in post- menopausal women may be acheived by all EXCEPT

1: Estrogen and progesterne hormone replacement therapy

2: Calcium and vitamin D supplementation

3: Bisphosphonates

4: Multivitamins

315-: Drug given for acute gout:

1: Aspirin

2: Indomethacin

3: Febuxostat

4: Allopurinol

316-: Last step of spermatogenesis takes place in

1: Lyedigs cells

2: Interstitial cellis

3: Seoli cells

4: Stromal cells

317-: All of the following glucocoicoids lack mineralocoicoid activity,except

1: Beclomethasone

2: Triamcinolone

3: Prednisolone

4: Dexamethasone

318-: A 15-year-old girl has been losing weight and exercising vigorously. She feels overweight and wants to lose more weight. On examination, she is thin with muscle wasting. Which of the following physical signs is also suggestive of the diagnosis?

1: salivary gland enlargement

2: coarse body hair

3: diarrhea

4: tachycardia

319-: The best marker for hypehyroidism -

1: T3

2: T4

3: TSH

4: Thyroglobulin

320-: A 20-year-old male presents with weight loss, heat intolerance, bilateral exophthalmos, a lid lag, sweating, and tachycardia. These symptoms are due to an increased production and secretion of a hormone that is derived from which one of the following?

1: Cholesterol

2: Dopamine

3: Tryptophan

4: Tyrosine

321-: A 63-year-old asymptomatic woman is seen in the clinic for investigation of a persistently elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP) level. The elevated ALP is an isolated finding and the remaining liver enzymes are normal. She reports no abdominal symptoms suggestive of biliary colic or hepatitis.On physical examination, the vital signs are normal, she is not icteric, the heart sounds are normal and the lungs are clear. The abdomen is soft and the liver span is 12 cm in the mid- clavicular line.X-rays of the pelvis show multiple porotic and sclerotic lesions with characteristic whorls of trabeculation. Her excretion of urinary hydroxyproline is also elevated. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: rickets and Osteomalacia

2: osteogenic sarcoma

3: vitamin D deficiency

4: Paget disease of bone

322-: Bromocriptine is indicated in the following conditions except -

1: Prolactin -secreting adenomas

2: Prolactin deficiency

3: Amenorrhea - Galactorrhea

4: Acromegaly

323-: In a patient of primary hypothyroidism, the hormonal profile will read -

1: Low T3, low T4, low TSH

2: Low T3, low T4 high TSH

3: High T3, high T4, high TSH

4: LowT3, low T4, normal TSH

324-: The commonest cause of congenital hypothyroidism is -

1: Thyroid dysgenesis

2: Pendred syndrome

3: Defective release

4: Deficiency of deiodinase

325-: Raised serum alkaline phosphatase is seen in all, EXCEPT-

1: Paget's disease

2: Multiple myeloma

3: Osteomalacia

4: Hypehyroidism

326-: Which of the following is a feature of primary adrenal coical failure ?

1: Hypopigmentation

2: Sodium and water depletion

3: Hypeension

4: Hypokalemia

327-: Treatment of choice for Renal osteodystrophy -

1: Phosphorus

2: Olendronate

3: Calcium restriction

4: Phosphate binder

328-: Mineralocoicoid receptors are present in all except

1: Hippocampus

2: Colon

3: Liver

4: Kidney

329-: Neutrophilic leukocytosis, lymphopenia, and eosinopenia are most likely associated with which of the following disorders?

1: Endotoxic shock

2: Typhoid fever

3: Whooping cough

4: Cushing syndrome

330-: In which of the following ways does aldosterone react with renal tubular cells?

1: Increases transpo of ENaCs from the cytoplasm to the cell membrane

2: Binds to steroid receptor inside the nucleus of renal tubular cells

3: Binds to ENaC's on the cell membrane and increase Na+ transpo

4: Binds to G-protein coupled receptors on the cell surface

331-: True about glucagon

1: Hyperglycemia stimulate its release

2: Has no effect in muscle glycogenolysis

3: Stimulates glycolysis

4: Inhibits gluconeogenesis

332-: 39 year old obese patient present with features of UTI and RBS-200 mg/dl, urine shows pus cells, true about therapy is-

1: Glipizide is D.O.C.

2: Insulin can be given

3: Ciprofloxacin

4: Test for micro albumin to be bone

333-: Koenen&;s tumour is seen in

1: Tuberous sclerosis

2: Neurofibramatosis

3: VHL syndrome

4: Turcot syndrome

334-: Hypoglycemia in neonates occurs in blood glucose less than

1: 20 mg%

2: 40 mg%

3: 60 mg%

4: 10mg%

335-: True statement about primary hyperparathyroidism-

1: Adenoma commonest cause

2: serum calcium

3: Surgery if biochemical finding is abnormal in asymptomatic patient

4: MIBG isotope is useful in localization of tumor

336-: Efferent pathway for milk ejection reflex

1: Prolactin

2: Oxytocin

3: ACTH

4: Growth hormone

337-: Which of the following is a feature of primary hyperparathyroidism ?

1: Reversible growth of parathyroid gland

2: Irreversible growth of parathyroid gland

3: Hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia

4: Hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia

338-: Which of the following drug promotes the release of endogenous insulin?

1: Acarbose

2: Glipizide

3: Metformin

4: Pioglitazones

339-: Which of the following indications for hospitalization is the most appropriate for patients with eating disorders?

1: when body weight is less than 90% of expected

2: when body weight is less than 75% of expected

3: when electrolyte disturbances occur

4: when body weight is less than 60% of expected

340-: Type l MEN involves all, except -

1: Pancreas

2: Adrenal

3: Pituitary

4: Parathyroid

341-: Most common type of pituitary adenoma?

1: GH secreting tumour

2: ACTH secreting tumor

3: TSH secreting tumor

4: Prolactinoma

342-: Which one of the following investigations is most sensitive for early diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy-

1: Serum creatinine level

2: Creatinine clearance

3: Glucose Tolerance Test

4: Microalbuminuria

343-: Recombinant human insulin is made by -

1: CDNA from any eukaryote cell

2: Genome of any eukaryote

3: CDNA of pancreatic cell

4: Genome of pancreatic cell

344-: Hyperkalemia stimulates secretion of

1: ADH

2: Secretin

3: Aldosterone

4: Parathormone

345-: Which of the following decreases thyroid hormone on a long term basis ?

1: T4

2: I131

3: Calcitriol

4: Fluorouracil

346-: Which of the following drugs causes hypothyroidism?

1: Haloperidol

2: Clozapine

3: Lithium carbonate

4: Amoxapine

347-: Extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma secretes -

1: Norepinephrine

2: Epinephrine

3: Metanephrine

4: Dopamine

348-: Excessive secretion of ACTH causes:

1: Cushing's syndrome

2: Addison's disease

3: Myxoedema

4: Thyrotoxicosis

349-: Ghrelin stimulates the release of which hormone?

1: PTH

2: LH

3: Prolactin

4: Growth hormone

350-: Magnesium deficiency is cause by-

1: Prolonged aificial ventilation

2: Small bowel resection

3: Renal disease

4: Liver cirrhosis

351-: All are used in treatment of hypercalcemia ,except-

1: Phosphate

2: Mithramycin

3: Vitamin D in high dose

4: Any of the above

352-: What is effect of coisol on metabolism?

1: | Neoglucogenesis

2: | Lipogenesis

3: | Proteolysis

4: Proteolysis

353-: A 35-year-old woman presents with fatigue, weakness, and weight gain. Her blood pressure is 155/90 mm Hg, pulse 80/min, and there is central obesity with skin striae. Investigations are shown in Table given below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?Table given below is the case work-up NormalPatientPlasma ACTH pg/mL< 150< 50Plasma cortisol m/dL1735Urine 17-OH mg/24 h2 to 1025Urine 17-Ks mg/24 h5 to 1510Urine 17-OH response to:ACTH IVIncreasex5No responseDexamethasone 0.5 mg< 3.0No response2.0 mg< 3.0No responseMetyrapone 750 mgIncreasex 2No responseAbbreviation: ACTH--adrenocorticotropic hormone

1: adrenal hyperplasia secondary to hypothalamic dysfunction

2: adrenal adenoma with complete autonomy

3: exogenous steroids, iatrogenic

4: pituitary tumor

354-: DM+HTN+Obesity-Drug Of Choice

1: Glibenclamide

2: Metformin

3: Vildagliptin

4: Empagliflozin

355-: The best marker to diagnose thyroid related order is-

1: T3

2: T4

3: TSH

4: Thyroglobulin

356-: DOC in adrenal insufficiency?

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Adrenaline 2012-13

3: Dexamethasone

4: Fludrocoisone

357-: Chemically, oestrogens are characterised by

1: Absence of O2 at D-17

2: Aromatic character at D-ring

3: Absence to methyl group at C-10

4: A 21-carbon steroid skeleton

358-: Which of the following is a rapid acting insulin?

1: Glargine

2: Detemir

3: Lente

4: Glulisine

359-: True about thyroid storm -

1: Bradycardia

2: Hypehermia

3: Hypercalcemia

4: Hypotension

360-: Selenocysteine residues are present in

1: Pyruvate carboxylase

2: Xanthine oxidase

3: Deiodinase

4: Lysyl oxidase

361-: Which of the following drugs does not cause hypoglycemia

1: Acarbose

2: Insulin

3: Glimepride

4: Nateglinide

362-: Causes of precocious puberty in girls are all except:

1: Hypothalamic hamartoma

2: Hypothyroidism

3: McCune Albright syndrome

4: Prader Willi syndrome

363-: Following drug is aromatase inhibitor:

1: Raloxifine

2: Tamoxifen

3: Leuprolide

4: Letrozole

364-: DeQuervains thyroiditis is also known as

1: Granulomatous thyroiditis

2: Struma lymphomatosa

3: Acute thyroiditis

4: Hashimotos thyroiditis

365-: Which thyroid cancer Occurs after radiation exposure?

1: Follicular

2: Papillary

3: Medullary

4: Anaplastic

366-: A family brings their 82-year-old grandmother to the emergency room stating that they cannot care for her anymore. They tell you, "She has just been getting sicker and sicker." Now she stays in bed and won't eat because of abdominal pain. She is too weak to go to the bathroom on her own. Her symptoms have been worsening over the past year, but she has refused to see a doctor. The patient denies symptoms of depression. Blood pressure is 90/54 with the patient supine; it drops to 76/40 when she stands. Heart and lungs are normal. Skin examination reveals a bronze coloring to the elbows and palmar creases. What laboratory abnormality would you expect to find in this patient?

1: Low serum Ca+

2: Low serum K+

3: Low serum Na+

4: Normal serum K+

367-: Steroids are used in all of the following conditions except

1: Chronic lymphoid leukemia

2: Hodgkin's lymphoma

3: Multiple myeloma

4: Kaposi sarcoma

368-: The 40-year-old woman shown below complains of weakness and amenorrhea. She has hypertension and diabetes mellitus. The clinical findings may be explained by

1: Pituitary tumor

2: Adrenal tumor

3: Ectopic ACTH production

4: Any of the above

369-: A 54-year-old man comes to the emergency room with severe pain in his right toe. He has had less severe episodes in the past, which he always treated with pain medications. The toe is red, inflamed, and exquisitely sensitive to movement. Needle aspiration of the toe confirms uric acid crystals, and he is treated with oral indomethacin (NSAID). One month later, he remains symptom free, and allopurinol is recommended for prevention of this condition. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of action of allopurinol?

1: inhibition of xanthine oxidase

2: solubilization of uric acid

3: reactivity with hypoxanthine

4: anti-inflammatory effect on joint tissue

370-: Clinical features of "hypothyroidism" in a newborn are all except:

1: Sluggishness +++

2: Large tongue

3: Large posterior fontanel

4: Mental retardation

371-: Two regarding use of Bromocriptine for suppression of lactation includes

1: It can cause deep vein thrombosis

2: It can cause hypotension

3: Metaclopramide potentiates the action of Bromocriptine

4: It is given for 1 week only

372-: Cause of nephrocalcinosis in granulomatous ds -

1: Increased absorption

2: Increased conversion to 1,25 OH

3: Dystrophic calcification

4: Mutation in calcium sensing receptor

373-: Oral contraceptive failure can occur with:

1: Ketoconazole

2: Aminoglutethimide

3: metyrapone

4: Glucocoicoids

374-: A 35-year-old man has had recurrent attacks of abdominal pain and proximal motor neuropathy since puberty. The episodes are precipitated by infections and certain medications. During one of the attacks, the plasma porphobilinogen levels were increased. Which of the following medications is not considered safe in patients with this condition?

1: chlorpromazine

2: sulfonamide antibiotics

3: penicillin and derivatives

4: narcotics

375-: Weight gain is seen in all, EXCEPT:

1: Phaeochromocytoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Myxoedema

4: Cushing's disease

376-: Aldosterone mainly acts upon

1: PCT

2: Loop of Henle

3: Glomerulus

4: Distal renal tubule

377-: True about function of Angiotensin ll

1: Constriction of afferrent aeriole

2: Autoregulation of GER

3: Secreted from endothelial

4: Release aldosterone

378-: Long term ingestion of steroids lead to all of the following except

1: Avascular necrosis of Head of femur

2: Cataract

3: Glaucoma

4: Growth retardation

379-: 1st response to hypoglycemia

1: Increased insulin

2: Increased glucagon

3: Increased coisol

4: Increased nor epinephrine

380-: Lesion of which hypothalamic nuclei leads to loss of circadian rhythm

1: Dorsomedial

2: Ventromedial

3: Supraoptic

4: Suprachiasmatic

381-: A 32-year-old woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of symptoms of heat intolerance, palpitations, diarrhea, weakness, and 10 lb weight loss. The symptoms started gradually but are worse over the past 1 week. She has no other medical history and is not taking any medications. Her family history is negative for thyroid diseases.On physical examination, her blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg, heart rate is 110/min, and she has a fine tremor in her hands. The TSH level is suppressed and T3 and T4 are elevated. Which of the following is most likely to precipitate this condition?

1: propylthiouracil administration (PTU)

2: high-dose prednisone therapy

3: beta-adrenergic blockade

4: pneumonia

382-: Which of the following substances acts to increase the release of Ca2+ from endoplasmic reticulum?

1: Inositol triphosphate

2: Parathyroid hormone

3: 1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol

4: Diacylglycerol

383-: Aldose reductase drugs are useful in

1: Cataract

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Hereditary fructose intolerance

4: Essential fructosuria

384-: Drug used for sexual arousal is?

1: SSRI

2: Beta blocker

3: Alfa 2 antagonist

4: Alfa 1 antagonist

385-: Rarely indicates organic diseaseFor the above causes of sexual dysfunction, select the most likely clinical feature.

1: loss of sexual desire

2: failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)

3: absence of emission

4: absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function

386-: A 27-year-old female came for treatment of infertility to OPD; bromocriptine was prescribed. What could be the possible reason?

1: Hyperprolactinemia

2: PCOD

3: Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism

4: PID

387-: Oral incretin analogue

1: Semaglutide

2: Dulaglutide

3: Exenatide

4: Liraglutide

388-: Which drug is essential in Sheehan's syndrome-

1: Estrogen

2: Coisone

3: Thyroxin

4: Growth hormone

389-: Bisphoshonates act by

1: Increasing the Osteoid formation

2: Increasing the mineralization of Osteoid

3: Decreasing the osteoclast mediated resorption of bone

4: Decreasing the parathyroid hormone receptors

390-: Hypercalcemia is caused by all except

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Secondary bone metastasis

3: Thyrotoxicosis

4: Tamoxifen

391-: Gynecomastia in neonate is seen due to:

1: Mother's estrogen

2: Mother's progesterone

3: GnRH

4: Gonadotropins

392-: Siuins are associated with

1: Memory

2: Vision

3: Metabolism

4: Olfaction

393-: Which finding would be present following selective destruction of Seoli cells?

1: Increased plasma testosterone levels

2: Increased plasma inhibin levels

3: Increased plasma luteinizing hormone (LH) levels

4: Increased plasma follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) levels

394-: Struma ovaril is composed entirely of

1: Mature thyroid tissue

2: Immature thyroid tissue

3: Pimary ovarian carcinoid tissue

4: None of the above

395-: Diabetes is present in all Except

1: Hemochromatosis

2: Ataxia telengeictasia

3: Friedreich's ataxia

4: MND

396-: A 67-year old-woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of numbness in her feet. The symptoms started gradually and are more noticeable now. There is no weakness in her feet or difficulty walking. Her past medical history is significant for Type 2 diabetes for the past 10 years and she currently takes metformin and glyburide. Physical examination confirms sensory loss in the feet to touch and vibration. Which of the following is most characteristic of diabetic neuropathy?

1: it is usually bilateral

2: pain is not a feature

3: it most commonly affects the brain

4: it spares the autonomic system

397-: The Lab ivestigationofpatient shows|T3,|T4, &|TSH.It cannotbe-

1: Primaryhypothyrodism

2: Pan-hypopmuarlsm

3: liverdisease

4: None of the above

398-: Which of the following is TRUE of adrenal suppression due to steroid therapy?

1: It is not associated with atrophy of the adrenal glands

2: It is less likely to occur in patients receiving inhaled steroids

3: It should be expected in anyone receiving >5 mg prednisolone daily

4: Following cessation, the stress response nor-malizes after 8 weeks

399-: Schmidt syndrome includes all of the following except:

1: Adrenal insufficiency

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Type-1 Diabetes Mellitus

4: Chronic Candidiasis

400-: Adult leydig cells are originated from

1: Fetal leydig cells

2: Undifferentiated progenitor cells which appear in testis before bih

3: Undifferentiated progenitor cells which appear in testis after bih

4: All of the above

401-: Waterhouse-Friderichsen Syndrome is

1: Adrenal failure due to rapid withdrawal of steroids

2: Massive adrenal hemorrhage following difficult delivery in neonates.

3: Massive adrenal hemorrhage following disseminated bacterial infection

4: Adrenal crisis in individuals with chronic adrenocoical insufficiency precipitated by any form of stress

402-: A man was diagnosed to have myositis ossificans progressiva at the age of 20 years. He died five years later. What is the most probable cause of his death-

1: Starvation and chest infection

2: Myocarditis

3: Hypercalcemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

403-: Hyperaldosteronism is characterized by the following except -

1: Hypernatremia

2: Metabolic acidosis

3: Hypokalemia

4: Low plasma rennin levels

404-: Signs and symptoms of uncomplicated pituitary diabetes insipidus can be controlled using -

1: Mannitol

2: Glycerol

3: Desmopressin

4: Ethyleneglycol

405-: Molecule shown in the Illustration is a precursor of:

1: Insulin

2: Glucagon

3: Somatostatin

4: Lipase

406-: Thin limbs, central obesity, fat cheeks, a ruddy complexion, and an elevated blood glucose level.

1: Elevated blood levels of aldosterone and renin resulting from an atherosclerotic plaque in a renal artery.

2: Hyperprolactinemia due to a pituitary tumor.

3: Acromegaly due to a GH-producing tumor that developed in adulthood.

4: Cushing syndrome due to an adrenal tumor.

407-: Which of the following is not steroid -

1: Estrogen

2: Cholic acid

3: Leukotrians

4: Vitamin D

408-: In type 2 DM, increased fasting plasma glucose is predominantly due to

1: Increased hepatic glucose output

2: Decreased peripheral utilization of glucose

3: Decreased insulin secretion

4: Decreased transpo of glucose to tissue

409-: Which of the following is not seen in thyrotoxicosis

1: Palpitation

2: Anxiety

3: Weight loss

4: Menorrhagia

410-: True about cushing's syndrome is -

1: Adrenomedullary hyperplasia in association wift MEN syndrome is common cause

2: Bronchial &Mediastinal carcinoid causes wishing syndrome

3: It is diagnosed by hypokalemia in association wifo increased adrenal secretion

4: It is often fatal due to its coronary and cerebrovascular accidents

411-: All of the following are true about Hashimoto's thyroiditis, except

1: Follicular destruction

2: Increase in lymphocytes

3: Oncocytic metaplasia

4: Orphan Annie eye nuclei

412-: First line drug used for painful diabetic neuropathy is ?

1: Carbamazepine

2: Duloxetine

3: Venlafaxine

4: EMLA

413-: Regarding furosemide true statement is

1: Acute pulmonary edema is an indication

2: Acts on PCT

3: Mild diuresis

4: Given only by parenteral route

414-: Somatostatin is produced by:

1: A cell

2: B cell

3: D cell

4: F cell

415-: True about Hashimoto's thyroiditis is all except

1: Patient can be hyperthyroid or even hypothyroid

2: Autoimmune disease

3: Commoner in males

4: Antithyroglobulin antibodies are characteristics

416-: For the following causes of sexual dysfunction, select the most likely clinical feature.Can be caused by high prolactin level.

1: loss of sexual desire

2: failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)

3: absence of emission

4: absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function

417-: Treatment of lithium Induced diabetes Insipidus -

1: Vasopressin

2: Mineralocoicoid antagonist

3: Amiloride

4: Loop diuretic

418-: GNAS mutation is associated with malignancy of

1: Lactotrophs

2: Somatotrophs

3: Thyrotrophs

4: Coicotrophs

419-: Brown tumour is seen in-

1: Increased ptfcathyroid hormone

2: Increased thyroxine

3: Increase thyroid

4: Increased calcitonin

420-: Bisphosphonates act by

1: Increasing the osteoid formation

2: Increasing the mineralization of osteoid

3: Decreasing the osteoclast mediated resorption of bone

4: Decreasing the parathyroid hormone secretion

421-: Mode of contraception that should be avoided in epilepsy is

1: Oral contraceptive pills

2: Condoms

3: Intrauterine contraceptive devises

4: Post-coital pills

422-: All of the following hormones have receptors on the plasma membrane of target tissues except

1: Thyrotropin

2: Glucagon

3: Estradiol

4: Insulin

423-: Brown tumor is seen in

1: Hypehyroidism

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Hyperparathyroidism

4: Hypoparathyroidism

424-: Impaired oral GTT indicated by-

1: Fasting plasma sugar > 126 mg\/dl

2: Random blood sugar > 200 mg\/dl

3: Fasting blood sugar < 90 mg\/dl

4: Fasting blood sugar <126 mg\/dl and two hours after glucose load 140-199 mg\/dL

425-: A patient of Mediterranean ancestry was given primaquine to protect against malaria when going on an overseas trip. The patient rapidly developed a hemolytic anemia due to a mostly silent mutation in which one of the following pathways or enzymes?

1: Malic enzyme

2: Glycolysis

3: Hexose monophosphate shunt

4: Gluconeogenesis

426-: In spider nevi, dilatation of blood vessels is due to

1: Testosterone

2: Estrogen

3: Hepatotoxins

4: FSH

427-: Retardation of skeletal maturity can be caused by all except-

1: Chronic renal failure

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Protein energy malnutrition (PEM)

4: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

428-: The feature that differentiate a follicular carcinoma from a follicular adenoma of thyroid is

1: Nuclear pleomorphism

2: Huhle cell change

3: Capsular invasion

4: Absence of colloid

429-: Testosterone is secreted by

1: Gonadotropic cells

2: Leydig's cells

3: Acidophilic cells

4: Seoli cells

430-: Vasopressin antagonist acts on

1: Proximal convoluted tubule

2: Distal convoluted tubule

3: Coical collecting tubule

4: Medullary collecting duct

431-: Whipple's triad is seen in

1: Gastrinoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Vipomas

4: Somatostatinoma

432-: Delayed puberty is when primary amenorrhea is seen without development of secondary sexual characters beyond the age of?

1: 12 years

2: 14 years

3: 16 years

4: 18 years

433-: For the following explanations for hirsutism, select the most likely cause.Can be associated with anovulation, obesity, and amenorrhea.

1: drugs

2: adrenal tumor

3: polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD)

4: idiopathic hirsutism

434-: Diagnostic criteria for diabetes include all Except

1: A fasting plasma glucose >= 126 mg/dL

2: A random plasma glucose >= 200 mg/dL (in a patient with classic hyperglycemic signs)

3: 2-hour plasma glucose >= 200 mg/dL during an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) with a loading dose of 75 gm

4: A glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) level >= 5.5%

435-: Which of the following is NOT essential for normal biosynthesis of thyroid hormone?

1: Iodine

2: Ferritin

3: Thyroglobulin

4: TSH

436-: Exenatide is drug prescribed for which disease:

1: Osteoporosis

2: Diabetes

3: Hyperthyroidism

4: Infertility

437-: Steroids cause

1: Increase TSH

2: Increased FSH

3: Prevent de-iodination

4: All of the above

438-: Gs alpha mutation is associated with all Except

1: Mc-cune Albright syndrome

2: Pitutary adenomas

3: Pseudohypoparathyroidism

4: Papillary carcinoma thyroid

439-: A 42-year-old woman presents to the clinic complaining of dry skin, fatigue, and weight gain over the past 3 months. She is not on any medications and there is no significant medical history.On physical examination, her blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg, pulse 52/min, and heart and lungs are normal. Her skin feels rough and dry, but the rest of the examination is normal. Her biochemistry is normal but the thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) level is 39 mU/L (0.5-5 mU/L). Which of the following is the most likely cause for her elevated TSH?

1: trauma

2: radioactive iodine ingestion

3: autoimmune hypothyroidism

4: parathyroid surgery

440-: Most common tumor of head which undergoes calcification is

1: Ependymoma

2: Medulloblastoma

3: Oligodendroglioma

4: Glioblastoma muliformae

441-: Radiofrequency ablation is done for:

1: Ventricular tachycardia

2: PSVT

3: WPW

4: Atrial tachychardia

442-: Orally active hormone is

1: TSH

2: Thyroxine

3: GH

4: Prolactin

443-: Thyroid peroxidase is not involved in

1: Oxidizes iodide to atomic iodine

2: Frequent epitope of autoantibodiesent epitope

3: Secretion of thyroglobulin into the colloid

4: Liberates iodine for addition on to thyrosine resideues on thyroglobulin

444-: Huhle cell carcinoma is a variant of

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Follicular carcinoma

3: Lymphoma

4: Anaplastic carcinoma

445-: MODY 1 is caused by mutations in

1: HNF-4 alpha

2: HNF-1 alpha

3: HNF-1 beta

4: Glucokinase

446-: Feature of metabolic syndrome is-

1: Hypoinsulinemia

2: High HDL cholesterol

3: Hyperinsulinemia

4: Type 1 diabets mellitus

447-: One of the following diuretic does not require its presence in the tubular lumen for its pharmacological effects

1: Thiazide diuretics

2: Loop diuretics

3: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

4: Aldosterone antagonists

448-: Oral contraceptives are not given with:

1: Streptomycin

2: Gresiofulvin

3: Pyraziniamide

4: Ethambutol

449-: Elevated levels of somatostatin is a pathologic condition associated with which of the blood hormone levels.

1: High prolactin (PRL)

2: High TSH

3: High cortisol

4: Low growth hormone (GH)

450-: Swiss cheese pattern of the endometrium is seen in

1: Carcinoma endometirum

2: Metropathia hemorrhagica

3: Hydatiform mole

4: Halban disease

451-: Which of the following does not dependent on insulin GLUT4 for glucose uptake?

1: Brain

2: Skeletal muscles

3: Cardiac muscle

4: Adipose tissue

452-: Which inhibits adenyl cyclase enzyme?

1: Somatostatin

2: Calcitonin

3: Epinephrine

4: Thyroxine

453-: All are symptoms of hyperglycaemia in a diabetic patient except

1: Polyuria

2: Weight gain

3: Fatigue

4: Recurrent skin infections

454-: The physical half life of radioactive iodine 131 is

1: 8 hours

2: 8 days

3: 16 days

4: 60 days

455-: Drugs that can induce diabetes mellitus include all except

1: Beta blockers

2: Protease inhibitors

3: Anti psychotics

4: Thiazide diuretics

456-: All of the following are recognized effects of combined oral contraceptives except

1: Breakthrough bleeding

2: Decreased risk of endometrial cancer

3: Increased risk of ischemic stroke

4: Increased risk of colon cancer

457-: In which of the following is medullary thyroid cancer is the most aggressive form

1: MEN type I

2: MEN type II a

3: MEN type II b

4: Sporadic cases

458-: True about tamoxifen is-

1: Selective estrogen receptor downregulator

2: Selective estrogen receptor modulator

3: Selective tissue estrogen activator regulator

4: Estrogen antagonist

459-: In hyperparathyroidism all seen except-

1: Osteopetrosis

2: Osteoporosis

3: Cysts

4: Brown tumor

460-: Which one of the following statements about Graves' disease is FALSE?

1: Results in hyperthyroidism

2: Autoimmune disorder

3: Common in Male

4: Referred as Toxic diffuse goitre

461-: Which of the following is associated with secondary hyperparathyroidism -

1: Parathyroid adenoma

2: Marked hypercalcemia

3: Chronic renal failure

4: Parathyroidectomy relieves the symptoms

462-: Drug of choice as antidiabetic in obese patient:

1: Glipizide

2: Insulin

3: Tolbutamide

4: Metformin

463-: NOT a feature of primary hyperaldosteronism is-

1: Pedal edema

2: Diastolic hypeension

3: Polyuria

4: Hypokalemia

464-: Mineralocoicoid receptors are found in all of the following except

1: Hippocampus

2: Kidney

3: Colon

4: Liver

465-: Insulin resistance is seen in all, Except:

1: Werner's syndrome

2: Addison's disease

3: Ataxia telengiectasia

4: Lipodystrophy

466-: Stimulates the production of IGF.

1: LH

2: PRL

3: TSH

4: GH

467-: Ejection of milk is caused by

1: Oxytocin

2: ADH

3: Progesterone

4: Thyroxine

468-: Central precocious puberty in a girl is defined as breast development before the age of?

1: 6 years

2: 8 years

3: 12 years

4: 10 years

469-: Which of the following topical steroids is the most potent?

1: Halobetasol propionate

2: Fluticasone

3: Hydrocortisone

4: Triamcinolone acetonide

470-: All are clinical features of pheochromocytoma, except-

1: Increased hematocrit

2: Ohostatic hypotension

3: Low Coisol level

4: Impaired glucose tolerance

471-: Which of the following is a GLP-1 agonist?

1: Pramlintide

2: Exenatide

3: Sitagliptin

4: None of the above

472-: Which of the following is not seen after removal of testis in an adult?

1: Loss of libido

2: Impotence

3: Muscle weakness

4: Decrease FSH

473-: Which one of the following is HLA-associated diabetes mellitus?

1: Type I diabetes mellitus

2: Type II diabetes mellitus

3: Stress related diabetes mellitus

4: Gestational diabetes mellitus

474-: The most common manifestation of osteoporosis is -

1: Compression fracture of the spine

2: Asymptomatic, detected incidentally by low serum calcium

3: Bowing of legs

4: Loss of weight

475-: Which of the following is considered as a marker for epididymal function?

1: Fructose

2: Testosterone

3: Acid phosphatase

4: Carnitine

476-: Estrogen action on carbohydrate metabolism

1: Increases uptake of glucose through increase in insulin sensitivity

2: Glycolysis increases

3: Increasing central adipose deposition

4: Worsening of NIDDM

477-: A 4 week old female child with normal genitalia presents to the emergency depament with severe dehydration, hyperkalemia and hyponatremia. The measurement blood levels of which of the following will be helpful?

1: 17 hydroxy progresterone

2: Rennin

3: Coisol

4: Aldosterone

478-: Which hormone is under inhibitory control?

1: GH

2: Prolactin

3: FSH

4: LH

479-: The composition of Lugol&;s iodine

1: 10% KI with 5% Iodine

2: 5% KI and 15% Iodine

3: 5% Iodine with 20% KI

4: 10% Iodine and 20% KI

480-: All of the following are features of MEN IIa, except -

1: Pituitary tumor

2: Pheochromocytoma

3: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

4: Parathyroid hyperplasia

481-: A patient following head injury was admitted in Intensive care ward with signs of raised intracranial pressure. He was put on ventilator and staed on Intravenous fluids and diuretics. Twenty four hours later his urine output was 3.5 liters, serum sodium 156 mEq/1 and serum osmolality of 316 mOsm/kg. The most likely diagnosis based on these parameters is-

1: High output due to diuretics

2: Diabetes insipidus

3: Too much infusion of normal saline

4: Cerebral salt retaining syndrome

482-: All are used in painful diabetic neuropathy, except-

1: Phenytoin

2: Local use of capsicum

3: Dextroamphetamine

4: Amitriptyline

483-: Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia is due to deficiency of:

1: 21 beta hydroxylase

2: 17 alpha hydroxylase

3: 5 alpha reductase

4: 17 beta reductase

484-: A 50-year old male presents with severe refractory hypeension, weakness, muscle cramps and hypokalemia, the most likely diagnosis is -

1: Hypoaldosteronism

2: Hyperaldosteronism

3: Cushing's syndrome

4: Pheochromocytoma

485-: Plasma half life of carbimazole is:

1: 4 hours

2: 8 hours

3: 16 hours

4: 24 hours

486-: Increased calcium levels lead to

1: Increased 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol

2: Increased 24,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol

3: Decreased calcitonin

4: Increased parathormone

487-: Osteitis fibrosa cystica is seen in

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Hypoparathyroidism

3: Hypothroidism

4: Hypehyroidism

488-: Systemic steroids can cause all of the following except

1: Hypeension

2: Glaucoma

3: Cataract

4: Osteoporosis

489-: MEN 2B includes all except

1: MTC

2: Pheochromocytoma

3: Mucosal neuroma

4: Primary hyperparathyroidism

490-: Estimation of S. Ca2+ should be done only after-

1: Urine calcium

2: Total plasma protein

3: S. Phosphate

4: S.K+

491-: In a male newborn the adrenogenital syndrome (congenital hyperplasia of the adrenal glands) is most often associated with

1: Normal appearing genitalia

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Pseudohermaphroditism

4: Persistent paramesonephros (Mullerian ducts)

492-: True about pioglitazone are all except:

1: Metabolized in the liver by CYP3A4

2: Selective agonist for the nuclear peroxisome profilerator activated receptor gamma

3: It causes transcription of gene for carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the absence of insulin

4: It should be avoided in a patient with cardio-vascular disease

493-: A 27-year-old woman presents with weight loss, fatigue, and weakness. She also experiences nausea and vomiting but no dysphagia. Her physical examination is normal except for increased generalized skin pigmentation. Her serum sodium is low and potassium is high. Which of the following features is also most likely to be present? (See Figure below.)

1: the skin is shiny and pale

2: a diabetic glucose tolerance is characteristic

3: water diuresis is impaired

4: the urinary steroids are high

494-: G-proteins act as:

1: Hormone carriers

2: Hormone receptors

3: Second messengers

4: Signal transducers

495-: Lalloo, 50 years old, a chronic smoker, presents with history of hemoptysis. He was having truncal obesity and hypeension. He had an elevated ACTH level which was not suppressive with high dose dexamethasone. What would be the most probable diagnosis

1: Bilateral adrenal hyperplasia

2: Adrenal adenoma

3: Pituitary tumour

4: Ectopic| ACTH producing lung cancer

496-: After bilateral vasectomy which of the following substance deficiency is seen?

1: Fructose

2: Prostaglandin

3: Fibrinolysin

4: None

497-: Glucose is transpoed in muscle cells by

1: GLUT 1

2: GLUT 2

3: GLUT 3

4: GLUT 4

498-: Which of the following causes of hypercalcemia is not associated with high bone turnover?

1: Hyperthyroidism

2: Vitamin A intoxication

3: Vitamin D intoxication

4: Thiazides

499-: A patient develops hypoglycemia. He was on insulin and acarbose. For treatment of above what is to be given?

1: Glucose

2: Maltose

3: Sucrose

4: Starch

500-: For differentiating between Insulinoma and Sulfonylurea related hypoglycemia, the test which is useful is ?

1: Antibody to Insulin

2: Plasma C-peptide level

3: Plasma Insulin level

4: Insulin: Glucose ratio

501-: Drug therapy of Paget's disease (Osteitis Deformans) include all except-

1: Alendronate

2: Etidronate

3: Calcitonin

4: Plicamycin

502-: A 35 year old female presents to the OPD with headaches and high blood pressure. On investigations, increased aldosterone levels with low renin levels are seen and a diagnosis of Conn's syndrome is made. Excess secretion of aldosterone can cause all except

1: Slight increase in ECF volume

2: Increase in plasma Na+ > 7 meq/L

3: Hypeension

4: Hypokalemia

503-: All are features of cushing syndrome EXCEPT

1: Violaceous striae

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Thin skin

4: Hypertension

504-: Most commonly associated with Conn&;s syndrome

1: Coical carcinoma

2: Pheochromocytoma

3: Coical adenoma

4: Bilateral micronodular adrenal hyperplasia

505-: The occurrence of hypehyroidism following administration of supplemental iodine to subjects with endemic iodine deficiency goiter is known as-

1: Jod-Basedow effect

2: Wolff-Chaikoff effect

3: Thyrotoxicosis factitia

4: De Quervain's thyroiditis

506-: The first hormone secretion that is affected in a pituitary lesion is-

1: FSH,LH

2: ACTH

3: TSH

4: GH

507-: A five year old boy presents with precocious pubey and a Blood pressure of 130/80 mm Hg. Estimation of which of the following will help in diagnosis

1: 17 hydroxy - progesterone

2: Coisol

3: Aldosterone

4: 11 deoxycoisol

508-: Glucocoicoids act in inflammation mainly by

1: (downward arrow) Lipocoin

2: increasing IL-2

3: (upword arrow) Lipocoin

4: increasing CRP

509-: Most common cause of Conn's syndrome is -

1: Adrenal hyperplasia

2: Adrenal carcinoma

3: Adrenal adenoma

4: Pituitary ACTH hypersecretion

510-: The antimullerian hormone is secreted by

1: Granulosa cells

2: Seoli cells

3: Leydig cells

4: None

511-: What is the most likely underlying diagnosis?

1: Cirrhosis

2: Chronic renal failure

3: Hypothyroidism

4: Myeloma

512-: Investigation useful for detecting extra adrenal phecochromocytoma-

1: USG

2: CCT

3: T2-weighted MRI with gadolinium contrast

4: MIBG

513-: Immune rejection in fetus is prevented by

1: HCG

2: HPL

3: Oestrogen

4: Progesterone

514-: Insulin receptors are

1: Tyrosine Kinase receptors

2: Phosphodiesterase

3: Calcium calmodulin

4: Lipoprotein

515-: All are true regarding idiopathic edema of women except -

1: It is due in estrogen mediated sodium retention

2: It is not related to menstrual cycles

3: There is increased water retention in upright position

4: ACE inhibitors can be useful in some cases

516-: A pregnant female is taking carbimazole. Which of the following is not seen in the neonate ?

1: Choanal atresia

2: Scalp defects

3: Cleft lip/palate

4: Fetal goiter

517-: The differentiating feature b/w Ectopic ACTH secretion and Cushing syndrome is -

1: Hypokalemic alkalosis

2: Clinical features of cushing syndrome

3: Hyperpigmentation

4: Hypeension

518-: Greatest stimulator for ADH secretion

1: Hyperosmolarity

2: Hyponatremia

3: Hypotension

4: Hypovolemia

519-: Which of the following is serious adverse effects seen with Zoledronate

1: Acute renal failure

2: Ventricular fibrillation

3: Peptic ulcer

4: Anterior uveitis

520-: Addison's disease is characterized by following except-

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypotension

3: Hyponatremia

4: Hvnncalcemia

521-: Menopausal hot flushes coincide with

1: FSH secretion

2: Decrase in estrogen

3: LH surge

4: Increase in progesterone

522-: Commonest cause of hypothyroidism is

1: Defective synthesis of thyroxine

2: Defect of iodide transport

3: Defect of the thyroglobulin synthesis

4: Thyroid dysgenesis

523-: A 54-year-old man comes to the emergency room complaining of severe pain in his right toe. The pain is interfering with his ability to walk and he reports no prior trauma to the toe. He has had multiple less severe episodes in the past, which he always treats with pain medications.On physical examination, the toe is red, inflamed, and exquisitely sensitive to movement. An x-ray of the toe is normal and needle aspiration of the joint confirms uric acid crystals. He is treated with oral indomethacin (NSAID) for 7 days, and 1 month later he remains symptom free. Allopurinol is recommended for prevention of this condition. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of action of allopurinol?

1: inhibition of xanthine oxidase

2: solubilization of uric acid

3: reactivity with hypoxanthine

4: anti-inflammatory effect on joint tissue

524-: How many pas are there in insulin receptor ?

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

525-: All of the following antidiabetic drugs act by enhancing insulin resistance except

1: Exenatide

2: Sitagliptan

3: Rosiglitazone

4: Repaglinide

526-: A 30 year old male with NIDDM has a blood pressure of 150/90. His urine examination reveals persistent albuminuria in traces. The most appropriated line of treatment would be -

1: Non treatment

2: Regular examination of urine and monitoring of blood sugar

3: Administering lisinopril and restriction of sodium

4: Restriction of sodium only

527-: A 56-year-old man presents with a change in skin color, fatigue, and abdominal pain. He has also noticed increased urine output and thirst. On examination, his skin appears bronze in color, his liver span is 16 cm, and there is loss of body hair, and testicular atrophy.

His ferritin is 600 ng/mL (15-200 ng/mL), aspartate amino transferase (AST) 130 U/L (8-20 U/L), alanine amino transferase (ALT) 150 U/L (8-20 U/L), and total bilirubin 0.5mg/dL (0.1-1 mg/dL). Coagulation tests and albumin level are normal but the random glucose is elevated at 250 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: diabetes mellitus (DM)

2: amyloidosis

3: Wilson's disease

4: hemochromatosis

528-: Features of tumor lysis syndrome are-

1: Hypocalcemia

2: Hyperphosphatemia

3: Alkalosis

4: Hypokalemia

529-: Wof are anti diabetic agents that acts by increasing insulin sensitivity, and so should be euglycemics

1: Phenformin

2: Pioglitazone

3: Sitagliptin

4: Liraglutide

530-: Temperature above which normal hormonal actions fails

1: 45degC

2: 35degC

3: 30degC

4: 25degC

531-: A five-year-old boy has precocious puberty along with BP 130/80 mm Hg. Estimation of which of the following will help in diagnosis?

1: 17-Hydroxyprogesterone

2: 11-Deoxycortisol

3: Aldosterone

4: DOCA

532-: Insulinoma is the most common functioning tumor of-

1: Pancreas

2: Liver

3: Gallbladder

4: Thyroid

533-: Which one of the following oral hypoglycemic agents is not an insulin secretogogue ?

1: Gliclazide

2: Glimiperide

3: Repaglinide

4: Rosiglitazone

534-: A 50-year-old woman is 5 ft 7 in tall and weighs 185 lb. There is a family history of diabetes mellitus. Fasting blood glucose (FBG) is 160 mg/dL and 155 mg/dL on two occasions. HgA1c is 7.9%. You educate the patient on medical nutrition therapy. She returns for reevaluation in 8 weeks. She states she has followed diet and exercise recommendations, but her FBG remains between 140 and 150 and HgA1C is 7.7%. She is asymptomatic, and physical examination shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?

1: A thiazolidinedione such as pioglitazone

2: A dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitor such as sitagliptin.

3: Insulin glargine at bedtime

4: Metformin

535-: WHO recommended dose of misoprostol I'm the treatment of post paum hemorrhage

1: 400 mcg oral

2: 600 mcg sublingual

3: 800 mcg sublingual

4: 1000 mcg oral

536-: Role of growth hormone in spermatogenesis

1: Late division of spermatocytes

2: Early division of spermatogonia

3: Formation of acrosome

4: Stimulation of Seoli and Leydig cells

537-: A 72-year-old man is prescribed hydrochlorothiazide for hypertension. Which of the following is the most likely symptomatic side effect?

1: increased serum potassium

2: metabolic acidosis

3: sexual impotence

4: respiratory alkalosis

538-: Insulin causes:

1: Na+ entry into cells

2: K+ exit from cells

3: Na+ exit/K+ entry

4: K+ entry into cells

539-: What is the most likely diagnosis in a full-term neonate with electrolyte abnormalities and this exam finding?

1: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

2: Hypospadias with cryptorchidism

3: Preterm ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome

4: Turner syndrome

540-: Action of progesterone is

1: Increased sensitivity of uterus to oxytocin

2: Inhibits LH secretion

3: Decreases basal body temperature

4: Causes proliferative changes in uterus

541-: New born 7 days old with vomiting and dehydration clinical examination was normal except for hyperpigmentation of nipple. Electrolytes Na: 120 meq. K: 9 meq. mostlikelydiagnosis -

1: Primary hypothyroidism

2: Cong, adrenal hyperplasia

3: Panhypopituitarism

4: Pyloric stenosis

542-: The principal steroid secreted by testes is

1: Testosterone

2: Dihydrotestosterone

3: Androstenedione

4: Dehydroepiandrosteione

543-: Side effect of clomiphene citrate is:(1995)

1: Alopecia

2: Hotflushes

3: Hyperstimulation syndrome

4: All

544-: Which drug is not used in SIADH -

1: Fludrocoisone

2: Demeclocycline

3: Desmopressin

4: Hypeonic saline

545-: Enzymes not impoant in testosterone biosynthesis

1: 5-aplha reductase

2: Delta 5-4 isomerase

3: 18 hydroxylase

4: Alpha hydroxylase

546-: A lab technician notes that prolactin levels in a patients, blood sample is high. This could be due to all except

1: Sleep

2: Pregnancy

3: Stress

4: L-dopa

547-: The level of which one of the following hormones is likely to increase after hypothalamic ablation ?

1: Growth hormone

2: Prolactin

3: FSH

4: ACTH

548-: Hypertension and heart disease.

1: Elevated blood levels of aldosterone and renin resulting from an atherosclerotic plaque in a renal artery.

2: Hyperprolactinemia due to a pituitary tumor.

3: Acromegaly due to a GH-producing tumor that developed in adulthood.

4: Cushing syndrome due to an adrenal tumor.

549-: All of the following conditions are known to cause diabetes insipidus except -

1: Multiple sclerosis

2: Head injury

3: Histiocytosis

4: Viral encephalitis

550-: According to ADA guidelines, the diagnosis of diabetes is made when the fasting blood glucose is more than -

1: 126 mg/dl

2: 100 mg/dl

3: 140 mg/dl

4: 200mg/dl

551-: All are associated with MEN-2 except -

1: Pheochromocytoma

2: Islet cell hyperplasia

3: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

4: Parathyroid adenoma

552-: A 38-year-old woman presents to the clinic with new symptoms of palpitations, weight loss, and heat intolerance. On physical examination, she has a mild tremor of her outstretched hands, an enlarged thyroid, and resting tachycardia (heart rate 110/min). Biochemical tests confirm the diagnosis and she is started on methimazole. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of this drug?

1: inhibition of iodine uptake

2: inhibition of thyroidal organic binding and coupling reactions

3: lowering serum calcium

4: adrenal suppression

553-: Which one of the following clinical features is NOT senn in pheochromocytoma?

1: Hypeension

2: Episodic palpitations

3: Weight loss

4: Diarrhea

554-: Addison disease is commonly associated with:

1: Autoimmune adrenalitis

2: Adrenocortical carcinoma

3: Hypernephroma

4: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

555-: Ovary produces all except

1: Gonadotropin

2: Testosterone

3: Estrogen

4: Inhibin B

556-: Which of the following is/ are a side effect/s of Dapaglifozin?

1: Increased weight loss

2: Polyuria

3: Increased incidence of urinary tract infections

4: All the above

557-: JAK-STAT transducer mechanism is seen i

1: Somatostatin

2: Growth hormone

3: Insulin

4: Adenosine

558-: BMR depends on

1: Body weight

2: Surface area

3: Amount of adipose tissue

4: Amount of lean body mass

559-: Which one of the following drugs is used for fetal therapy of congenital adrenal hyperplasia ?

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Prednisolone

3: Fludrocoisone

4: Dexamethasone

560-: Male pseudo hermaphroditism:

1: XX genotype, male external genitalia

2: XY genotype, female external genitalia

3: Testis and ovary both present

4: Male external genitalia and ovary present

561-: Whenever availability of oxygen to tissues decreases immediately

1: Vasodilation and increase in blood supply to tissue takes place

2: Vasoconstriction and decreases in blood supply to tissue takes place

3: Venoconstriction and increase in tissue perfusion pressure occurs

4: Venodilation and decrease in tissue perfusion pressure occur

562-: The triad of diabetes, gallstones and steatorrhea is associated with -

1: Gastrinoma

2: Somatostatinoma

3: VlPoma

4: Glucagonoma

563-: All are examples of negative feedback except

1: Coagulation of the blood

2: Regulation of blood pressure

3: Regulation of blood CO2 level

4: Regulation of pituitary hormones

564-: Testosterone is produced in Leydig cells in fetus due to

1: FSH

2: ssHCG

3: Coisol

4: Estrogen

565-: Weight gain in seen in all, except -

1: Phaeochromocytoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Myxoedema

4: Cushing's disease

566-: A Young women with secondary amenorrhoea and galactorrhoea. MRI shows a tumous of < 10 mm diameter in the pituitary fossa. Treatment is -

1: Hormonal therapy for withdrawal bleeding

2: Radiotherapy

3: Chemotherapy

4: Bromocriptine

567-: Hung up reflex is seen

1: Myxedema

2: Hypehyroidism

3: Hypothyroidism

4: Pheochromocytoma

568-: In post-ovulatory phase thickness of endometrium is because of

1: Progesterone

2: Oestrogen

3: FSH

4: LH

569-: Glucose-dependent release of insulin through

1: Cyclic AMP

2: Carrier's modulators

3: Recipients phosphorylation

4: ATP dependent K+ channel

570-: A 54-year-old obese man was diagnosed with NIDDM 1 year earlier. He was staed on glipizide and metformin. His other medications are propranolol and nifedipine for hypeension, and naproxen, which he began 2 weeks ago for severe osteoahritis. His BP is 154/92. His BUN is 29 mg/dL and a creatinine of 1.8 mg/dL; both had been normal 1 year earlier. Which medications are most likely responsible for the increase in BUN and creatinine?

1: Glipizide

2: Metformin

3: Naproxen

4: Nifedipine

571-: Spermatogenesis takes place in

1: Epididymis

2: Seminiferous tubule

3: Ductus deferens

4: Prostate

572-: Osteoporosis is caused by all except -

1: Methotrexate

2: Glucocoicoids

3: Heparin

4: Estradiol

573-: A common finding in osteomalacia is-

1: Low serum phosphate

2: Normal level of 1,25 di-hydroxy vit D3

3: Low serum calcium

4: Increased hydroxy proline in urine

574-: GnRH analogue used In hormonal treatment of carcinoma of prostate Is

1: Goserelin

2: Nilutamide

3: Cyproterone acetate

4: Finasteride

575-: Iv glucose tolerance is done in -

1: Children

2: Pregnancy

3: Gastrectomy

4: Old age

576-: At same concentration of steroids which of the following is most potent

1: Ointment

2: Cream

3: Lotion

4: Gel

577-: Diuresis produced by alcohol is due to

1: Decreased tubular reabsorption

2: Increased glomerular filtration rate

3: Osmotic diuresis

4: Inhibition of ADH secretion

578-: Hypehermia

1: Temperature > 41.5

2: > 40 with autonomic dysfunctuion

3: >37.5-38.3 degC

4: 36.5-37.5 degC

579-: In type I DM true about-

1: 90%femilyH/O

2: Antibodies aganist b cells

3: Insulin given to RxDKA

4: D.K.A occurence

580-: Tumor lysis syndrome is associated with all ofhe following laboratory feature except -

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hyperuricemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

581-: Which of the following statements about Pseudohypoprathyroidismistrue-

1: Caused by 'Gain of!ftmction' inherited mutation in Gsa subunit

2: Decreased formation of cyclic GMP is observed

3: Decreased formation of Inositol triphosphate is observed

4: Decreased formation of c-AMP is observed

582-: All of the following are contraindications for the use of metformin except -

1: Hypotensive state

2: Alcoholics

3: Renal failure

4: Hypokalemia

583-: Hormone acting by genetic modification is

1: Insulin

2: Thyroxine

3: GH

4: ACTH

584-: Which of the following hormones stimulates gluconeogenesis?

1: Progesterone

2: Glucagon

3: Aldosterone

4: Epinephrine

585-: Safest treatment for hyperthyroidism in pregnant women is

1: Radioactive iodine

2: Methimazole

3: Carbimazole

4: Propylthiouracil

586-: Which of the following act through tyrosine kinase receptor?

1: Insulin

2: Glucagon

3: Growth hormone

4: Follicle stimulating hormone

587-: Somatostatin is produced by

1: Alpha cells

2: Beta cells

3: Delta cells

4: PP cells

588-: Ulcers in Diabetes precipitated by all except

1: Trophic ulcers

2: Neuropathy

3: Microangiopathic changes in blood vessels

4: Macroangiopathy

589-: Which type of thyroid carcinoma is classically associated with calcitonin induced amyloid deposition?

1: Papillary

2: Follicular

3: Anaplastic

4: Medullary

590-: All are ADRs of metformin except

1: Diarrhoea

2: Wt gain

3: Nausea

4: Lactic acidosis

591-: Hyperpigmentation is seen with

1: FSH

2: LH

3: ACTH

4: TSH

592-: Source of progesterone during normal menstrual cycle

1: Corpus luteum

2: Stroma

3: Surface epithelium of ovary

4: Seoli cells

593-: An obese lady aged 45 years, was brought to emergency in a semi comatose condition. The laboratory investigations showed K+ (5.8 mmol/L); Na+ (136 mmol/L); blood pH (7.1), HC03 (12 mmol/L),' ketone bodies (350 mg/dl). The expected level of blood glucose for this lady is:

1: < 45 mg/dl.

2: <120 mg/dl.

3: >180 mg/dl.

4: <75 mg/dl.

594-: Bisphosphonates are used in all EXPECT

1: Paget's disease

2: Vitamin D excess

3: Postmenopausal osteoporosis

4: Hypercalcemia of malignancy

595-: A 64-year-old woman with type 2 diabetes for 10 years now develops increasing fatigue, dyspnea, and pedal edema. On examination, her blood pressure is 165/90 mmHg, pulse 90/min, JVP is 4 cm, heart sounds are normal, lungs are clear, and there is 3+ pedal edema.Her urinalysis is positive for 3 gm/L of protein and no casts or red blood cells. An abdominal ultrasound reveals normal size kidneys and no hydronephrosis. Which of the following renal diseases is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

1: acute glomerulonephritis (GN)

2: obstructive uropathy

3: glomerulosclerosis with mesangial thickening

4: renal infarction

596-: Association of sexual precocity, multiple cystic bone lesions and endocrinopathies are seen in:

1: McCune-Albright's syndrome

2: Granulosa cell tumor

3: Androblastoma

4: Hepatoblastoma

597-: Exercise is also prescribed as an adjuvant treatment for depression. Most probably act by

1: Increasing pulse pressure

2: Improving hemodynamics

3: Raising endorphin levels

4: Inducing good sleep

598-: A 30-year-old man presents with recurrent flushing, diarrhea, and weight loss. His examination is normal. Lab investigations reveal an elevated urinary 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: phenylketonuria

2: alkaptonuria

3: malignant melanoma

4: carcinoid syndrome

599-: In Addison's disease drug to be given is

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Betamethasone

3: Prednisolone

4: DOCA

600-: Decreased Radio iodine uptake is/are seen in -

1: Toxic multinodular goiter

2: Grave's disease

3: Subacute thyroiditis

4: Autonomous nodular goitre

601-: A 65-year-old woman with type 2 diabetes is on hemodialysis for chronic kidney disease. She now presents to the clinic with symptoms of pain in the hands. The symptoms started many months age and are now getting worse. She does not recall any injury to the hands and has not noticed any swelling or redness in the joints.On examination, the joints are normal with no inflammation or tenderness on palpation. There is full range of motion of the fingers and wrists.Lab investigations: calcium (7.2 mg/dL), phosphate (5.5 mg/dL), and PTH level (710 ng/L). (See Figure below) What is the most likely diagnosis?

1: scleroderma

2: gout

3: secondary hyperparathyroidism

4: pseudogout

602-: A 28-year-old lady has put on weight (10 kg over a period of 3 years), and has oligomenorrhea! followed by amenorrhea for 8 months. The blood pressure Is 160/100 mm of Hg. Which of the following Is the most appropriate investigation ?

1: Scrum electrolytes

2: Plasma Coisol

3: Plasma testosterone and ultrasound evaluation of pelvis

4: T3,T4andTSH

603-: A 6-year-old girl presents with precocious puberty, some bony lesions & hyperpigmented skin lesions as shown below. What is the most probable diagnosis?

1: Prader Willi syndrome

2: Laurence Moon syndrome

3: Cushing syndrome

4: McCune-Albright syndrome

604-: Oral contraceptive pill is useful in preventing all the following except

1: Carcinoma breast

2: Carcinoma ovary

3: Pelvic inflammatory disease

4: Anaemia

605-: Which of the following is most reliable feature of malignat transformation of pheochromocytoma?

1: Presence of mitotic figures

2: Capsular invasion

3: Vascular invasion

4: None

606-: Which of the following belongs to steroidal receptor superfamily?

1: Vitami D3

2: Encephalins

3: GH

4: Insulin

607-: All are side effects of steroids except

1: Skin atrophy

2: Telangiectasia

3: Folliculitis

4: Photosentivity

608-: Hypophosphatesia contraindicated treatment is:

1: Vitamin D

2: Calcium chelating agent

3: Enzyme replacement

4: Renal dialysis

609-: Weight gain is seen in all except -

1: Cushings syndrome

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Pheochromocytoma

4: Insulinoma

610-: All are functions of coicosteroids except

1: Promotes breakdown of proteins

2: Decrease the amount of lymphatic cells in the spleen and lymph nodes

3: Inhibits the peripheral utilization of glucose

4: Decreases the catabolism of immunoglobulins

611-: True about tumour lysis syndrome are except A/E-

1: Hyperuricemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

612-: An agent of choice in acute hypercalcemia due to malignancy is

1: Calcitonin

2: Cholecalciferol

3: Teriperatide

4: Zolendronate

613-: High calcium uptake leads to-

1: Milk alkali syndrome

2: Osteopoijosjs

3: Osteopetrosis

4: Cardiomyopathy

614-: Aromatic enzyme complex is involved in the biosynthesis of:

1: Cholesterol

2: Adrenal hormones

3: Vitamin D3

4: Estradiol/estrogens

615-: Which of the following organ is not involved in calcium metabolism?

1: Lung

2: Liver

3: Spleen

4: Skin

616-: Which of the following are Inhalational insulins?

1: Afrezza

2: Exubera

3: Both

4: None

617-: Dyskeratosis

1: Leukoplakia

2: Hyperpigmentation

3: Nail dystrophy

4: Premature keratinisation

618-: A 35 years old man Ramu has fasting and post prandial blood sugar within normal limit but urine sugar is 3 plus (+++). The diagnosis is -

1: Renal Glycosuria

2: Pancreatic insufficiency

3: Alimentary glycosuria

4: High carbohydrate diet taken in the morning

619-: A 33-year-old woman presents to your office because of abnormal hair growth. She has noticed gradually increasing coarse hair on her upper lip, chin, and lower abdomen for the past 3 years. She notices mild facial acne but denies frontal balding or deepening of voice. Her menses are irregular, occurring every 28 to 60 days. She and her husband use condoms for contraception. They have no children. She uses over-the-counter benzoyl peroxide for the acne but otherwise takes no medications or supplements. On examination, her BMI is 29.0 and her waist circumference is 36 in. Her voice is normal; she has mild facial acne. There is mild acanthosis nigricans of the axillae. Pelvic examination is normal without ovarian mass or clitoromegaly. Evaluation of her hirsutism should include which of the following?

1: Glucose tolerance test

2: Serum testosterone and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S) level

3: Overnight dexamethasone suppression test with 8 am cortisol level

4: CT scan of adrenals

620-: Gene involved in medullary carcinoma thyroid is

1: Ret Proto Oncogene

2: Fap gene

3: Rb gene

4: BRCA 1 gene

621-: Hypothayoidism is seen in

1: Hashimotos thyroiditis

2: Graves disease

3: Toxic multinodular goitre

4: Struma ovarii

622-: Hypothalamus controls the hormone secretion of

1: Anterior hypophysis

2: Posterior hypophysis

3: Kidney

4: Pineal gland

623-: TSH acting through

1: Ion channels

2: Nuclear receptors

3: cAMP

4: Cytoplasmic receptors

624-: Long term glycaemic control in DM with

1: Total protein

2: Glycated haemoglobin

3: Total haemoglobin

4: Glucose tolerance test

625-: The final cleavage products of proopiomelanocoin (POMC) are all of the following except

1: MSH

2: Testosterone

3: Lipotropin

4: Endorphin

626-: Best test to detect benign form malignant thyroid is

1: FNAC

2: CT scan

3: Excision

4: MRI

627-: Which of the following not a glycoprotein?

1: FSH

2: LH

3: TSH

4: ADH

628-: In a chronic diabetes mellitus individual which vaccine can you give -

1: Meningococcal and pneumococcal at recommended interval and influenza vaccine annually

2: Meningococcal and tetanus at recommended interval and hepatitis B vaccine annually

3: Tetanus and pneumococcal at recommended interval andinfluenza vaccine annually

4: Meningococcal and pneumococcal at recommended interval and hepatitis vaccine annually

629-: Which of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of inappropriate anti-diuretic hormone secretion -

1: Frusemide

2: Hydrochlorothiazide

3: Spironolactone

4: Demeclocycline

630-: Vitamin D resistant rickets occurs due to all Except

1: alpha 1 hydroxylase deficiency

2: Renal tubular acidosis

3: Fanconi syndrome

4: Drugs

631-: All are causes of Osteoporosis, except-

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Chronic heparin therapy

4: Old age

632-: All of the following development events are dependent on the production of maternal or fetal glucocoicoid, except

1: Induction of thymic involution

2: Production of surfactant by type II alveolar cells

3: Functional thyroid

4: Functional hypothalamic pituitary axis

633-: Human insulin gene receptor found on chromosome

1: 11

2: 15

3: 19

4: 21

634-: FNAC is not diagnostic of which of the following thyroid lesions

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Follicular carcinoma

3: Lymphoma

4: Anaplastic carcinoma

635-: Pulsatile release of GnRH is impoant for?

1: Gonadotrophin stimulation

2: Ovulation induction

3: GnRH feedback inhibiton

4: Gonadotropin downregulation

636-: Which of the following is anabolic hormone:

1: Corticosteroids

2: Glucagon

3: Insulin

4: Somatostatin

637-: Rx of DI-

1: ADH

2: Thiazide

3: Loop diuretics

4: Insulin

638-: All are seen In myxedema coma except -

1: Hypothermia

2: Tachycardia

3: Hypotension

4: Hyponatremia

639-: Androgen binding protein is secreted by

1: Pituitary

2: Liver

3: Seoli cells

4: Leydig cells

640-: Flatbush diabetes is associated with:

1: Type 1 DM

2: Type 2 DM

3: Diabetes insipidus

4: Bronze diabetes

641-: Addison's disease is characterized by all except

1: Hyperglycemia

2: Hypotension

3: Hyperkalemia

4: hyponatremia

642-: Calcitonin levels increased in

1: Hypehyroidism

2: Hyperparathyroidism

3: Hypoparathyroidism

4: Cushing Syndrome

643-: Calcitonin is not given in which disease -

1: Paget's disease

2: Thyrotoxicosis

3: Hyperparathyroidism

4: Hypervitaminosis D

644-: Wof vitamin D preparations would be the most appropriate in a patient with poor renal function

1: Cholecalciferol

2: Calcitriol

3: Ergocalciferol

4: Calcifediol

645-: Levothyroxine is used in:

1: Thyroid storm

2: Cretinism

3: Endemic goiter

4: Grave's disease

646-: In osteomalacia which of the following biochemical feature is true?

1: Elevated serum calcium level

2: Elevated serum phosphate level

3: Elevated serum alkaline phosphatase

4: Elevated 25-hydroxyvitamin D3

647-: Failure of oral contraceptives occur when used with any Of these except.

1: Asprin

2: Tetracycline

3: Phenytoin

4: Rifampicin

648-: Pituitary secretes all hormones except

1: GH

2: Prolactin

3: Oxytocin

4: Thyroxine

649-: Which of the following cause low serum calcium?

1: Vit D deficiency

2: Parathyroid

3: GH

4: Glucocoicoids

650-: With reference to non-ketotic, hyperglycemia, hyperosmolar state (HHS) consider the following statements -

1: It is common in second and third decade of life

2: is typically seen in Type 2 diabetes mellitus

3: Blood sugar is usually above 500 mg/dl

4: seen in DKA

651-: Alkaline phosphatase is found in all organs, except-

1: Bone

2: Hea

3: Placenta

4: Lungs

652-: Drug causing Addison's disease is

1: Ketoconazole

2: Aminoglutethimide

3: Cyclosporine

4: Glucocoicoids

653-: Hirustism may be found in any of these disorders, except-

1: Cushing's syndrome

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

4: Polycystic ovarian syndrome

654-: Low calcium and high phosphate is seen in -

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Hypoparathyroidism

3: Hypehyroidism

4: Hypothyroidism

655-: Which of the following statements about iodine preparations is false?

1: Contraindicated in hypehyroidism

2: Causes iodism

3: Inhibits the release of thyroxine

4: Inhibits the synthesis of iodo thyroxine and iodo thyronine

656-: Which one of the following androgen is not produced by Leydig cells of testis?

1: Testosterone

2: Androstenedione

3: Dihydrotestosterone

4: Dehydroepiandrostenedione

657-: The drugs used in the treatment of idiopathic hypercalcemia except is -

1: Allopurinol

2: Furosemide

3: Acetazolamide

4: Thiazide

658-: This patient had hypercalcemia with a suppressed parathyroid hormone level. What is the diagnosis?

1: Hodgkin's lymphoma

2: Hyperthyroidism

3: Parathyroid carcinoma

4: Small-cell lung cancer

659-: Which of the following insulin is rapidly acting?

1: Insulin lispro

2: Regular insulin

3: Insulin glargine

4: NPH

660-: All of the following are natural estrogens EXCEPT:

1: Estradiol

2: Ethinylestradiol

3: Estriol

4: Estrone

661-: Which of the follow ing is not seen in Non-ketotic hyperosmolar coma?

1: Insidious onset

2: KussmauPs breathing

3: Seen in elderly

4: Seen in type 2 DM

662-: Oxytocin causes all except:

1: Lactogenesis

2: Milk ejection

3: Contraction of uterine muscle

4: Myoepithelial cell contraction

663-: Primary hyperaldosteronlsm does not have -

1: Ankle oedema

2: Polyuria

3: Hypeension

4: Hypokalemia

664-: Constriction of efferent aeriolar produces:

1: Biphasic response on GFR

2: Increased per-tubular oncotic pressure

3: Increased per-tubular absorption

4: All

665-: Which of the following production is noted in Cushing's Syndrome a tumour associated -

1: Decrease production of coisol

2: Increase production of coisol

3: Excessive production of epinephrine

4: Excessive production of vasopressin

666-: The best marker to diagnose thyroid related disorders is-

1: T3

2: T4

3: TSH

4: Thyroglobulin

667-: A 58-year-old man is referred to your office after evaluation in the emergency room for abdominal pain. The patient was diagnosed with gastritis, but a CT scan with contrast performed during the work-up of his pain revealed a 2-cm adrenal mass. The patient has no history of malignancy and denies erectile dysfunction (ED). Physical examination reveals a BP of 122/78 with no gynecomastia or evidence of Cushing syndrome. His serum potassium is normal. What is the next step in determining whether this patient's adrenal mass should be resected?

1: Plasma aldosterone/renin ratio

2: Estradiol level

3: Plasma metanephrines and dexamethasone-suppressed cortisol level

4: Testosterone level

668-: Which of the following drugs halts macrovascular as well as microvascular effects of DM?

1: Acarbose

2: Biguanides

3: Meglitinide

4: Algaliptin

669-: Male gynaecomastia is seen with:

1: Clomiphene

2: Testosterone

3: Spironolactone

4: Tamoxifen

670-: A 29-years-old male taking oral hypoglycemic drug never had ketonuria in his life. His BMI is 20.5. His grandfather had diabetes and his father who is only son of his grandfather too had the disease. Which type of DM this person will be most likely -

1: Pancreatic

2: MODY

3: Type I

4: Type II

671-: Clomiphene acts to induce ovulation by wof mechanisms

1: Diminishing ER-mediated negative feedback at the pituitary

2: Increasing the action of ER a in the ovary

3: Increasing the action of ER a in the hypothalamus

4: Increasing the amount of ER a

672-: Rate limiting enzyme in catecholamine biosynthesis is

1: Tyrosine hydroxylase

2: Dopa Decarboxylase

3: Dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH)

4: Phenylethanolamine-N-Methyltransferase (PNMT)

673-: Hormone replacement therapy is contraindicated in-

1: Atherosclerosis

2: Thromboembolism

3: Osteoporosis

4: Gall stones

674-: Which of the following is not a feature of hypercalcemia?

1: Diarrhea

2: Polyuria

3: Depression

4: Vomiting

675-: Ovulation of ovary is influenced by

1: LH

2: FSH

3: LH+FSH

4: GnRH

676-: A young male patient presents with LDL 600 mg/dl, triglycerides 160 mg/dl. What would be the most likely finding on physical examination?

1: Tendon xanthoma

2: Lipemia retinalis

3: Eruptive tuberous xanthomas

4: Xanthelesma

677-: Phaeochromocytoma arises from -

1: Adrenal gland

2: Mediastinum

3: Chest wall

4: Neck

678-: Inapproprite ADH secretion is characterised by the following except -

1: Hypo-osmolar urine

2: Water intoxication

3: Expanded fluid volume

4: Hypomagnesemia

679-: Longest acting glucocorticoids is -

1: Prednisone

2: Prednisolone

3: Cortisone

4: Dexamethasone

680-: Which of the tumours are unique to pregnancy

1: Luteoma

2: Serous cystadenoma

3: Mucinous cystadenoma

4: Teratoma

681-: Sperm acquires motility in

1: Seminal vesicle

2: Testes

3: Epididymis

4: Ejaculatory duct

682-: Which is not an insulin analogue?

1: Insulin glargine

2: Insulin lispro

3: Actrapid

4: Insulin aspart

683-: Most common cause of delayed pubey in males is

1: Kallaman syndrome

2: Klienfelter syndrome

3: Constitutional

4: Prader-willi syndrome

684-: A vasopressin analogue does not produce therapeutic effect through vasopressin V-2 receptor in which of the following -

1: Central diabetes insipidus

2: Bleeding esophageal varices

3: Type 1 van Willebrand's disease

4: Primary nocturnal enuresis

685-: In the adrenal gland, androgens are produced by the cells in the-

1: Zonaglomerulosa

2: Zonareticularis

3: Zonafasciculata

4: Medulla

686-: C terminal end of androgen receptor is concerned with

1: Ligand binding

2: Increasing biological half life

3: Increasing the affinity of receptor to DNA

4: Increasing the level of transcription

687-: Increased blood levels of cholesterol that are seen in hypothyroidism are most likely due to

1: Decreased calorigenesis

2: Decreased production of LDL receptor in liver and the thus decreased clearance by liver

3: Decreased production of LDL receptor in the adipose tissue and increases release of cholesterol from adipose tissues

4: Increased breakdown of lipoproteins releasing releasing cholesterol in circulation

688-: Norplant contains how many capsules of levonorgestrel:

1: 4

2: 6

3: 8

4: 10

689-: A patient Shweta with raised serum alkaline phosphatase and raised parathormone level along with low calcium and low phosphate level is likely to have-

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Paget's disease

3: Osteoporosis

4: Vitamin D deficiency

690-: A female presents with anorexia, weight loss, hyperpigmentation, bowel changes, and light headedness on standing. The cosyntropin stimulation test shows random serum coisol of 11 mcg/dL (normal is greater than or equal to 20 mcg/dL). Serum coisol 1 hour after 0.25 mg cosyntropin N is 14 mcg/dL. (The rise in coisol is expected to be > 7 mcg/dL). Aldosterone level is 10 ng/dL. Which of the following is an appropriate treatment for this patient?

1: Hydrocoisone 15 mg daily for life

2: Prednisone 5 mg daily for life

3: Hydrocoisone 15 mg and fludrocoisone 0.1 mg daily for life

4: Prednisone 60 mg daily tapering to 10 mg a day and fludrocoisone 0.1 daily mg for life

691-: Which of the following is not steroid?

1: Estrogen

2: Cholic acid

3: Leukotrians

4: Vitamin D

692-: Tertiary hyperparathyroidism is -

1: Autonomous state due to monoclonal outgrowth of previously hyperplastic parathyroid glands

2: Increased sensitivity to serum calcium

3: Seen in patients with parathyroid adenoma

4: Dependent of hypothalamic stimulus

693-: Hypoglycemic unawareness that occurs in diabetic patients when transfered from oral hypoglycemics to insulin, is due to-

1: Autonomic neuropathy

2: Insulin resistance

3: Lipodystrophy

4: Somogi phenomenon

694-: Normal sperm count is

1: 20-40 million/ml

2: 40-60 million/ml

3: 60-80 million/ml

4: 15 million/ml

695-: Hypomagnesemia is seen in all Except

1: Gitelman syndrome

2: Hungry bone disease

3: Paget disease

4: Prolonged thiazide therapy

696-: Mechanism of action of Calcitriol is:

1: Decreased calcium resorption calcium from bone

2: Increase calcium absorption from intestine

3: Decreased calcium absorption from kidney

4: Decrease calcium absorption from intestine

697-: Anterior pituitary secrets all except

1: Growth hormone

2: FSH

3: Oxytocin

4: Prolactin

698-: RxofDI-

1: ADH

2: Thiazide

3: Loop diureticsd

4: Insulin

699-: False about thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is:

1: secretion is pulsatile In nature

2: normal plasma level is 0.2-0.5 micro IU/ml

3: secretion is entirely under control of hypothalamus

4: increases synthesis and release of thyroid hormones

700-: Which of the following antifungal drug can be used in the treatment of cushing syndrome?

1: Ketoconazole

2: Fluconazole

3: Itraconazole

4: Miconazole

701-: Increased temperature after ovulation is due to

1: Estrogen

2: Progesteron

3: FSH

4: LH

702-: What will happen if insulin alone is given rapidly in diabetic Ketoacidosis?

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hypernatremia

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hypocalcemia

703-: ADH is secreted by

1: Hypothalamus

2: Posterior pituitary

3: Anterior pituitary

4: Pineal gland

704-: Which of the following drugs is not used in the management of PCOD

1: Clomiphene

2: Tamoxifen

3: Oral contraceptives

4: Metformin

705-: Basal Metabolic Rate depends most closely on

1: Lean body mass

2: Body mass index

3: Obsesity

4: Body surface area

706-: Most commonly used insulin for emergencies of diabetes like diabetes ketoacidosis

1: Lispro

2: Regular

3: Aspa

4: Glargine

707-: Autonomic Polyglandular syndrome 2 is associated with Adrenocoical insufficiency and-

1: PGAl

2: Hashimata's thyroiditis

3: Islet cell adenoma

4: Type 1 diabetes

708-: Features of Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome include:

1: Hypogonadism

2: Obesity

3: Polydactyly

4: All of the above

709-: All of these hormones use cAMP as second messenger except

1: Coicotropin

2: Dopamine

3: Glucagon

4: Vasopressin

710-: Milk is stored before ejection in

1: Lactiferous ducts

2: Alveoli

3: Nipple

4: Stroma

711-: Which of the following is an aromatase inhibitor?

1: Tamoxifen

2: Letrozole

3: Danazol

4: Taxane

712-: Non pitting edema is seen in ?

1: Congestive cardiac failure

2: Myxedema

3: Liver failure

4: Renal failure

713-: Calcium does not bind to

1: Tropomyosin

2: Calmodulin

3: Troponin

4: None

714-: The progestogenic emergency contraceptive pills act by:

1: Altered cervical secretion

2: Inhibition of ovulation

3: Anti-implantation effect

4: Inhibition of LH secretion

715-: Proopiomelanocoin is released from

1: Hypothalamus

2: Liver

3: Adrenal

4: Lung

716-: Features of cafe au lait spots are all Except

1: Larger

2: Arise independent of sun exposure

3: Contain aggregates of melanosomes

4: Most common pigmented lesion

717-: Longest acting insulin

1: Degludec

2: Aspa

3: Regular insulin

4: Glargine insulin

718-: Hyperaldosteronism is associated with all except

1: Hypernatremia

2: Hypokalemia

3: Hypeension

4: Metabolic acidbsis

719-: Factors responsible for ketosis in a patient of von Gierke&;s disease are all, except

1: Hypoglycemia

2: Impaired gluconeogenesis

3: Impaired glycogenolysis

4: Low fat mobilzation

720-: All may be seen in hyperparathyroidism Except

1: Solitary adenoma

2: Its malignant

3: Thyroid malignancy

4: Osteomalacia

721-: A patient with polyuria and polydipsia is newly diagnosed with central diabetes insipidus (DI). Which of the following is the most likely finding on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain?

1: hypothalamic tumor

2: hyperintense signals in the cerebral cortex

3: agenesis of the corpus callosum

4: lack of hyperintense signals from the posterior pituitary

722-: This patient presented with jaw pain and was found to have an elevated alkaline phosphatase and a normal serum creatinine. Which one of the following tests would confirm the diagnosis?

1: Bone scan

2: Insulin-like growth factor-1 level

3: Serum calcium

4: Abdominal ultrasound

723-: Hypophostemia is a caused by -

1: Primary hypothyroidism

2: Primary hyperparathyroidism

3: Primary hypehyroidism

4: Hypoparathyroidism

724-: Thyroid hormone receptors bind to DNA as a heterodimer with

1: Prolactin receptor

2: Growth hormone receptor

3: Retinoid X receptor

4: Insulin receptor

725-: Following are thyrotoxicosis signs EXCEPT -

1: Infrequent blinking

2: Inability to converge the eyeballs

3: Visible upper scleara on looking straight

4: Stridor on gently pressing lobes of thyroid

726-: In a patient with NIDDM which of the following condition is seen-

1: Ketosis commonly occurs on stopping treatment

2: Hyperiglyceridmia never occurs

3: Pancreatic beta cells stop producing insulin

4: There are increased levels of insulin in blood

727-: A large toxic retrosternal goiter is best treated by-

1: Antithyroid drugs

2: Radio iodine

3: Surgical resection

4: Lugol's iodine

728-: All are antithyroid drugs EXCEPT:

1: Propylthiouracil

2: Methimazole

3: Carbimazole

4: Carbamazepine

729-: True statement is -

1: Clomiphene acts as antiestrogen both on pitatary and hypothalamus

2: Danazol increases FSH and LH both

3: Methimazole inhibits thyroxine release from thyroid

4: Cyproterone is a potent antiandrogen

730-: Estrogen receptors are seen in

1: Microsomes

2: Membrane bound

3: Nucleus

4: Mitochondria

731-: A 5 year old girl presents with hypeension and virilization. There is also finding of hypokalemia what is the diagnosis

1: 21-hydroxylase deficiency

2: 3-ss hydroxy steroid deficiency

3: 11-ss hydroxylase deficiency

4: Conn's disease

732-: Which of the following statements about 21 alpha hydroxylase deficiency is false

1: Most common cause of congenital adrenal hyperplasia in children

2: Affected females present with ambiguous genitalia

3: Affected males present with prococious pubey

4: Hypokalemic alkalosis is seen

733-: Which of the following is recombinant PTH -

1: Teriparatide

2: Cinacalcet

3: Carisoprodol

4: Oxethazaine

734-: Drug of choice for precocious puberty:

1: Cyproterone acetate

2: Danazol

3: Medroxyprogesterone

4: GnRH agonists

735-: all of the following are features of thyrotoxicosis, except -

1: Diastolic murmur

2: tremors

3: Irregularly, irregular pulse

4: osteoporosis

736-: Dilutional Hyponatremia is seen in

1: Addinsons disease

2: Diabetes insipudus

3: Diuretic therapy

4: None

737-: Pancreatitis is an ADR of which antidiabetic?

1: Vildagliptin

2: Metformin

3: Glibenclamide

4: Insulin

738-: True about pseudohypoparathyroidism-

1: Heterotopic calcification

2: edCa2+

3: iedP04

4: TedPTH

739-: True about atosiban is?

1: Is an oxytocin receptor antagonist

2: Is an progesterone receptor antagonist

3: Is least effective in inhibiting preterm uterine Contractions

4: Is a anti-tocolytic drug

740-: Which of the following statements about Diabetic Ketoacidosis is true -

1: Decreased Bicarbonate

2: Increased Lactate

3: Normal anion gap

4: Glucose < 250 mg\/dl

741-: Following are second messengers

1: CAMP

2: CGMP

3: Inositol triphosphate

4: Diacylglycerol

742-: Somatomedin mediates

1: Deposition of chondroitin sulfate

2: Lipolysis

3: Gluconeogenesis

4: Decreased rate of glucose uptake by cells

743-: Association of sexual precocity, multiple cystic bone lesions and endocrinopathies are seen in

1: McCune-Albright's syndrome

2: Granulosa cell tumor

3: Androblastoma

4: Hepatoblastoma

744-: A 52 years old male with toxic adenoma, treatment of choice is -

1: Surgical-removal of adenoma

2: Radiotherapy

3: Radioactive Ij

4: Medical treatment

745-: True about febuxostat:

1: Anti-gout and Xanthine Oxidase inhibitor

2: Purine inhibitor

3: Dose adjustment required in renal impairment

4: Has uricosuric action

746-: Decreased activity of type I 5'-monodeiodinase could lead to which physiologic effects

1: Increased plasma triiodothyronine (T3)

2: Increased plasma reverse T3

3: Decreased plasma thyroxine T4

4: Increased TSH

747-: Can be caused by vascular diseaseFor the above causes of sexual dysfunction, select the most likely clinical feature.

1: loss of sexual desire

2: failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)

3: absence of emission

4: absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function

748-: Causes of hypopituitarism are all, except -

1: Cancer breast

2: Cancer bronchus

3: Chromophilic adenoma

4: Acidophilic tumour

749-: GnRH analogue used in hormonal treatment of carcinoma prostate?

1: Goserelin

2: Nilutamide

3: Cyproterone acetate

4: Finasteride

750-: Ullipristal acetate is

1: GnRH agonist

2: Androgen antagonist

3: Selective estrogen receptor modulator

4: Selective progesterone receptor modulator

751-: the following are features of primary hyperaldosteronism -

1: Pedal edema

2: Polyurea

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hypeension

752-: All these hormones use cAMP as the second messenger except

1: Coicotropin

2: Dopamine

3: Glucagon

4: vasopressin

753-: Seoli cells have receptors for

1: FSH

2: LH

3: Inhibin

4: Progesterone

754-: Which of the following is anti-androgenic drug?

1: Bicalutamide

2: Oxymetholone

3: Raloxifene

4: Stanozolol

755-: Steroid receptors at

1: Cellular membrane

2: Cytoplasm

3: Nucleus

4: All of the above

756-: Glucocoicoids without mineralcoicoid activity is seen in all except:

1: Triamcinolone

2: Betamethasone

3: Coisol

4: Dexamethosone

757-: Lesions of which of the hypothalamic nuclei cause diabetes insipidus:

1: Dorsomedial nuclei

2: Supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei

3: Median preoptic nuclei

4: Ventromedial nuclei

758-: Secretion of prolactin is inhibited by:

1: Dopamine

2: Nor-adrenaline

3: Adrenaline

4: Serotonin

759-: An 18-year-old girl is brought to hospital because of weakness. She feels well, but is under a lot of stress at school. Most of her time is spent studying, dieting, and exercising. On physical examination she is 5'8" weighs 85lbs, and appears unwell. The blood pressure is 85/70 mm Hg, heart rate is 50/min, and there is prominent muscle wasting. Which of the following is this patient most likely at risk for?

1: renal failure

2: ventricular tachyarrhythmias

3: DM

4: hyperthermia

760-: A young patient presented with HTN and VMA 14 mg/24, the causes is/are -

1: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

2: VonHippelLindau syndrome

3: Grave's disease

4: Pseudohypoparathyroidism

761-: Two litres of normal saline in 4 hours will stimulate secretion of-

1: Atrial natriuretic peptide

2: IL-2

3: TNF - alpha

4: Prostaglandins

762-: Along with insulin which is produced from beta cells of the pancreas? (REPEAT)

1: Amylin

2: C peptide

3: Both

4: None

763-: A sho statured boy with rhizomelic limbs and brachydactyly is a feature of

1: Achondroplasia

2: Laron dwarfism

3: Hypothyroidism

4: Morquio disease

764-: A 30 year old male presents with recurrent attacks of sweating and dizziness. Fuher workup reveals low blood glucose levels with inappropriatlely elevated insulin and C-peptide levels. Imaging shows a lesion in the pancreas. He is diagnosed with insulinoma and given diazoxide. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of this drug?

1: Opening of the sensitive K+ channels

2: Closing of the ATP sensitive K+ channels

3: Increase in number of GLUT-4 receptors

4: Opening of the volatage sensitive Ca+2 channels

765-: A patient has IDDM diagnosed at age of 15 years. The most reliable indicator for diabetic nephropathy is-A patient has IDDM diagnosed at age of 15 years. The most reliable indicator for diabetic nephropathy is-

1: Urine albumin < 50 mg per day in 3 consecutive samples

2: Urinary protein >550mg perday for3 consecutive samples

3: Development of diabetic retinopathy

4: Hematuria

766-: Which of the following is rapidly acting insulin?

1: Lente

2: Glargine

3: Ultralente

4: Lispro

767-: All of the following conditions are known to cause diabetes insipidus except-

1: Multiple sclerosis

2: Head injury

3: Histiocytosis

4: Viral encephalitis

768-: Hypercalcemia is seen in all, except-

1: Acute pancreatitis

2: Hypervitaminosis D

3: Addison's disease

4: Hyperparathyroidism

769-: Testoesterone receptor antagonist is -

1: Flutamide

2: Mifipristone

3: Danazol

4: Nonoxynol

770-: A patient presents with DKA. Initial management?

1: 3% saline

2: 5% dextrose

3: 0.9% saline

4: Colloids

771-: In which of the following conditions the level of creatinine kinase 1 increases?

1: Myocardial ischemia

2: Brain Ischemia

3: Kidney damage

4: Electrical cardioversion

772-: A common cause of Cushing syndrome is -

1: Cancer producing ectopic ACTH

2: Pituitary adenoma

3: Adrenal tuberculosis

4: None of the above

773-: Which drugs action needs insulin presence to produce its therapeutic action?

1: Glibenclamide

2: Nateglinide

3: Pioglitazone

4: Empagliflozin

774-: A man is given continuous testosterone. It would lead to

1: Azoospermia

2: Increased sperm motility

3: Increased spermatogenesis

4: Increased gonadotrophins

775-: A 25 year old male presnents with weakness, occasional vomiting hypotension, skin and mucous membrane pigmentgation. The diagnosis can be best established by -

1: Metyrapone test

2: Basal plasma Coisol levle

3: 24-hour urinary 17-Ketosteroid

4: ACTH stimulation test

776-: Most common brain lesion causing central precocious puberty is:

1: Tuberculous meningitis

2: Tuberous sclerosis

3: Astrocytoma

4: Hypothalamic hamartoma

777-: The site of action of the furosemide is

1: Thick ascending limb of loop of Henle

2: Descending limb of loop of Henle

3: Proximal convoluted tubule

4: Distal convoluted tubule

778-: A 57 years old lady presents with type-ll diabetes mellitus with symptoms like polyuria, excessive thirst, fatigue and blurred vision. Further investigation reveals insulin resistance. Which one of the following drug is most appropriate for initiating treatment along with diet and exercise?

1: Pioglitazone

2: Metformin

3: Glimepiride

4: Repaglinide

779-: A 1 -year-old child is brought to the hospital with thyroid swelling. The child has abnormal weight gain and has poor activities. His TSH is found raised and T4 is very low. Which of the following is most likely cause of his disease?

1: Hypothalamic disease

2: Thyroid dysgenesis

3: Dyshormonogenesis

4: End organ receptor insensitivity

780-: 'A 46 years-old male patient has Cushing's syndrome due to the adrenal tumor. Which of the following drugs would be expected to reduce the symptoms in this case?

1: Betamethasone

2: Coisol

3: Fludrocoisone

4: Ketoconazole

781-: Which of the following is an indication for coicosteroids?

1: Psychosis

2: Herpes simplex

3: Loeffler's syndrome

4: Subacute thyroiditis

782-: For the following dyslipidemias, select the most characteristic finding.Type III hyperlipoproteinemia.

1: palmar plane xanthomas

2: triglycerides > 1000

3: subcutaneous extensor tendon xanthomas

4: low serum cholesterol

783-: Which of the following statements regarding Voglibose is FALSE?

1: It acts by inhibiting the enzyme alpha-glucosidase

2: It reduces post-prandial hyperglycemia

3: It decreases the progression of impaired glucose tolerance to ove diabetes mellitus

4: It can cause hypoglycemia

784-: Cushing's disease shows -

1: Increased ADH

2: Increased urinary catecholamines

3: Increased ACTH and decreased Coisol

4: Increased ACTH and increased Coisol

785-: All are true about sitagliptin EXCEPT:

1: Always given with insulin

2: Preferentially reduce post prandial blood sugar

3: Less side effects

4: Lowers HbA1 C

786-: What percentage of beta cell mass is destroyed when type 1 diabetes becomes evident?

1: 20%

2: 40%

3: 60%

4: 80%

787-: In hypersmolar hyperglycemic non ketotic coma the blood glucose level is around -

1: 55mmol\/l

2: 20mmol\/l

3: 80mmol\/l

4: 5mmol\/l

788-: Drug of choice for pain relief in diabetic neuropathy is-

1: Gabapentin

2: Lamotrigene

3: Pregabalin

4: Mexiletene

789-: A 75years female patient with fracture neckof femur 1 month back,presents with 2 days history of altered sensorium & decreased urine output. Urea is 140 mg/dl, creatinine is 2 mg/dl, Ca is 15.5 mg/dl. All of will be useful in immediate treatment except -

1: Give NS

2: Furosemide

3: Hemodialysis

4: Bisphosphonates

790-: On insulin administration, change expected in ECF is

1: Hypocalcemia

2: Hyponatremia

3: Hypoglycemia

4: Hyperkalemia

791-: Insulin release due to K+ closure is seen with

1: Nateglinide

2: Acarbose

3: Exenatide

4: Sitagliptin

792-: Which of the following is found in primary hypothyroidism-

1: T3 decrease, T4 decrease, TSH increase

2: T3 decrease, T4 increase, TSH decrease

3: T3 normal, T4 normal, TSH increase

4: T3 decrease, T4 decrease, TSH normal

793-: Drug used for type I and type II Diabetes mellitus is-

1: Glipizide

2: Tolbutamide

3: Metformin

4: Insulin

794-: A 75 years female patient with fracture neck of femur 1 month back, presents with 2 days history of altered sensorium & decreased urine output Urea is 140 mg/dl, creatinine is 2 mg/dl, Ca is 15.5 mg/dl. All of will be useful in immediate treatment except -

1: GiveNS

2: Furosemide

3: Hemodialysis

4: Bisphosphonates

795-: A 36 year old female with symptoms of hyperparathyroidism, tumor in pancreas, adrenal cortical hyperplasia, pituitary adenomas, islet cell tumor with cutaneous angiofibromas. What is the diagnosis ?

1: MEN 1

2: MEN 2 A

3: MEN 2 B

4: MEN 2 C

796-: Insulin increases the entry of glucose into

1: All tissues

2: Renal tubular cells

3: The mucosa of the Small intestine

4: Skeletal muscle

797-: Which of the following contains as aromatic a ring?

1: Estradiol

2: Testosterone

3: Aldosterone

4: Coisol

798-: A 56-year-old man complains of increased thirst and increased urinary volume and frequency. He has also noticed new symptoms of constipation and generalized aches and pains. He has no significant past medical problems and his physical examination is normal. Initial investigations consist of a normal complete blood count (CBC) fasting blood glucose and urinalysis. His sodium, urea, and creatinine are normal, but calcium is 12.4 mg/dL (8.4-10.2 mg/dL). Further testing reveals an elevated PTH level. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism for the polyuria in this condition?

1: direct effect of PTH on the kidney

2: hypercalcemia-induced renal tubular acidosis (RTA)

3: hypercalcemia-induced chronic renal failure

4: hypercalcemia-induced defect in renal concentrating ability (nephrogenic diabetes insipidus)

799-: A 40-year-old woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of symptoms of light-headedness associated with sweating, palpitations, and hunger. The symptoms are most pronounced whenever she misses a meal.On physical examination, her vital signs are normal, as is the heart, lungs, and abdominal examination. Her past medical history is negative and she is not taking any medications. During one such episode, while in hospital, her blood glucose level was 30 mg/dL and the symptoms resolved with drinking some juice. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: excess growth hormone

2: Cushing disease

3: thyrotoxicosis

4: tumor of the pancreatic beta-cells

800-: Uses of lanreotide are all except

1: Insulinoma

2: Carcinoid syndrome

3: Glioma

4: Glucagonoma

801-: Time about milk secretion

1: Neuroendocrine pa of post pituitary is involved

2: Secretion by contraction of lactiferous sinus oxytocin

3: Vasopressin hormone is involved

4: Affected by emotion

802-: The immediate treatment of 10 kg weight infants presented with tetany

1: IV Diazepam

2: IV calcium gluconate with cardiac monitoring

3: IV slow phenobarbitone

4: Wait and watch

803-: Drug of choice associated with pheochromocytoma

1: Phenoxybenzamine

2: Phentolamine

3: Labetalol

4: Esmolol

804-: A large, protruding jaw; large hands and feet; normal height; and an elevated blood glucose level.

1: Elevated blood levels of aldosterone and renin resulting from an atherosclerotic plaque in a renal artery.

2: Hyperprolactinemia due to a pituitary tumor.

3: Acromegaly due to a GH-producing tumor that developed in adulthood.

4: Cushing syndrome due to an adrenal tumor.

805-: Necrobiosis lipoidica is seen in -

1: DI

2: Lyme disease

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Symmonds disease

806-: Sildenafil is used in treatment of:

1: Sterility

2: Priaprism

3: Erectile dysfunction

4: Decreased libido

807-: Cushing's disease presents with-

1: IncreasedACTH and increased Coisol

2: Decreased ACTH and decreased Coisol

3: IncreasedACTH and decreased Coisol

4: Increased catecholamines

808-: Growth hormone level decreased in

1: Hypoglycemia

2: Fastiny

3: Sleep

4: Exercise

809-: A 30-year-old female presents with a need to progressively buy larger and wider shoes. She also cannot wear any of her rings anymore because they are too small. A physical examination shows a prominent brow, protruding lower jaw, and spaces between all of her teeth. This woman may have a tumor in which one of the following organs/tissues?

1: Hypothalamus

2: Bone marrow

3: Adrenal glands

4: Pancreas

810-: If a diabetic patient being treated with an oral hypoglycemic agent, develops dilutional hyponatermia, which one of the following could be responsible for this effect -

1: Chlorpropamide

2: Tolazamide

3: Glyburide

4: Glimepride

811-: Which is not true about Beclomethasone

1: Indicated for chronic use

2: Inhalational steroid

3: Effective in acute asthma

4: Predispose to fungal infection

812-: Not done by insulin

1: Glycogen synthesis

2: Glycolysis

3: Lipogenesis

4: Ketogenesis 1

813-: Epinephrine is synthesized from norepinephrine by

1: Hydroxylation

2: N-methylation

3: Deamination

4: Carboxylation

814-: After first meiotic division, the primary oocyte remains arrested in

1: Diplotene stage

2: Pachytene stage

3: Metaphase

4: Telophase

815-: Niacin is dangerous in diabetes mellitus because:

1: It causes insulin resistance

2: It causes sudden hypoglycemia

3: It decreases glucagon secretion

4: It decreases effect of other OHA

816-: A 53-year-old woman with a past medical history of chronic kidney disease due to diabetic nephropathy is noted to have hyperphosphatemia and hypocalcemia on routine electrolyte measurement. The disturbance is likely a result of metabolic bone disease seen in patients with chronic kidney disease. Which of the following findings is most likely associated with this electrolyte disturbance?

1: lethargy

2: neuromuscular irritability

3: anorexia

4: tachyarrhythmias

817-: Treatment of neurogenic diabetes insipidus is?

1: Vasopressin

2: Desmopressin

3: Terlipressin

4: Amiodarone

818-: Mineralocoicoid receptors are present in all of the following sites, except

1: Hippocampus

2: Kidney

3: Colon

4: Liver

819-: A patient with diabetes, hyperkalemia, urinary pH<5.5 . Probable cause is -

1: Uremia

2: Pseudohyperaldosteronism

3: Type I Renal tubular acidosis

4: DKA

820-: Endothelium-Derived Relaxing Factor (EDRF) induced vasodilatation is mediated by

1: Increased intracellular CGMP

2: Decreased intracellular CGMP

3: Increased extracellular cyclic Amp

4: Decreased intracellular cyclic Amp

821-: Drug causing gynecomastia is

1: Spironolactone

2: Rifampicin

3: Penicillin

4: Bumetanide

822-: TOC for post menopausal osteoporosis is-

1: Raloxifene

2: Tamoxifene

3: Estrogen

4: Alendronate

823-: Seoli cell feedback mechanism involves

1: Decreased LH

2: Decreased FSH

3: Decreased TRH

4: Decreased CRH

824-: Which of the following is/ are side effect/s of growth hormone administration?

1: Pain at injection site

2: Glucose intolerance

3: Hypothyroidism

4: All the above

825-: A 35 yr old woman presents with swelling of the small joints of the hands. On examination, swan neck deformity is present. Labs show elevated RA factor levels and high anti-CCP levels. She diagnosed with rheumatoid ahritis and staed on steroids for a sho duration. What is the mechanism by which steroids reduce inflammation?

1: Inhibition of phospholipase A2

2: Inhibition of cyclo-oxygenase

3: | activity of lipoprotein lipase

4: Inhibition of lipogenase

826-: Middle aged female with mass in sellaturcica hormone increased is-

1: Prolactin

2: Thyroxine

3: Extrogen

4: ADH

827-: Clinical manifestations of hoarse cry, umbilical hernia, hypotonia, mottling of skin, lethargy, prolonged jaundice is seen in:

1: Gaucher's disease

2: Mucopolysaccharidosis

3: Growth hormone deficiency

4: Congenital hypothyroidism

828-: A 35-year-old woman, on hemodialysis for chronic renal disease, complains of pain in the hands. On examination, the joints are normal with no inflammation or tenderness on palpation. Lab values reveal a low calcium, high phosphate, and high PTH level. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1: scleroderma

2: gout

3: secondary hyperparathyroidism

4: pseudogout

829-: 17-a hydroxylase is not involved in the pathway for synthesis of -

1: Cortisol

2: Aldosterone

3: Androsteredione

4: Testosterone

830-: Melatonin is derived from

1: Tyrosine

2: Tryptophan

3: Glutathione

4: None

831-: Hypocalcemia due to calcitonin is by

1: Decreased excretion in kidney

2: Decreased bone resorption

3: Decreased intestinal reabsorption

4: Decreased renal reabsorption

832-: Drug causing Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus are all except-

1: Lithium

2: Demeclocycline

3: Acyclovir

4: Amphotericin B

833-: Steroid hormone receptors have attachment site for all except

1: Steroid hormone

2: Transcription repressors

3: Hormone responsive element

4: Transcription activators

834-: Estrogen is secreted during pregnancy, mostly by

1: Maternal ovary

2: Fetal ovary

3: Pituitary

4: Hypothalamus

835-: In which of the following tissues is glucose transpo into the cell enhanced by insulin?

1: Brain

2: Lens

3: Red blood cells

4: Adipose tissue

836-: This is a specimen of stalk resection of pedunculated bony swelling. Diagnosis is

1: Osteochondroma

2: Chondroma

3: Osteoid osteoma

4: Osteoclastoma

837-: Patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis are at increase risk of developing

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Follicular carcinoma

3: T-cell lymphoma

4: B-cell lymphoma

838-: Which of the following is not secreted by Seoli cells?

1: Activin

2: Inhibin

3: Follistatin

4: Relaxin

839-: All of the following use c-AMP as a second messenger except

1: Coicotropin

2: Dopamine

3: Testosterone

4: Vasopressin

840-: A young hypeensive patient has serum K+ 2.8 meq/L and aldosterone level with increased plasma rennin activity. The likely cause is/are -

1: Renal aery stenosis

2: Ectopic ACTH syndrome

3: Diuretic therapy

4: Conn's syndrome

841-: A 74-year-old woman has metastatic bone disease on x-ray. Which of the following mediators is least likely to be involved?

1: interleukin-6 (IL-6)

2: ectopic parathyroid hormone (PTH)

3: tumor necrosis factor (TNF)

4: interleukin-1 (IL-1)

842-: 2 year old child presented with diarrhoea and failure to thrive, Blood examination shows - Na = 122, K-6. He is most probably suffering from

1: Bater syndrome

2: 21- Hydroxylase deficiency

3: 11 - ss Hydroxylase deficiency

4: 17-a Hydroxylase deficiency

843-: Most common cause of congenital adrenal hyperplasia?

1: 17- Hydroxylase deficiency

2: 11- Hydroxylase deficiency

3: 21- Hydroxylase deficiency

4: 16- Hydroxylase deficiency

844-: Which of the following is not true about medullary carcinoma of thyroid ?

1: Origin is from 'C' cells of thyroid

2: Component of MEN- 1

3: Multicentric in origin

4: Amyloid deposition

845-: The active transport of 'Ca' is regulated by _____ which is synthesized in kidneys:

1: Cholecalciferol

2: Ergosterol

3: 25-OH cholecalciferol

4: 1, 25-di OH-Cholecalciferol

846-: To diagnose hyperglycemia of two weeks old the best investigation retrospectively is -

1: Ketones bodies

2: Glycosylated haemoglobin

3: Glucose in the blood

4: Chromosomal study

847-: Steroids are contraindicated in all, except

1: Diabetes mellitus

2: Hypeension

3: Eczemtaous skin disease

4: Peptic ulcer disease

848-: all of the following decreases bone resorption in Osteoporosis except

1: Alendronate

2: Etidronate

3: Strontium

4: Teriparatide

849-: Site of 25-hydroxylation of cholecalciferol

1: Kidney

2: Skin

3: Liver

4: Lung

850-: A patient was surgically treated for bilateral pheochromocytoma. He has staed developing gait abnormality hence MRI head was done. What is the probable diagnosis?

1: Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome

2: Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 3

3: Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 4

4: Von Hippel Landau Syndrome

851-: Which of the following hormones can cause hyperglycemia without known effects on glycogen or gluconeogenesis?

1: Thyroxine

2: Epinephrine

3: Glucocorticoids

4: Epidermal growth factor

852-: Receptors of glucocorticoids are seen in:

1: Cytosol

2: DNA

3: Nucleus

4: Cell surface

853-: Which of the following is a physiological uncoupler?

1: Thyroxine

2: Insulin

3: Glucagon

4: Norepinephrine

854-: Which is long acting glucocarticoid-

1: Hydrocartisone

2: Prednisolone

3: Cortisol

4: Dexamethasone

855-: All the following are causes of hyperthermia except:

1: Hypothyroidism

2: Cerebral hemorrhage

3: Succinyl Choline

4: Pheochromocytoma

856-: Which of the following is not an adverse effect of growth hormone therapy

1: Carpal tunnel syndrome

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Intracranial hypeension

4: Slipped femoral epiphysis

857-: A common cause of Primary hyperparathyroidism is-

1: Multiple parathyroid adenomas

2: Solitary parathyroid adenoma

3: Solitary thyroid adenoma

4: Ectopic PTH production

858-: All are antithyroid drugs except

1: Propylthiouracil

2: Methimazole

3: Carbimazole

4: Carbamazepine

859-: Function of vasopressin

1: Absorption of water in PCT

2: Absorption of water in loop of Henle

3: Absorption of water in collecting duct

4: Absorption of Na+ in PCT

860-: Catecholamine hormones are synthesized in the:

1: Chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla

2: Zona glomerulosa of adrenal cortex

3: Zona fasciculate of adrenal cortex

4: Zona reticularis of adrenal cortex

861-: The most common organ involved in MEN I is -

1: Parathyroid

2: Thyroid

3: Adrenal

4: Testis

862-: Which of the following statements regarding treatment of hypothyroidism in a patient with Ischemic hea disease is true -

1: Low dose of Levothyroxine

2: Normal dose of Levothyroxine

3: Do not use Levothyroxine

4: Use thyroid extract

863-: Corpus luteum in pregnancy is maintained by which hormone

1: Progesterone

2: Oestrogen

3: LH

4: FSH

864-: Which of the following drugs is a SERM useful for treatment of osteoporosis

1: Raloxifen

2: Bisphoshonates

3: Strontium

4: Estradiol

865-: The following are features of primary hyperaldosteronism except -

1: Polyuria

2: Hypeension

3: Hypokalemia

4: Hyperkalemia

866-: A 45-year-old female presents with symptoms of thyrotoxicosis. The RAIU scan shows increased uptake. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Hashimoto's thyroiditis

2: Struma ovarii

3: Thyrotoxicosis factitia

4: Choriocarcinoma

867-: Pituitary adenomas are regarded as macroadenomas when their size is

1: > 1 cm

2: > 1.5 cm

3: > 2 cm

4: > 2.5 cm

868-: Octerotide is used in all except

1: Glucagonoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Carcinoid syndrome

4: Glioma

869-: Characteristic feature of primary aldosteronism is -

1: Low serum sodium

2: High plasma renin

3: Low serum potassium

4: High serum creatinine

870-: Which of the following is NOT a steroid?

1: Estrogen

2: Progesterone

3: Relaxin

4: Testosterone

871-: Albright's syndrome includes all except -

1: Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia

2: Precocious pubey in girls

3: Patchy pigmentation

4: Pseudo hypoparathyroidism

872-: Which of the following is secreted by beta cells of pancreas along with insulin

1: Somatostatin

2: Amylin

3: Pancreatic polypeptide

4: Glucose like polypeptide

873-: Which of the following is an antiandrogenic drug?

1: Fluconazole

2: Itracanazole

3: Ketoconazole

4: Terbinafine

874-: A 45year old patient is having FBS 111mg/dl, PPBS 181mg/dl, HbA1C 6.1%. The diagnosis is

1: Pre diabetes

2: Type 2 DM

3: Type 1 DM

4: Stress hyperglycenia

875-: What is the most likely underlying diagnosis in this 82-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus who had undergone a total hip replacement 10 years previously?

1: Colon cancer

2: Hypogammaglobulinemia

3: Hypophosphatasia

4: Osteosarcoma

876-: At 20-degree centigrade atmospheric temperature, body reacts by

1: Cutaneous vasoconstriction

2: Shivering

3: |BMR

4: All of the above

877-: Primary hyperaldosteronism what is seen

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hyponatremia

3: Maetabolic alkolosis

4: Fall in aldosterone with sodium loading

878-: Secondary hyperparathyroidism are seen in all except -

1: Rickets

2: Osteomalacia

3: Osteoporosis

4: Renal failure

879-: Which is a feature of Dawn phenomenon-

1: Early morning hypoglycemia

2: Early morning hyperglycemia

3: Breakfast hypoglycemia

4: Postprandial coma

880-: Growth hormone secretion is decreased by

1: Exercise

2: Stress

3: Glucose

4: Glucagon

881-: Drug of choice for precocious puberty in girls is:

1: GnRH analogue

2: Danazol

3: Cyproterone acetate

4: Medroxy progesterone acetate

882-: The syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone is characterized by the following-

1: Hyponatremia and urine sodium excretion > 20 meq/1

2: Hypernatremia and urine sodium excretion > 20meq/1

3: Hyponatremia and hyperkalemia

4: Hypernatremia and hypokalemia

883-: Which type of thyroid carcinoma is classically with calcitonin induced amyloid deposition?

1: Papillary

2: Follicular

3: Anaplastic

4: Medullary

884-: Systemic adverse effects of long term inhaled steroids are evident only at doses more than -

1: 200 mcg/day

2: 400 mcg/day

3: 600 mcg/day

4: 800 mcg/day

885-: All of the following decrease bone resorption in osteoporosis except

1: Alendronate

2: Etidronate

3: Strontium

4: Teriparatide

886-: In a chronic smoker with mild haemoptysis. He also gave a history of hypeension and obesity. Lab data showed raised ACTH levels, which were not suppressed by dexamethasone. The cause for the Cushing's syndrome ha the patient is -

1: MEN I

2: Pituitary adenoma

3: Adrenal coical adenoma

4: Ectopic ACTH secreting tumor

887-: Activation of the renin stimulates -

1: Water excretion

2: Potassium retention

3: Sodium retention

4: Magnesium excretion

888-: In which of the following organ is the glucose transport under insulin control?

1: Heart

2: Kidney

3: Brain

4: Intestine

889-: What Is the best and most sensitive Investigation for hypothyroidism ?

1: TSH levels

2: TRH levels

3: T3

4: T4

890-: Osteoporosis is an ADR of which antidiabetic?

1: Metformin

2: Glibenclamide

3: Pioglitazone

4: Acarbose

891-: Best preparation of insulin for IV injection is:(1995)

1: Lente

2: Semi lente

3: Regular insulin

4: Humulin

892-: Binds to the receptors on Leydig cells.

1: LH

2: PRL

3: TSH

4: GH

893-: Increased glucose is due ta

1: Glucagon

2: Insulin

3: Secretin

4: None

894-: Amylin is secreted by which of the following cells of Islets of Langerhans?

1: a cells

2: b cells

3: d cells

4: F cells

895-: A patient is receiveing insulin and acarbose for diabetes mellitus and developed hypoglycemia. Which of the following should be used for treatment of hypoglycemia in this patient

1: Sucrose

2: Galactose

3: Glucose

4: Starch

896-: Most common presentation of sick euthyroid syndrome is?

1: Low T3, high T4, varible TSH

2: Low T3 levels with normal T4 and TSH level

3: Low T3, Low T4, High TSH

4: Low T3, Low T4, Low TSH

897-: Which of the following statements regarding acarbose is FALSE

1: It acts by inhibiting the enzyme alpha -glucosidase

2: It reduces post prandial hyperglycemia

3: It decreases the progression of impaired tolerance to ove diabetes mellitus

4: It can cause hypoglycemia

898-: Half-life of insulin receptor is

1: 3 hr

2: 7 hr

3: 12 hr

4: 24 hr

899-: Diabetes mellitus is diagnosed if fasting blood glucose is?

1: >100

2: >126

3: >110

4: >116

900-: All are anti-androgens except

1: Finasteride

2: Flutamide

3: Cyproterone acetate

4: Dihydrotestosteron

901-: Largest amounts of prostaglandins are seen in

1: Seminal fluid

2: CSF

3: Blood

4: Urine

902-: Corpus luteum stas regressing after how many days of ovulation

1: 5 days

2: 10 days

3: 15 days

4: 20 days

903-: Paracetamol causes:

1: Renal failure

2: Pancreatic toxicity

3: Neurotoxicity

4: Hepatotoxicity

904-: Hyperostosis is associated with all except -

1: Hypothyroidism

2: VitA intoxication

3: Cushings syndrome

4: Radiation osteoma

905-: Which of the following is NOT a feature of thyrotoxicosis?

1: Palpitation

2: Anxiety

3: Weight loss

4: Menorrhagia

906-: Insulin resistance is seen in all, except-

1: Werner's syndrome

2: Addison's disease

3: Ataxia telengiectasia

4: Lipodystrophy

907-: A patient with a known brain tumor learns that his pituitary stalk has been affected. Secretion of which of the following hormones is increased after the sectioning of the pituitary stalk?

1: Prolactin

2: TSH

3: ACTH

4: FSH

908-: Insulin resistance syndrome includes-

1: Dyslipidemia

2: Hypotension

3: Hyperuricemia

4: High HDL

909-: Features of Cushing&;s syndrome are except-

1: Proximal muscle weakness

2: Hyponatremia

3: Hirsutism

4: Edema

910-: Androgen is secreted by

1: Leyding cell

2: Seoli cell

3: Cowper's gland

4: Intermediate cells

911-: Pancreatitis, pituitary tumor and phaeochromocytoma may be associated with -

1: Medullary carinoma of thyroid

2: Papillary carinoma of thyroid

3: Anaplasticcarinoma of thyroid

4: Follicular carinoma of thyroid

912-: MEN type I includes tumors of all except

1: Parathyroid

2: Pituitary

3: Pancreas

4: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

913-: Criteria for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus is

1: Fasting plasma glucose > 100 mg/dl

2: 2h plasma glucose after a glucose challenge >=140 mg/d

3: 2h plasma glucose after a glucose challenge >=180 mg/dl

4: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) >= 6.5%

914-: Treatment of 42 year old obese man with blood glucose 450 mg, urine albumin 2+ Sugar 4+ Ketone 1+ is :

1: Insulin

2: Glibenclamide

3: Glipizide

4: Metformin

915-: All are true about Hypothyroidism except:

1: Delayed dentition

2: Widened fontanelle

3: Distended abdomen

4: All are true

916-: Function of oxytocin

1: Milk ejection

2: Milk secretion

3: Ovulation

4: Maintenance of pregnancy

917-: Acetazolamide is

1: Competitive and reversible carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

2: Non-competitive and reversible carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

3: Competitive and irreversible carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

4: Non-competitive and irreversible carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

918-: Calicitonin causes hypocalcemia by

1: Inhibiting bone resorption

2: Promoting osteolysis

3: Decreasing renal tubular reabsorption of calcium

4: Decreasing absorption of phosphorus

919-: Which of the following is an intermediate-acting insulin

1: Lispro

2: Regular insulin

3: NPH insulin

4: Glargine

920-: Pre tibial myxedema occurs in?

1: Hypothyroid

2: Hyperthyroidism

3: Hashimoto

4: Graves' disease

921-: Psammoma bodies are seen in

1: Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

2: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

3: Follicular carcinoma of thyroid

4: Anaplastic carcinoma

922-: Regarding Addisonian pigmentation, all are true except-

1: Involves moles and scars

2: Involves palmer creases

3: Does not involve oral mucosa

4: Decreased fibrosis

923-: ADR of acarbose

1: Flatulence

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Periodic Hyperglycemia

4: Weight gain

924-: Which of the following has the greatest effect on plasma osmolality?

1: Progesterone

2: Coisol

3: Vasopressin

4: Aldosterone

925-: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is the most common cause of

1: True hermaphroditism

2: Male pseudohermaphroditism (underandrogenized male 46XY)

3: Turner's syndrome

4: Female pseudohermaphroditism (androgenized female 46XX)

926-: Which of the following is true about somatostatin, insulin, and glucagon?

1: Somatostatin stimulates insulin.

2: Glucagon blocks insulin and Somatostatin release.

3: Insulin increases glucagon release.

4: Somatostatin blocks release of insulin and glucagon.

927-: Not associated with thymoma is

1: Red cell aplasia

2: Myasthenia gravis

3: Hypergammaglobulinemia

4: Compression of the mediastinum

928-: A 27-year-old woman complains of pain in her left shin. X-rays of the leg reveal a stress fracture of the tibia, decreased cortical bone density, and increased radiolucency. She is suspected of having osteomalacia (impaired mineralization of bone matrix). Which of the following is the most common biochemical manifestation of osteomalacia?

1: hyperphosphatemia

2: hypoparathyroidism

3: decreased vitamin D

4: hypercalcemia

929-: Steroids cause:

1: Increased TSH

2: Increased FSH

3: Prevent de-iodination

4: All of the above

930-: Octreotide is given in all the following conditions except-

1: Bleeding esophageal varices

2: Secretory diarrhea

3: Infective diarrhea

4: Acromegaly

931-: All of the following statements about nateglinide are true except

1: Decreses post prandial hyperglycemia

2: Hypoglycemia is less common than with Sulfonylureas

3: It decreases insulin resistance

4: It acts by releasing insulin

932-: A patient with cushinoid features presents with hemoptysis: he shows no response to dexamethasone supression test; most likely diagnosis here Is

1: Adrenal hyperplasia

2: Adrenal adenoma

3: Ca lung with ectopic ACTH production

4: Pituitary microadenoma

933-: In human being, the least useful physiological response to low environmental temperature is

1: Shivering

2: Vasoconstriction

3: Release of thyroxine

4: Piloerection

934-: Life threatening complications of diabetes mellitus are all except -

1: Malignant otitis externa

2: Rhinocerebral mucormycosis

3: Emphysematous pyelonephritis

4: Emphysematous appendicitis

935-: Lymphatic spread is the most common route in which of the following thyroid carcinoma

1: Papillary

2: Follicular

3: Medullary

4: Anaplastic

936-: Hypothyroidism causes CNS features because of presence of which receptor in brain?

1: TR alpha 1

2: TR alpha 2

3: TR beta 1

4: TR beta 2

937-: A 35 year old woman presents with heat intolerance and menstrual abnormalities. On examination, a diffusely enlarged thyroid gland is present. Which of the following features will not be present in her?

1: Increased hea rate

2: Increased stroke volume

3: Decreased peripheral vascualar resistance

4: Decresed protein breakdown

938-: A patient presents with endocrinopathy, fibrous dysplasia of bone and Hyperpigmentation. Diagnosis-

1: McCune Albright syndrome

2: Addison's disease

3: Alagille syndrome

4: Lynch syndrome

939-: Growth factors promote cell growth by acting on-

1: C.AMP

2: Tyrosine Kinase

3: C.GMP

4: TM2

940-: Hypercalcemia is not a feature of one of the following conditions -

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Multiple myeloma

3: Tumourlysis syndrome

4: Sarcoidosis

941-: Somatostatin causes all except

1: Decreases insulin secretion

2: Stimulates gastrin secretion

3: Reduced gastric motility

4: inhibits secretion of motilin

942-: All are involved in MEN IIA except:

1: Pituitary

2: Parathyroid

3: Thyroid

4: Adrenal

943-: Dawn phenomenon refers to-

1: Early morning hyperglycemia

2: Early morning hypolgycemia

3: Hypoglycemia followed by hyperglycemia

4: High insulin levels

944-: An 18-year-old woman develops weakness, weight gain, amenorrhea, abdominal striae, and behavioral abnormalities. Physical examination reveals lateral visual field loss. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: a functional pituitary tumor

2: adrenal hyperplasia

3: anorexia nervosa with bulimia

4: glioblastoma multiforme

945-: Spermatogenesis is maintained by which hormones (s)

1: Testosterone

2: FSH

3: LH

4: Prolactin

946-: ACTH secretion is inhibited by

1: Aldosterone

2: Epinephrine

3: Glucocoicoids

4: CRH

947-: What is the action of oxytocin in small doses, when used as intravenous infusion in a full term uterus?

1: Relaxes uterus

2: Induces uterine contractions

3: Causes cervical dilatation

4: All

948-: Which among the following is not a SERM?

1: flutamide

2: OrmeIoxifen

3: Tamoxifen

4: Raloxifen

949-: DOC for addisons disease?

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Betamethasone

3: Prednisolone

4: DOCA

950-: The following condition is most likely seen in which of the following condition:

1: Vitamin D Intoxication

2: Acromegaly

3: Hyper parathyroid

4: None of the above

951-: A patient presents to a clinic with complaints of a headache, fatigue. Lab data show serum sodium, 122 mEq/L; serum osmolality, 240 mOsm/L; urine osmolality, 455 mOsm/L. which condition best correlates with these data?

1: Neurogenic diabetes insipidus

2: Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: SIADH

952-: Normal testicular development requires which of the following chromosomes

1: XY

2: XX

3: Y chromosome

4: X chromosome

953-: Insulin preperation with longest action

1: Aspa

2: Lispro

3: Glargine

4: NPH

954-: All the following drugs do not produce hirsutism except

1: Cycloserin

2: Phenobarbitone

3: Phenytoin

4: Mycophenolate

955-: In breast lactiferous ducts are formed under the influence of which hormone?

1: Estrogen

2: Progesterone

3: LH

4: FSH

956-: Screening for nephropathy in prepubertal children with type 1 DM should be initiated after how many years of disease onset?

1: 2 years

2: 3 years

3: 4 years

4: 5 years

957-: Anti GDla

1: AIDP

2: ASMAN

3: AMAN

4: Fisher syndrome

958-: Hypothalamopituitary axis becomes active and functional at:

1: 20th week of gestation

2: 5th year of life

3: 5th week of life

4: 5th month of life

959-: What percentage of pheochromocytomas are malignant?

1: 5

2: 10

3: 20

4: 15

960-: A newborn baby presents with shock, hyperkalemia and hypoglycemia. What is the most likely diagnosis

1: Septicemia

2: Inborn error of metabolism

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

961-: Which of the following anti-diabetic drugs acts by inhibiting PRAR-g?

1: Sulfonylureas

2: Biguanides

3: Thiazolidinediones

4: Acarbose

962-: Histologic sections of the thymus that reveal reactive follicles with germinal centers are diagnostic of

1: Acute inflammation

2: Chronic inflammation

3: Thymic hyperplasia

4: Thymic hypoplasia

963-: Sexual ambiguity may be seen in which of the following condition -

1: Androgen insenstivity

2: Pure gonadal dysgenesis

3: Swyer syndrome

4: Mixed gonadal dysgenesis

964-: Among the following all are hydrophilic hormones that act on cytosolic receptors except one which is a lipophilic hormone that acts on nuclear receptor:

1: Thyroxine

2: Epinephrine

3: GH

4: AUTH

965-: Menopausal hot flushes occur due to

1: FSH secretion

2: Decrease in estrogen

3: Increase in estrogen

4: Increase in progesterone

966-: The best advice to be given to a patient of newly diagnosed type 2 Diabetes mellitus-

1: Saturated fat intake <10% of total fat

2: Consistent calorie intake

3: Carbohydraterestrictitm

4: Exercise

967-: Mechanism of action of Exenatide:

1: SGLT inhibitor

2: GLP-1 Analogue

3: DPP4 inhibitor

4: AMP kinase inhibitor

968-: MEN I syndrome has all manifestations Except

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

3: Prolactinoma

4: Medullary cancer thyroid

969-: Nelson syndrome is seen in:

1: Adrenalectomy

2: Hypopitutarism

3: Deficiency of beta cells

4: Deficiency of growth hormone

970-: Monotherapy with which of the following antidiabetic drug can cause hypoglycemia?

1: Metformin

2: Gliclazide

3: Piogiltazone

4: All of the above

971-: Insulin secretion is normally stimulated by

1: GLP-1

2: GLP-2

3: VIP

4: Adrenergic receptor

972-: Which protein secreted by adipocytes prevents obesity?

1: Cathepsin

2: Leptin

3: Neuropeptide Y

4: Galanin

973-: Calcium absorption from gut is enhanced by

1: Parathyroid hormone

2: Calcitonin

3: 1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol

4: All

974-: Grave&;s disease is the most common cause of-

1: Hypothyroidism

2: Hypehyroidism

3: Thyroiditis

4: None of the above

975-: Anti inflamatory action of coicosteroids is due to blocking of

1: 15 lipoxygenase

2: Prostaglandin synthetase

3: Thromboxane synthetase

4: Breakdown of phospholipids

976-: Which one of the following biochemical measures would be most likely to be elevated in this patient?

1: Alkaline phosphatase

2: Calcium

3: Ferritin

4: Phosphorus

977-: Nissl's bodies located intracytoplasmic are in

1: Perikaryon of neuron

2: Smooth muscle

3: Skeletal muscle

4: Cardiac muscle

978-: Among the following, all are hydrophilic hormones that act on cytosolic receptors except one which is a lipophilic hormone that acts on nuclear receptor

1: Thyroxine

2: Epinephrine

3: GH

4: ACTH

979-: Hyperaldosteronism causes all except:

1: Hypernatremia

2: Hypokalemia

3: Hypeension

4: Metabolic acidosis

980-: A patient has hyperphosphatemia with sho metacarpals and associated cataract The diagnosis is-

1: Pseudohypoparathyroidism

2: Hypophosphatasia

3: Hyperparathyroidism

4: Osteomalacia

981-: The most potent topical coicosteroid is:

1: Hydrocoison butyrate cream 0.1%

2: Betamethasone Valerate cream 0.1%

3: Clobetasol propionate cream 0.5%

4: Clobetasone butyrate cream 0.5%

982-: In hypoglycemia, which hormone does not increase

1: Insulin

2: Coisol

3: Glucagon

4: Epinephrine

983-: Mechanism of action of finasteride is -

1: Androgen receptor antagonist

2: 5 - a reductase inhibitor

3: 17 - a hydroxylase inhibitor

4: Aromatase inhibitor

984-: Most common neuroendocrine tumour in MEN 1 is

1: Insulinoma

2: Glucaganoma

3: Gastrinoma

4: VIPoma

985-: All of the following conditions are known to cause diabetes insipidus, except -

1: Multiple sclerosis

2: Head injury

3: Histiocytosis

4: Viral encephalitis

986-: True about Psammoma bodies are all except

1: Seen in meningioma

2: Concentric whorled appearance

3: Contains Calcium deposits

4: Seen in teratoma

987-: A alpha-glucosidase inhibitor is?

1: Pioglitazone

2: Maglitol

3: Metformin

4: Nateglinide

988-: Which among the following is not an example of a steroid hormone?

1: Aldosterone

2: Testosterone

3: Thyroxine

4: Cortisol

989-: Fine needle aspiration cytology is not able to detect which of the the following

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Hashimotos thyroiditis

3: Follicular cancer

4: Medullary cancer

990-: Sushila, 25 year old young lady presented with complaint of acute hirsuitism and hoarseness of voice. Which of the following should be the best investigation to be done for the diagnosis -

1: Blood pregnenolone levels

2: Blood DHEA levels

3: 17-ketosteroids level

4: LH and FSH levels

991-: Wof anti diabetic agent is used in both type 1 and type 2 dibetes

1: Voglibose

2: Linagliptin

3: Pramlintide

4: None of the above

992-: Nilutamide is an:

1: Anti-convulsant

2: Anti-androgen

3: Anti-progestin

4: Anti-oestrogen

993-: Select the FALSE combination of chromosomal pattern and the syndrome:

1: Mayer Rokitansky-46XY

2: Swyer's syndrome-46XY

3: Turner's syndrome-45XO

4: Klinefelter's syndrome-47XXY

994-: Oxytocin antagonist is -

1: Nitrates

2: Sultraban

3: Atosiban

4: Rimonabant

995-: Which is most common type of Diabetic neuropathy?

1: Sensory polyneuropathy

2: Autonomic neuropathy

3: Radiculopathy

4: Myelopathy

996-: REGARDING MYXOEDEMA THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE EXCEPT:

1: swollen oedematous look of the face

2: impotency,amenorrhoea

3: Increased BMR

4: Dullness, loss of memory

997-: Conversion of chondrocyte into osteogenic cells is caused by

1: Insulin

2: IGF-1

3: Growth hormone

4: Thyroxine

998-: Which one of the following does not cause small vessel vasculitis?

1: Churg - strauss syndrome

2: Henoch - Schonlein purpura

3: Kawasaki disease

4: Microscopic polyangiitis

999-: Which Of The Following Is True Regarding Galactorrhea-

1: Bilateral

2: Seen in pregnancy and lactation

3: Associated with prolactinomas

4: endocrinopathies

1000-: Which of the following is not directly controlled by ACTH?

1: Glucocoicoids

2: Androstenedione

3: Dehydroepiandrosterone

4: Epinephrine

1001-: LH is secreted by

1: Ovary

2: Pituitary

3: Corpus luteum

4: Hypothalamus

1002-: Sexual ambiguity may be seen in which of the following conditions ?

1: Androgen insensitivity

2: Pure gonadal dysgenesis

3: Sawyer syndrome

4: Mixed gonadal dysgenesis

1003-: By the time of implantation in uterine endometrium the typical feilized ovum is divided into how many cells

1: 2

2: 4

3: 16

4: 750

1004-: Side effects of oral contraceptives are all EXCEPT:

1: Irregular bleeding

2: Headache

3: Thrombosis

4: Increased risk of ovarian cancer

1005-: A 16 year old female patient presents to the OPD with hirsutism and masculinization. Which of the following hormones of the adrenal coex is the likely culprit?

1: Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)

2: Aldosterone

3: Coisol

4: Epinephrine

1006-: Pheochromocytoma predominantly secretes -

1: Epinephrine

2: Norepinephrine

3: Dopamine

4: DOPA

1007-: Thiazides diuretic causes all except

1: Hyperglycaemia

2: Increased calcium excretion

3: Useful in congestive hea failure

4: Decreased uric acid excretion

1008-: Zona glomerulosa secretes

1: Aldosterone

2: Coisol

3: Testosterone

4: Catecholamines

1009-: A 30-year-old woman has prominent cervical and dorsal fat pads, hirsutism, acne, purple abdominal striae, unexplained hypokalemia, and diabetes mellitus.Select the most likely disease process for the clinical syndromes described

1: Acromegaly

2: Exogenous human growth hormone (HGH) use

3: Empty sella syndrome

4: Cushing disease

1010-: Definition of Diabetes mellitus includes:

1: Fasting blood glucose >126 mg/dL

2: Random blood glucose >140 mg/dL

3: HbA1c <7%

4: Post prandial blood glucose >180 mg/dL

1011-: The principle of "Wolff-chaikoff effect" is used in

1: Iodide for thyrotoxic patients after surgery

2: Iodide for thyrotoxic patients before Surgery

3: Stimulation of hormone synthesis

4: Inereased vascularity of thyroid gland

1012-: A 29-years-old male taking oral hypoglycemic drug never had ketonuria in his life. His BMI is 20.5. His grandfather had diabetes and his father who is only son of his grandfather did not have the disease. Which type of DM this person will be most likely -

1: pancreatic

2: MODY

3: Type I

4: TypeII

1013-: Hormone necessary for water and sodium balance

1: Progesterone

2: Cortisol

3: Estrogen

4: Aldosterone

1014-: Progesterone is associated with the following except

1: Ovulation

2: Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle

3: Thermogenesis

4: Secretory phase of menstrual cycle

1015-: Grave's disease is the most common cause of-

1: Hypothyroidism

2: Hypehyroidism

3: Thyroiditis

4: None of the above

1016-: Following are features of Paget's disease except -

1: Deformity of bones

2: Secondary osteosarcoma

3: Lowered serum alkaline phosphatase

4: Increased Urinary excretion of hydroxyproline

1017-: Reason for thyroid storm after thyroid surgery are:

1: Infection

2: Inadequate preoperative preparation

3: Thyroiditis

4: Rough handling of thyroid at surgery

1018-: Naturally, occurring glucocoicoid is

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Coisol

3: Prednisolone

4: Coicosterone

1019-: A 42 years old male has strong positive Benedict's test, random blood sugar is > 163 mg%, fasting blood sugar is > 200 mg% Next line of investigation is -:

1: Urine glucose charting 5 hourly

2: Oral GTT

3: Repeat benedict's test

4: 24 hr. urine sugar estimation

1020-: Alkaline phosphatase is decreased in-

1: ypophosphatasia

2: Primary biliary cirrhosis

3: Hyperphosphatemia

4: Hepatitis A

1021-: Stimulates the synthesis of milk proteins.

1: LH

2: PRL

3: TSH

4: GH

1022-: In addison's disease, most diagnostic test is -

1: Serum Na+, K+, renin

2: S. Na+, K+, saline suppression

3: Serum creatinine\/urea ratio

4: ACTH stimulation test

1023-: GH secretion is

1: Greater in early morning

2: Greater in evening

3: Increases on preolonged fasting

4: Stimulates B-cells of pancreases directly

1024-: False statement about extra adrenal pheochromocytoma -

1: Constitute 50% of total

2: May occur in Bladder

3: May occur in thorax

4: Involve carotid body

1025-: Oxytocin causes all except

1: Lactogenesis

2: Milk ejection

3: Contraction of uterine muscle

4: Myoepithelial cell contraction

1026-: All are risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus that warrant early screening for diabetes except

1: Family history

2: Hypeension

3: Polycystic ovary syndrome

4: Alcoholism

1027-: Mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS) is produced by

1: Stroma

2: Seoli cells

3: Leydig cells

4: Germ cells

1028-: Necrobiosis lipoidica is seen in

1: Diabetes insipudus

2: Lyme disease

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Symmonds disease

1029-: Which is not an effect of T3 hormone?

1: It increases the hea rate

2: It increases the stroke volume

3: It decreases the peripheral resistance

4: It decreases pulse pressure

1030-: Which of the following is the most common type of pituitary adenoma?

1: Thyrotropinoma

2: Gonadotropinoma

3: Prolactinoma

4: Coicotropinoma

1031-: Which is true in diabetes mellitus type II -

1: Insulinitis of B cells

2: Hyalinisation of B cells

3: Atrophy of B cells

4: decrease of B cells

1032-: Coicosteroids cause all except

1: Muscular hyperophy

2: Peptic ulcaeration

3: Psychosis

4: Suppression of Pituatory adrenal axis

1033-: Decreased protein: lipid ratio is seen in

1: Inner mitochondrial membrane

2: Outer mitochondrial membrane

3: Sarcoplasmic reticulum

4: Myelin sheath membrane

1034-: Heat acclimatization is due to which hormone?

1: Thyroxine

2: Insulin

3: Adrenaline

4: Aldosterone

1035-: Effect of coisol

1: Decreased bone matrix

2: Increased bone mattix

3: Increases lymphocytes

4: Increases RBCs

1036-: All of the following statements regarding Diabetes Mellitus are true, Except-

1: Insulin is not used in Type II Diabetes mellitus

2: Insulin levels may be increased in patients with Type II Diabetes mellitus

3: Insulin is essential to reverse Diabetic Ketoacidosis

4: Intravenous Insulin is administered as a sliding scale in the hospital setting

1037-: The most potent topical corticosteroid is -

1: Betamethasone valerate

2: Triamcinolone acetonide

3: Hydrocortisone acetate

4: Clobetasol propionate

1038-: Breast develop due to action of

1: Progesteron

2: Oestrogen

3: Activin

4: All of the above

1039-: Calcitonin is secreted by

1: Thyroid gland

2: Parathyroid gland

3: Adrenal glands

4: Ovaries

1040-: An obese lady aged 45 years, was brought to emergency in a semi comatose condition. The laboratory investigations showed K+ (5.8 nunol/L); Na+ (136 mmol/L); blood pH (7.1), HC03 (12 mmol/ L),&; ketone bodies (350 mg/dl). The expected level of blood glucose for this lady is -

1: < 45 mg\/dl

2: < 120 mg\/dl

3: >l 80 mg\/dl

4: < 75 mg\/dl

1041-: The most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:

1: Pituitary adenoma

2: Adrenal adenoma

3: Ectopic ACTH

4: Iatrogenic steroids

1042-: An 8-day-old male infant is brought to the emergency department with vomiting, lethargy, dehydration and features of shock. Clinical examination reveals hyperpigmentation of the genital skin and normal external genitalia. Blood investigations reveal Sodium 124 mEq/L, potassium of 7 mEq/L and hypoglycemia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)

2: Adrenal Hemorrhage

3: Acute Gastorenteritis with dehydration

4: Hyperaldosteronism

1043-: A patient with IDDM injects a mixture of NPH insulin and crystalline zinc (Regular) insulin before breakfast (at 7 AM) and before dinner (at 8 PM) each day. She repos the following average self-monitored RBS for the past weekTimeBlood glucose level (mg/dl)Before Breakfast115Before lunch190Before dinner135Bed time185These data indicate that the patient should adjust her insulin regimen by

1: Increasing the 7 AM dose of NPH insulin

2: Increasing both 7 AM and 8 PM doses of NPH insulin

3: Increasing the 7 AM dose of regular insulin

4: Increasing both the 7 PM and 8 PM dose of regular insulin

1044-: Inhibin is secreted by

1: Seoli cells

2: Stroma

3: Surface epithelium of ovary

4: Corpus luteum

1045-: Insulin causes all of the following except:

1: Glycogenesis

2: Glycolysis

3: Lipogenesis

4: ketogenesis

1046-: One oogonium gives how many ovum

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

1047-: Which of the following drugs is both anti-receptive and bone formative?

1: Strontium ranelate

2: Calcitonin

3: Ibadronate

4: Teriperatide

1048-: Circumventricular organ is

1: Anterior pituitary

2: Posterior pituitary

3: Pineal gland

4: None

1049-: Yellowing of the skin occurs in hypothyrodism because of -

1: Increased bilirubin

2: Increased obolesterol

3: Increased carotene

4: Increased

1050-: True about cushing syndrome *

1: Red striae present

2: sed adrenalin

3: Proximal muscle weakness

4: Edema

1051-: Which of the following drug is a SERM useful for treatment of osteoporosis?

1: Raloxifene

2: Bisphosphonate

3: Strontium

4: Estradiol

1052-: FSH and LH are both inhibited by

1: Coisol

2: Aldosterone

3: Estrogen

4: Progesterone

1053-: Which of the following is a serious adverse effect seen with zolendronate?

1: Acute renal failure

2: Ventricular fibrillation

3: Peptic ulcer

4: Anterior uveitis

1054-: Psammoma bodies are seen in following except-

1: Serous cystadenoma of ovary

2: Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary

3: Meningioma

4: Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

1055-: Major androgen precursor from adrenal coex is

1: Testosterone

2: Dihydrotestosterone

3: DHEA

4: Androstenedione

1056-: A 40 year old women presented with a CT scan of head showing an enlarged sellatursica. Neurological and endocrine work up in detail were found to be normal. The most likely diagnosis is-

1: Prolactinoma

2: Chromophobe adenoma

3: Craniophobe

4: Empty sella syndrome

1057-: Which of the following is an uncoupler?

1: Insulin

2: Epinephrine

3: GH

4: Thyroxine

1058-: A patient is receiving insulin and acarbose for diabetes mellitus and developed hypoglycemia. Which of the following should be used for treatment of hypoglycemia in this patient?

1: Sucrose

2: Galactose

3: Glucose

4: Starch

1059-: AGE-RAGE signaling axis is related to

1: Ageing

2: Oncogenesis

3: Diabetes

4: Alzheimer disease

1060-: Most common type of Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)?

1: 21-hydroxylase deficiency

2: 11-b hydroxylase deficiency

3: 3-b hydroxylase deficiency

4: 17-a hydroxylase deficiency

1061-: A 25-year-old man is brought to the emergency department. The patient is in a confused state, his colleagues report that he was working at his desk and suddenly started having intense headache with profuse sweating. In the meantime, it is observed that the patient starts rolling his eyes. After some time, his wife arrives and she reports that such events had happened in the past and have been resolved spontaneously, but the patient had been reluctant to visit hospital as he had no medical insurance. He smokes 20 packs of cigarettes per year and drinks 2-3 beers on weekends. On clinical examination, he is confused and obeys simple commands. Deep tendon reflexes are intact, BP is 210/108 mm of Hg, and pulse is 124/min. Lab results are as follows: Na+ 142 meq/L K+ 3.8 meq/L BUN 30 mg/dL S creatinine 1.0 mg/dL Blood sugar 110 gm% According to the condition of the patient, what medication should be started before surgery?

1: Phentolamine and phenoxybenzamine

2: Propranolol

3: Nitroglycerine

4: Phenoxybenzamine and propranolol

1062-: Primary hyperparathyroidism is suggested by -

1: Increased serum calcium

2: Low urinary calcium <200

3: Decreased alkaline phosphatase

4: Calcitonin level

1063-: All of the following hormones use cyclic AMP as a second messenger except

1: Glucagon

2: Estrogen

3: Epinephrine

4: Luteinizing hormone

1064-: A 40-year-old woman has lipid investigations suggesting familial hypercholesterolemia (increased cholesterol, increased low-density lipoprotein , and normal triglycerides). This condition is characterized by increased risk for premature atherosclerosis and by the occurrence of tuberous and tendon xanthomas. Before making the assumption of familial hypercholesterolemia, secondary causes need to be considered. Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause secondary hyperlipidemia?

1: cholestatic liver disease

2: alcoholism

3: estrogen replacement

4: malabsorption syndromes

1065-: Drugs of the choice for central diabetes insipidus is

1: Desmopressin

2: Leuprolide

3: Thiazide diuretics

4: Insulin

1066-: Low levels of dopamine produced by the hypothalamus is a pathologic condition associated with which of the blood hormone levels.

1: High prolactin (PRL)

2: High TSH

3: High cortisol

4: Low growth hormone (GH)

1067-: Which of the following is not a pa of classical triad of Symptoms of diabetes?

1: Polyuria

2: Polyphagia

3: Polydipsia

4: Weight loss

1068-: Luteal phase dominant hormone

1: Estrogen

2: Progesterone

3: Prolactin

4: Oxytocin

1069-: Best advice to be given to a patient of newly diagnosed type 2 DM is:

1: Limit intake of carbohydrates

2: Follow consistent calorie diet intake.

3: Exercise

4: Intake of less than 20% of saturated fat

1070-: Which of following is the most common cause of hypergonadotrophichypogonadism in nuk>>-

1: Viral orchitis

2: Klinefelter's syndrome

3: Kallman's syndrome

4: Noonan syndrome

1071-: Primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome) is characterized by-

1: High renin, high aldosteorone

2: Low renin, high aldosterone

3: Low renin, low aldosterone

4: High renin, low aldosterone

1072-: Bisphosphonates are prescribed to a patient with the following advice

1: Take empty stomach with plenty of water

2: Take after meals

3: Discontinue if gastritis develops

4: Discontinue if severe bone pain occurs

1073-: In the following food items, which one has the highest 'Glycemic Index'?

1: Corn-flakes

2: Brown rice

3: Ice-cream.

4: Whole wheat bread

1074-: Which of the following cause osteonecrosis -

1: Sickle cell anemia

2: Coicosteroid use

3: Die

4: SLE

1075-: Prolonged testosterone treatment to a man results in

1: increased spermatogenesis

2: Increased sperm motility

3: Azoospermia

4: Increased gonadotropins

1076-: The most common type of neuropathy in diabetes mellitus is:

1: Distal symmetric polyneuropathy

2: Painful mononeuropathy

3: Autonomic neuropathy

4: Cranial neuropathy

1077-: Drug of choice for polycystic ovarian disease is:

1: Metformin

2: Estrogen

3: Estrogen and progesterone combination pill

4: Dopamine antagonist

1078-: Insulin release is by:

1: Endocytosis

2: Exocytosis

3: Active transport

4: Facilitated diffusion

1079-: Which of the following tests is most suited for early detection of diabetic nephropathy?

1: Ultrasonography

2: Creatinine clearance

3: Urine albumin

4: Serum Creatinine

1080-: Denosumab is used in treatment of -

1: Postmenopausal osteoporosis

2: Osteoclastoma

3: Osteosarcoma

4: Osteomalacia

1081-: Prolactin is synthesized in

1: Pituitary

2: Hypothalamus

3: Pineal gland

4: Thalamus

1082-: All of the following are features of MEN IIb, except -

1: Pituitary tumor

2: Pheochromocytoma

3: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

4: Neuromas

1083-: Drug used in mild hemoplilia is

1: Coicosteroids

2: DDAVP

3: Vitamin K

4: Tranexamic acid

1084-: Diffuse toxic goiter is characterize by-

1: Primary thyroid disease

2: Secondary thyroid disease

3: It is due to autoimmune thyrid hornone(TSH) antibody

4: It is dne to TSH receptor

1085-: Ambiguous genitalia is not seen in:

1: Gonadal agenesis

2: Gonadal dysgenesis

3: Hermaphroditism

4: Super female (47 XXX)

1086-: Aromatase enzyme

1: Conves estrogen to androgen

2: Conves androgen to estrogen

3: Helps in maintaining normal placental blood flow

4: Conves testosterone to dihydrotestosterone

1087-: Most common cause of Cushing syndrome

1: Pituitary adenoma

2: Adrenal adenoma

3: Exogenous steroids

4: Ectopic ACTH

1088-: Migratory necrolytic erythema is seen in -

1: Glucagonoma syndrome

2: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

3: Sarcoidosis

4: Amyloidosis

1089-: Bisphosphonates are used in all EXPECT:

1: Paget's disease

2: Vitamin D excess

3: Postmenopausal osteoporosis

4: Hypercalcemia of malignancy

1090-: Which of the following would be least likely seen 14 days after a rat is injected with a drug that kills all of its pancreatic B cells?

1: A rise in the plasma H+ concentration

2: A rise in the plasma aminoacid concentration

3: A fall in the plasma aminoacid concentration

4: A rise in plasma osmolality

1091-: Which drug given for painful tingling of diabetic neuropathy?

1: Gabapentin

2: Duloxetine

3: Pregablin

4: All of them

1092-: Intranasal calcitonin used for:

1: Post menopausal Osteoporosis

2: Paget's disease

3: Secondary hypoparathyroidism

4: Hypercalcemia

1093-: Maximum glucocoicoid activity is seen with

1: Fludrocoisone

2: Prednisolone

3: Methyprednisolone

4: Triamcenolone

1094-: Hypospadias in the baby is caused by maternal use of which of the following drug?

1: Diethylstilbestrol

2: Tolbutamide

3: Clomiphene

4: Clobazam

1095-: HbA1c level in blood explains -

1: Acute rise of sugar

2: Long terms status of blood sugar

3: Hepatorenal syndrome

4: Chronic pancreatitis

1096-: Which of the following hormones is produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary

1: Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH)

2: Coicotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)

3: Growth hormone (somatotropin, GH)

4: Growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH)

1097-: True about tumor lysis syndrome -

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hypermagnesemia

4: Hyperurecemia

1098-: Increased Ca, decreased P04.Diagnosi-

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Secondary hyperparathyroidism due to Vit D deficiency

3: Malignancy

4: Osteoporosis

1099-: Pheochromocytoma is the disease of:

1: Pituitary gland

2: Adrenal medulla

3: Pancreas

4: Adrenal cortex

1100-: All of the following are associated with hyper-gonadotrophic hypogonadism in males, except-

1: Viral orchitis

2: Klinefelter's syndrome

3: kallman's syndrome

4: Noonam syndrome

1101-: Wof sulfonylureas is used in treatment of neurogenic diabetes Insipidus

1: Nateglinide

2: Tolbutamide

3: Chlorpropamide

4: Glipizide

1102-: Bisphoshonates are prescribed to a patient with the following advice

1: Take empty stomach with plenty of water

2: Take after meals

3: Duscintunes if gastritis develops

4: Discontinues if severe bone pain occurs

1103-: Which of the following most closely represents the lowest detection limit for third generation TSH Assays-

1: 0.4 mlU/L

2: 0.04 mlU/L

3: 0.004 mlU/L

4: 0.0004 mlU/L

1104-: A patient presents with symptoms of hypoglycemia. Investigations reveal decreased blood glucose and increased insulin levels. C-peptide assay is done which shows normal levels of C-peptide. The most likely diagnosis is -

1: Insulinoma

2: Accidental sulfonylurea ingestion

3: Accidental exogenous insulin administration

4: Accidental metformin ingestion

1105-: Calcitriol causes all except

1: Increases renal tubular reabsorption of Ca2+

2: Reduce plasma Ca2+ concentration

3: Promotes intestinal absorption of Ca2+

4: Reduces Ca2+ resorption by bone

1106-: Osteoporosis is a major adverse effect caused by the glucocorticoids. It is due to their ability to(Lippincott's 3rd pharmacology)

1: Increases the excretion of calcium

2: Inhibit absorption of calcium

3: Stimulate the hypothalamic - pituitary adrenal axis

4: Decreases production of prostaglandins

1107-: Steroids with 8-10 c-atorm side chains at C-17 and an OH group at C3 are

1: Androgens

2: Andrenal coicoids

3: Progestins

4: Sterols

1108-: A scientist has developed an adipocyte cell line that, at 42degC, cannot degrade triglycerides to glycerol and free fatty acids. At 25degC, the triglyceride degradation is normal. Which one of the following best reflects enzymes in which a temperature-sensitive mutation may lead to this phenotype?

1: Protein Kinase A - yes; Adenylate Kinase - no; Insulin Receptor - no; Glucagon Receptor - yes; Glycerol Kinase - yes

2: Protein Kinase A - no; Adenylate Kinase - no; Insulin Receptor - yes; Glucagon Receptor - no; Glycerol Kinase - yes

3: Protein Kinase A - yes; Adenylate Kinase - no; Insulin Receptor - no; Glucagon Receptor - yes; Glycerol Kinase - no

4: Protein Kinase A - no; Adenylate Kinase - yes; Insulin Receptor - yes; Glucagon Receptor - no; Glycerol Kinase - no

1109-: For the following causes of sexual dysfunction, select the most likely clinical feature.Rarely indicates organic disease.

1: loss of sexual desire

2: failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)

3: absence of emission

4: absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function

1110-: What will happen if insulin alone us given rapidly in diabetic ketoacidosis

1: Hypokaelemia

2: Hypernatremia

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hypocalcemia

1111-: Insulin sensitivity increases with following treatment except:

1: Metformin

2: Acarbose

3: Exercise

4: Fasting

1112-: The drug preferred to stop the growth of prostate in a 70 year old male with Benign hyperplasia of prostate is

1: Spironolactone

2: Ketoconazole

3: Finasteride

4: Flutamide

1113-: A 50-year-old man came with the complaint of a headache and raised intracranial tension. Radiological examination revealed a brain tumor compressing Supraoptic nucleus in the hypothalamus. Which of the following hormone is decreased?

1: Adrenocoicotropic hormone (ACTH)

2: Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)

3: Growth hormone

4: Antidiuretic Hormone

1114-: In osteogenesis imperfecta, which of the following is defective?

1: Posphate deposition in trabecular bone

2: Osteoblasts

3: Osteoclasts

4: Bone collagen

1115-: The clinical use of leuprolide include all the following EXCEPT:

1: Endometriosis

2: Osteoporosis

3: Prostate cancer

4: Precocious pubey

1116-: The antibodies that are seen in Grave's disease are-

1: ANA

2: TSH receptor antibodies (TRAb)

3: Thyroid peroxidase antibodies

4: Anti-T3 antibodies

1117-: Which of the following statements about Histamine is true?

1: Is found in mast cells

2: Increases gastric acid secretion

3: Related to arousal and blood pressure

4: All of the above

1118-: Oral contraceptive pills can cause all except:

1: Mastalgia

2: Dysmenorrhea

3: Chloasma

4: Breakthrough bleeding

1119-: Increased Ca, decreased PO4. Diagnosis : -

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Secondary hypoparathyroidism due to Vit D deficiency

3: Malignancy

4: Osteoporosis

1120-: Type 1 diabetes in children is most commonly associated with

1: Obesity

2: Celiac disease

3: Downs syndrome

4: Hypothyroidism

1121-: Hung up ankle reflex seen in -

1: Hypothyroidism

2: Thyrotoxicosis

3: Sipple syndrome

4: Wermer syndrome

1122-: Conn's syndrome is characterized by -

1: Hyperinsulinism

2: Hypehyroidism

3: Hypoadrenalism

4: Hyperaldosteronism

1123-: For the following causes of sexual dysfunction, select the most likely clinical feature.Can be caused by vascular disease.

1: loss of sexual desire

2: failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)

3: absence of emission

4: absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function

1124-: What stimulates the gonads in male at 8 week to secret testosterone

1: Inhibin from corpus luteum

2: GnRH from hypothalamus of baby

3: Placental HCG

4: All of above

1125-: Prolactin plays an impoant role in all of the following except:

1: Development of mammary glands

2: Milk secretion

3: Amenorrhoea

4: Milk ejection

1126-: All are associated with pituitary apoplexy except-

1: Hypehyroidism

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Sickle cell anemia

4: Hypeension

1127-: Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion is diagnosed by all EXCEPT:

1: Hyponatremia

2: Decreased osmolality (< 280 mosm/kg)

3: Normal blood nitrogen

4: Normal thyroid function

1128-: Fat is maximum synthesized in

1: Liver

2: Adipose tissue

3: Intestine

4: Muscle

1129-: most comon type of carcinoma thyroid is

1: Anaplastic

2: Papillary

3: Follicular

4: Medullary

1130-: Most common Thyroid CA post radiation exposure

1: Papillary CA

2: Medullary CA

3: Follicular CA

4: None

1131-: Average reproductive lifespan of ovum is

1: 6-12 hrs

2: 12-24 hrs

3: 24-36 hrs

4: 3 days

1132-: Most common pancreatic tumor in MEN-1 is -

1: Gastrinoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Glucagonoma

4: Somatostatinoma

1133-: All are true about Hypothyroidism except

1: Delayed dentition

2: Widened fontanelle

3: Distended abdomen

4: Sho fontanelle

1134-: Organs take pa in vitamin D formation

1: Liver

2: Skin

3: Kidney

4: All of the above

1135-: Not a Glycoprotein hormone

1: EH

2: FSH

3: GH

4: Vasopressin

1136-: All are canses 0f hypercalcemia, except-

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: Sarcoidosis

3: VitarninAtoxiQity

4: Phenytoin toxicity

1137-: Glucagon acts on muscle to cause

1: Gluconeogenesis

2: Gycogenolysis

3: Glycolysis

4: Kreb's cycle

1138-: Hypeension with androgenisation of a female child is a feature of congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to deficiency of-

1: C-21 hydroxylase

2: C-11 hydroxylase

3: C-17 hydroxylase

4: Desmolaie

1139-: Which of the following drugs causes osteoporosis on long term use

1: Etidronate

2: Prednisolone

3: Phneytion

4: Calcitriol

1140-: Negative feedback in spermatogenesis is by

1: ABP

2: Inhibin

3: Progesterone

4: None

1141-: GLUT responsible for secretion of insulin from beta cells of pancreas

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

1142-: Acidophils of the anterior pituitary secrete

1: GH

2: TSH

3: ACTH

4: FSH

1143-: An obese patient presented in casualty with random blood sugar 400 mg%, urine sugar +++ and ketones 1-E Drug useful in management with be -

1: Glibenclamide

2: Troglitazsone

3: Insulin

4: Metformin

1144-: A child with decreased levels of LH, FSH and Testosterone presents with delayed pubey. Which of the following is the most likely Diagnosis

1: Klinfelter's syndrome

2: Kallman's syndrome

3: Androgen Insensitive syndrome

4: Testicular infection

1145-: Maximum amount of alkaline phosphatase is seen in:

1: Semen

2: Placenta

3: CSF

4: Plasma

1146-: Acidophils secrete

1: GH

2: TSH

3: ACTH

4: FSH

1147-: Drugs used in treatment of obesity are all Except

1: Orlistat

2: Sibutramine

3: Rimonabant

4: Prednisone

1148-: Increased Ca, decreased PO^ Diagnosis is-

1: Primary' hyperparathyroidism

2: Secondary hyperparathyroidism due to Vit D deficiency

3: Malignancy

4: Osteoporosis

1149-: Medical adrenalectomy is seen with-

1: Vincristine

2: Vinblastine

3: Mitotane

4: Methotrexate

1150-: Not controlled directly by ACTH

1: Glucocoicoid

2: Aldosterone

3: Coisol

4: Epinephrine

1151-: Acidophilic cells of anterior pituitary secretes?

1: IH

2: THS

3: ACTH

4: GH

1152-: Tetany may be present in all the following conditions except -

1: Acute pancreatitis

2: Hysterical Hyperventiltion

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Hypomagnesemia

1153-: An obese patient presented in casualty in an unconscious state. His blood sugar measured 400mg% urine tested positive for sugar and ketones Drug most useful in management is -

1: Glibenclamide

2: Troglitazone

3: Insulin

4: Chlorpropamide

1154-: Ovulation in women with 28-day cycle occurs at

1: 14 days prior to mensturation

2: Just before LH surge

3: Just after corpus leuteal maturation

4: Due to progesterone rise

1155-: Which of the following drugs can cause galactorrhea

1: Bromocriptine

2: Pantoprazole

3: Metoclopramide

4: Omeprazole

1156-: Hypokalemia.may be a feature of all following diseases, except -

1: Addison's disease

2: Cushing's syndrome

3: Baer's syndrome

4: Guelman's syndrome

1157-: In maturity onset diabetes on the young (mody) not found is.

1: Family history positive

2: Young onset

3: Insulin receptor resistance

4: Glucokinase deficiency

1158-: In diabetic nephropathy all of the following are true, except-

1: Cardiovascular abnormalities can occur

2: Micro and macro albuminuria can occur

3: ACE inhibitors can reduce micro albuminuria

4: Insulin requirement becomes high

1159-: All are true estrogen except

1: Causes cholestasis

2: Used in treatment of gynaecomastia

3: Used in hormone replacement therapy

4: Increased risk of breast cancer

1160-: Non-osmotic stimulus for ADH secretion is:

1: Uremia

2: Hyperglycemia

3: Haemorrhage

4: Excessive water ingestion

1161-: Calcium as a second messenger in hormone action involves all except

1: Gastrin

2: Oxytocin

3: ADH

4: Insulin

1162-: A 43-year-old male high-level executive presents to his physician due to a persistent dizziness when standing quickly. He also has been exhibiting chronic fatigue, some muscle weakness, and an unusual craving for salty foods. The physician notices that the patient has a constant "bronze tan," and blood obtained during the visit demonstrated not only normal cholesterol levels but also hypoglycemia, hyperkalemia, and hyponatremia. The underlying cause for these problems is which one of the following?

1: Adrenal insufficiency

2: Pituitary insufficiency

3: Lack of insulin

4: Lack of glucagon

1163-: Which of the following statements can be regarded as primary action of inhibin?

1: It inhibits secretion of prolactin

2: It stimulates synthesis of estradiol

3: It stimulates secretion of TSH

4: It inhibits secretion of FSH

1164-: Lactic acidosis is common with:

1: Metformin

2: Phenformin

3: Repaglinide

4: Rosiglitazone

1165-: Not an effect of bromocriptine is :

1: Dopamine agonist

2: Increases prolactin release

3: Decreases prolactin relesae

4: All of the above

1166-: Hypothyroidism in infancy is characterized by all EXCEPT

1: Constipation

2: Coarse facies

3: Wide open cranial sutures

4: Hyperthermia

1167-: Calcitonin is produced by

1: Thyroid

2: Pituitary

3: Pancreas

4: Hypothalamus

1168-: Parathormone (Parathyroid hormone/PTH) increase calcium levels and reduces phosphate level by acting on

1: Proximal tubules

2: Distal tubules

3: Thick ascending limb of Loop of Henle

4: All of the above

1169-: In spider nevi, dilatation of blood vessels is due to:

1: Testosterone

2: Estrogen

3: Hepatotoxins

4: FSH

1170-: Primary hyperaldosteronism presents with all of the following except-

1: Hypeension

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Periodic paralysis

4: Frontal headache

1171-: Which one of the following cell types are found in the least numbers in the pituitary?

1: Lactotrophs

2: Thyrotrophs

3: Gonadotrophs

4: Coicotrophs

1172-: Which of the following has highest glycemic index?

1: Com flakes

2: White-rice

3: Ice cream

4: Whole wheat bread

1173-: Regarding the action of insulin, which of the following is true?

1: Decreased K+ uptake in adipose tissue

2: Increased protein catabolism in Muscle

3: Activation of hormone sensitive lipase

4: Decreased ketogenesis in liver

1174-: Which insulin has the late onset of action, longer duration of action, and has no pronounced peak?

1: NPH

2: Glulisine

3: Glargine

4: Aspa

1175-: Polar bodies are formed during

1: Spermatogenesis

2: Organogenesis

3: Oogenesis

4: Morphogenesis

1176-: 2nd generation sulfonylurea drugs are all except

1: Glipizide

2: Gliclazide

3: Tolbutamide

4: Glibenclamide

1177-: What serves as a precursor of testosterone?

1: Aldosterone

2: Estrone

3: Methyltestosterone

4: Pregnenolone

1178-: In parathyroid carcinoma

1: 5-10% incidence

2: Increased parathromone, decreased calcium in bone

3: Cytology is diagnostic

4: Metastasis is essential

1179-: Which hormone acts on cytoplasmic membrane receptor?

1: TSH

2: Thyroxine

3: Androgen

4: Coisol

1180-: Tetraethyl ammonium acts by blocking which of the following channels?

1: Na+

2: Cl-

3: K+

4: Ca

1181-: Steroid hormone receptors have attachment site for all except:

1: Steroid hormone

2: Transcription repressors

3: Hormone responsive element

4: Transcription activators

1182-: Precocious puberty in girls is defined by the onset of secondary sexual characteristics before the age of:

1: 5 years

2: 7 years

3: 8 years

4: 9 years

1183-: Not a marker for hyperparathyroidism is -

1: Increase in serum calcium

2: Increase in 24 hour urinary calcium excretion

3: Increase in serum calcitonin

4: Subperiosteal resorption of phalanges

1184-: All of the following sho stature cases are caused by mechanisms independent of specific defects in growth hormone axis except

1: Gonadal dysgenesis

2: Kasper - Hauser syndrome

3: Laron dwarfism

4: Achondroplasia

1185-: The occurrence of hypehyroidism following administration of supplemental iodine to subjects with endemic iodine deficiency goiter is known as -

1: Jod-Basedow effect

2: Wolff-Chaikoff effect

3: Thyrotoxicosis factitia

4: De Quervain's thyroiditis

1186-: Delayed pubey seen in all except

1: Chronic disease

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Turnur's syndrome

4: Mac cune albright syndrome

1187-: All of the following statements about nateglinide are true except?

1: Decreases pot-prandial hyperglycemia

2: Hypoglycemia is less COmmon than with sulfo- nylureas

3: It decreases insulin resistance

4: It acts by releasing insulin

1188-: FSH is secreted by

1: Chrompphobes

2: Basophils

3: Acidophils

4: Theca interna Cells

1189-: SHBG is decreased in

1: Hypehyroidism

2: Increased androgen

3: Increased estrogen

4: Pregnancy

1190-: Testicular descent is controlled in pa by

1: Insulin like factor 3(INL 3)

2: RANKL

3: FSH

4: LH

1191-: The most common presentation of hypoparathyroidism beyond the neonatal period is

1: Syncope secondary to prolonged QT intervals

2: Tingling of extremities

3: Seizure

4: Bronchospasm

1192-: Patients with both Graves' disease and Cushing syndrome are overproducing hormones that have which one of the following in common?

1: Reacting with receptors in the cell membrane

2: Utilizing second messengers

3: Binding to intracellular receptors

4: Binding to RNA to produce physiologically active proteins

1193-: True about primary aldosteronnism -

1: Pedal oedema

2: Increased renin

3: Increased Na+

4: Decreased K+

1194-: Which of the following hormonal concentration decreases with age?

1: Parathormone

2: FSH

3: Growth hormone

4: Norepinephrine

1195-: Which of the following is false about pioglifazone?

1: It PPARY g agonist

2: It is metabolized in liver

3: Not given in case of diastolic dysfunction

4: It acts on insulin gene and even in absence of insulin helps in metabolism of carbohydrate

1196-: All are seen In myxoedema coma except -

1: Hypothermia

2: Tachycardia

3: Hypotension

4: Hyponatremia

1197-: Which of the following responsible for fasting hypoglycemia ?

1: Increased insulin level

2: Decreased insulin level

3: increased Glycogen

4: Increased Glucagon in liver

1198-: Which of the following is not common metabolite of progesterone excreted in urine?

1: Pregnanelone

2: Pregnanetriol

3: 17-hydroxy pregnenolone

4: Pregnanediol

1199-: Thyroid hormones belong to which class of hormone?

1: Steroids

2: Proteins

3: Polypeptides

4: Amino acid derivatives

1200-: Which of the following drugs does not cause hypo gycemia:

1: Acarbose

2: Insulin

3: Glimepride

4: Nateglinide

1201-: All of the following are associated with insulin resistance except -

1: Acanthosis nigricans

2: Lipodystrophy

3: Gout

4: Calcific aoic valve disease

1202-: Imaging of choice for parathyroid pathology is

1: CT scan

2: Gallium scan

3: Thallium scan

4: Tc 99 scan

1203-: Urinary metabolite of progesterone

1: Pregnanolone

2: Progestriol

3: 17-HydroxyPregnanolone

4: Pregnanediol

1204-: Drugs causing Addison's disease are all the following except

1: Skin atrophy

2: Telengectasia

3: Folliculitis

4: Photosensitivity

1205-: A 50 year old male with type 2 diabetes mellitus is found to have 24-hr urinary albumin of 250 mg. Which of thefollowing drugs may be used to retard progression of renal disease -

1: Hydrochlohiazide

2: Enalapril

3: Amiloride

4: Aspirin

1206-: GLUT responsible for secretion of insulin from beta cells of pancreas -

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

1207-: Spermatogenesis occurs at

1: Body temperature

2: Temperature lower than core body temperature

3: Temperature higher than core body temperature

4: Temperature does not play a role

1208-: Cutting of the pituitary stalk decreases all of the following hormones except-

1: ACTH

2: GH

3: Prolactind

4: FSH

1209-: All of the following are increased in Acute stress except

1: Growth hormone

2: Insulin

3: Epinephrine

4: Glucagon

1210-: All are true about Diabetes mellitus except -

1: DKA is commoner in type II

2: HHS is primarily seen in individuals with 2 DM

3: Serum sodium in DKA is 125-135 nmol/L

4: Serum bicarbonate in DKA is<15 meq/L

1211-: In a woman with polyuria of6L/day, which are the 2 most impoant investigations to be done -

1: Water deprivation test

2: Water loading

3: Plasma and urine osmolality

4: Plasma osmolality

1212-: Semen is released by

1: Epididymis

2: Testes

3: Vas deferens

4: Prostate

1213-: Which of the following are uses of danazol?

1: Endometriosis

2: Menorrhagia

3: Hereditary angioneurotic edema

4: All of the above

1214-: Which among the following is not an androgen receptor blocker?

1: Finasteride

2: Cyproterone

3: Flutamide

4: None

1215-: Factitious hyperinsulinemia is differentiated from insulinoma by -

1: C - peptides

2: Insulin antibodies

3: Serum glucose levels

4: Hypernatremia and hypokalemia

1216-: Function of preoptic nucleus of hypothalamus

1: Temperature regulation

2: Thirst

3: Sexual behaviors

4: All of the above

1217-: A 48 years old woman presents with vulval pruritus. On examination, there is erythema of external genitalia. She is a known diabetic for 10 years. Her HbAlc level reduced to 6.6% when compared to previous value of 7.8% four months ago. The medication most probably responsible for her symptoms is

1: Sitagliptin

2: Canaglifozin

3: Acarbose

4: Exenatide

1218-: Following malignancies most frequently cause hypercalemia except -

1: Breast

2: Kidney

3: Lung

4: Hea

1219-: Which of the following is indication for using raloxifine:

1: Chronic renal failure

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Renal dystrophy

4: Post-menopausal osteoporosis

1220-: Albinism is due to:

1: Marked deficiency of melanin pigment

2: Thymus disorder

3: Tumour of pineal gland

4: ACTH deficiency

1221-: The Lab investigation of a patient shows lower limit of normal T4, & increased TSH. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis-

1: Grave's disease

2: Hashimoto's disease

3: Pituitary failure

4: Hypothalamic failure

1222-: Cardiac manifestations of Grave's disease would include all of the folloing except -

1: Wide pulse pressure

2: Atrial fibrillation

3: Pleuropericardial scratch

4: Aoic insufficiency

1223-: Which of the following is not seen in hypothyrodism?

1: Oedema

2: Coldskin

3: Diastolic hypeension

4: Atrial fibrillation

1224-: Drug used in renal osteodystrophy:

1: Vitamin D

2: Calcitriol

3: Calcifediol

4: All of the above

1225-: True of the following

1: Calcium reabsorbed in DCT

2: 90% calcium excreted by glomerulus

3: Parathormone (PTH) promotes absorption of Ca++ from intestine

4: PTH promote action of calcitonin

1226-: A 42 year old male has strong positive Benedict's test, random blood sugar is > 163 mg%, fasting blood sugar is >200 mg% Next line of investigation is-

1: Urine glucose chaing 5 hourly

2: OralGTT

3: Repeat benedict's test

4: 24 hr urine sugar estimation

1227-: Which of the following is not used for the treatment of insulin induced hypoglycemia?

1: Intravenous glucose

2: Glucagon

3: Adrenaline

4: Oral carbohydrates

1228-: Laron dwarfism is due to

1: GH deficiency

2: GHRH deficiency

3: GH receptor resistance

4: IGF-1 deficiency

1229-: Which of the following statements about Diabetes Insipidus is true -

1: Urine osmolality should be > 300 mosm\/L

2: Plasma osmolality should be < 280 mmol\/L

3: Water deprivation test is required

4: Plasma osmolality should be > 300 mosm\/L prior to H2O Deprivation test

1230-: The thyroid inhibitor which produces the fastest response is

1: Lugol's iodine

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Radioactive iodine

4: Lithium carbonate

1231-: All are causes of osteoporosis, except -

1: Rheumatoidahritis

2: Hypoparathyroidism

3: Chronic heparin therapy

4: Thyrotoxicosis

1232-: Feilization occurs at

1: Cervix

2: Uterus

3: Ampulla

4: Ovary

1233-: Has its release inhibited by thyroxine.

1: LH

2: PRL

3: TSH

4: GH

1234-: All of the following reduce T4 absorption except

1: Metformin

2: Iron salts

3: Raloxifen

4: Colsevelam

1235-: A 65-year-old woman with history of type 2 diabetes mellitus for the last 8 years dies in a hospital She had no other significant medical history. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her death?

1: Diabetic ketoacidosis

2: Myocardial infarction

3: Renal failure

4: Stroke

1236-: A 60-year-old white woman presents for an office visit. Her mother recently broke her hip, and the patient is concerned about her own risk for osteoporosis. She weighs 165 lb and is 5 ft 6 in tall. She has a 50-pack-year history of tobacco use. Medications include a multivitamin and levothyroxine 50 mg/d. Her exercise regimen includes mowing the lawn and taking care of the garden. She took hormone replacement therapy for 6 years after menopause, which occurred at age 49. Which recommendation for osteoporosis screening is most appropriate for this patient?

1: Nuclear medicine bone scan

2: Dual-x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scan

3: Quantitative CT bone densitometry

4: Peripheral bone densitometry

1237-: An 83-year-old man with poor nutrition notices easy bruising and bleeding gums. On examination, he has inflamed bleeding gums, multiple areas of ecchymoses, and perifollicular hemorrhages. His coagulation profile and liver function is normal.For the patient with vitamin deficiency or excess, select the most likely diagnosis

1: niacin

2: thiamine

3: pyridoxine

4: vitamin C

1238-: Which is NOT a feature of primary hyperaldosteronism -

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hypeension

3: Hypernatremia

4: Increased renin level

1239-: What is the effect of calcitonin on bone resorption

1: Inhibits resorption

2: Promotes resorption

3: Both propeies

4: Enhances mineralisation

1240-: A 55-year-old woman presents with fatigue and malaise which has been worsening over the last 2 months. She also noticed loss of appetite and early satiety. Evaluation finds

an ulcerative mass located along the lesser curvature of the stomach along with bilateral ovarian masses. Which of the following is this patient most likely to have

1: Krukenberg tumor

2: Gastric leiomyosarcoma

3: Meig syndrome

4: Ovarian dysgerminoma

1241-: Which of the following is aldosterone antagonist?

1: Eplerenone

2: Deoxicorticosterone

3: Fenoldopam

4: Frusemide

1242-: The-most common differential diagnosis of hyper-thyrodism in a young female is -

1: Hysteria

2: Essential tremor

3: Anxiety neurosis

4: Parkinsonism

1243-: Features of hypocalcemia areA/E -

1: Numbness & tingling

2: Circumoral paresthesis

3: Depressed tendon reflexes

4: Skin irritability & sensitivity

1244-: Tumour associated with primary aldosteronism -

1: Adrenal adenoma

2: Adrenal hyperplasia

3: Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

4: Adrenal carcinoma

1245-: Which of the following is a case of diabetes mellitus?

1: HbA1C 6-5%

2: Random blood sugar 205 mg% with polyuria

3: Blood sugar 140 mg% after 6 hours of fating

4: Glucose 190 mg% after 2 hours of eating red meat

1246-: Brown tumour is found in

1: Hypoparathyroidism

2: Hyperparathyroidism

3: Hypocalcemia

4: Hypothyroidism

1247-: Most common neuopathy in DM is-

1: Distal symmetric neuropathy

2: Autonomic neuripathy

3: Mononeuropathy

4: Amyotrophy

1248-: A 30 year old women pretests a history of amenorrhoea and impaired vision of six month' duration. Physical examination shows everything except for pale optic discs and diminished visual acuity. The most likely diagnosis is -

1: Pituitary adenoma

2: Craniopharyngioma

3: Hypothalamic glioma

4: Benign intracranial hypeension

1249-: TSH on surface receptor uses second messenger as

1: cAMP

2: cGMP

3: Ca2+

4: IP3

1250-: Which of the following is glucocorticoid receptor blocker?

1: Aminoglutethemide

2: Mifepristone

3: Trilostane

4: Ketoconazole

1251-: GnRH is a

1: Peptide

2: Amine

3: Steroid

4: Lipid

1252-: A patient is on low calcium diet for 8 weeks. Following increases to maintain serum calcium levels

1: PTH

2: Calcitonin

3: Active 24,25 dihydroxy cholecaliferol

4: Serum phosphate level

1253-: Criteria for primary hyperaldosteronism, all except-

1: Diastolic hypeension without edema

2: Metabolic acidosis present

3: Low secretion of rennin

4: Low secretion of aldosterone in spite of reduced volume fluid

1254-: Which of the following are the extraintestinal manifestations of Sipple syndrome?

1: Cutaneous lichen

2: Amylodosis

3: Hirschsprung disease

4: All the above

1255-: Vasopressin is secreted by

1: Supraoptic

2: Preoptic

3: Paraventricular

4: Posterior nucleus

1256-: Conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited by all except

1: Propanolol

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Amiodarone

4: Methimazole

1257-: Features not seen in Cushing&;s Syndrome

1: Hypoglycemia

2: Hypeension

3: Frank psychosis

4: Hypokalemia

1258-: A 36 year old female with symptoms of hyperparathyroidism, tumor in pancreas, adrenal coical hyperplasia, pituitary adenomas, islet cell tumor with cutaneous angiofibromas. What is the diagnosis ?

1: MENl

2: MEN2A

3: MEN2B

4: MEN2C

1259-: Which of the following would be least affected by injections of TSH?

1: Uptake of Iodine by Thyroid

2: Synthesis of thyroglobulin

3: cGMP in Thyroid cells

4: Production of TSH

1260-: Substrate-controlled hormone is

1: Glucagon

2: FSH

3: LH

4: TRH

1261-: A 26 year old woman with 32-day menstrual cycle planning for conception regularly checks her body temperature (orally) using a digital thermometer in the morning before getting out of bed. She noticed an increase in her body temperature on the 18th day of menstrual cycle. This is caused by

1: Oestradiol

2: Progesterone

3: LH peak

4: FSH peak

1262-: All of statements about exenatide are true except:

1: It is a GLP -1 analogue

2: It can be used for treatment of Type 1 diabetes mellitus

3: it is given subcutaneously

4: It decreases glucagon

1263-: Which of the following is characteristic of Cushing's disease:

1: Incresed ACTH. increased cortisol

2: Decreased ACTH, increased cortisol

3: Increased ACTH. decreased cortisol

4: Decreased ACTH. decreased cortisol

1264-: There is mutation of gene coding for the ryanodine receptors in malignant hypehermia. Which of the following statements best explains the increased hea production in malignant hypehermia

1: Increased muscle metabolism by excess of calcium ions

2: Thermic effect of food

3: Increased sympathetic discharge

4: Mitochondrial thermogenesis

1265-: Canagliflozin acts by

1: Decreases hepatic glucose production

2: Increases Urinary glucose excretion

3: Increase insulin secretion

4: Prolong endogenous GLP-1 action

1266-: Dose of clonidine in suppression test done for pheochromocytoma is?

1: 0-3 mg

2: 10 mg

3: 100 mg

4: 200 nig

1267-: All of the following statements about estrogen are TRUE EXCEPT:

1: Decreases HDL

2: Increases triglycerides

3: Increases turnover of LDL receptors

4: Increases apolipoprotein A

1268-: In which of the following conditions a low/controlled glycemic index diet is preferred?

1: Diabetes

2: hypertension

3: children

4: Normal adults

1269-: True about Type I diabetes melitus is ?

1: Autoimmune disorder

2: Insulin non-dependent

3: Insulin does not improve the symptoms

4: Late age of onset

1270-: Half-life of insulin is

1: 1-2 min

2: 4-6 min

3: 10-12 min

4: 12-16 min

1271-: Drug of choice for hyperthyroidism in pregnant female:

1: Propylthiouracil

2: Carbimazole

3: Sodium iodide

4: Radioactive iodine

1272-: Denosumab is used in:

1: Osteomalacia

2: Osteoarthritis

3: Osteoporosis

4: Osteosarcoma

1273-: Commonest cause of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is

1: 21 hydroxylase deficiency

2: 11 B-hydroxylase deficiency

3: 17 alpha-hydroxylase deficiency

4: 18 hydroxylase deficiency

1274-: Third generation OC pills are -

1: Decreased risk of thromboembolism

2: Decreased risk of myocardial infarction

3: Increased risk of breakthrough bleeding

4: More side effects

1275-: A 30-year-old man presents to the clinic with recurrent symptoms of flushing, diarrhea, and weight loss. He cannot associate the symptoms with any particular activity, time of day or food ingestion. His past medical history is negative and he is not taking any prescription or recreational medications.On physical examination, his blood pressure is 126/74 mmHg, and the heart rate is 72/min and regular. His remaining physical examination is completely normal. Lab investigations reveal an elevated urinary 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: phenylketonuria

2: alkaptonuria

3: malignant melanoma

4: carcinoid syndrome

1276-: Rugger jersy sign Is seen in -

1: Ankylosing spondylitis

2: TB spine

3: Osteoahritis

4: Myeloma

1277-: Main mechanism of combined OCP?

1: Feedback inhibition of pituitary (causing of LH surge)

2: Change in camicalmues

3: Decreased motility and secretion of the fallopian tube

4: Prevent amputation

1278-: Which of the following is used in the treatment of hyperprolactinemia?

1: Cimetidine

2: Methysergide

3: Bromocriptine

4: Ondansetron

1279-: Which of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of syndrome of inappropriate Antidiuretic Harmone secretion?

1: Demeclocycline

2: Vasopressin

3: Thiazide diuretics

4: Chloropropamide

1280-: Alkaline phosphatase is elevated in all, except -

1: Rickets

2: Osteomalacia

3: Hypoparathyroidism

4: Hypophosphatemia

1281-: A 40-year-old alcoholic man is being treated for tuberculosis, but he has been only intermittently compliant with his medications despite the health department's best efforts

at directly observed therapy. He complains of increasing weakness, fatigue, weight loss, and nausea over the preceding 3 weeks. He appears thin, and his blood pressure is 80/50 mm Hg. There is increased pigmentation over the elbows and in the palmar creases. Cardiac examination is normal. Which of the following is the best next step in evaluation?

1: CBC with iron and iron-binding capacity

2: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

3: Early morning serum cortisol and cosyntropin stimulation

4: Blood cultures

1282-: Breast feeding often

1: Stimulates FSH

2: Stimulates LH

3: Stimulates prolactin initiation

4: Stop suppression of FSH

1283-: Which of the following antibodies is involved in the tissue destructive process associated with hypothyroidism in Hashimoto's and atrophic thyroiditis?

1: Thyroperoxidase antibody

2: Thyroglobulin antibody

3: TSH receptor antibody

4: Thyroid stimulating antibody

1284-: Which of the following is given at intervals as a pusatile therapy?

1: GnRH

2: GH

3: PSH

4: Estrogen

1285-: Excessive production of aldosterone results in -

1: Metabolic acidosis

2: Severe hypotension

3: Potassium retention

4: Depressed plasma renin

1286-: Which of the following statements about iodine is false

1: Contraindicated in hypeension

2: Causes iodism

3: Inhibits the realese of thyroxine

4: Inhibits the synthesis of iodo thyroxine and iodo thyronine

1287-: Which of the following is the most likely effect of insulin at the cellular receptor level?

1: stimulating tyrosine kinase

2: binding to ion channels

3: binding to intracellular erb A receptors

4: stimulating guanylate cyclase

1288-: Pseudohypoparathyroidism is characterized by:

1: Normal serum Ca++ and decreased serum PTH

2: Decreased serum Ca++ and decreased serum PTH

3: Decreased serum Ca++ and Increased serum PTH

4: Normal serum Ca++ and Increased serum PTH

1289-: Most important features in cushing syndrome is

1: Centripetal obesity

2: Hypertension

3: Menorrhagia

4: Polyurea

1290-: A 55-year-old woman is noted to be taking tamoxifen to help with breast cancer. She also complains of vaginal bleeding. Wof is the best explanation for vaginal bleeding

1: It is an estrogen antagonist in the breast and uterus, leading to loss of endometrial cells.

2: It has an antagonist effect on the breast but an agonist effect on the uterus.

3: It has estrogen agonist effect of the breast and uterus, thereby leading to endometrial hyperplasia.

4: It has no effect on the uterus, and the vaginal bleeding is caused by something else.

1291-: A one year old child preents with sho stature, lethargy, & constipation. Clinical examination shows a palpable goiter. Laboratory investigations revealed a low T4 and elevated TSH which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

1: Thyroid Dyshormonogenesis

2: Thyroid Dysgenesis

3: Central Hypothyroidism

4: TSH Receptor Blocking Antibody

1292-: In development of male fetus following statements are true except

1: Gene on sho arm of Y chromosome directs tests on development

2: During intrauterine life testes has no endocrine role in fetus

3: Around 8 weeks internal and external genitalia differentiates into male pattern

4: Antimullerian hormone inhibits development of mullerian system in male fetus

1293-: Confirmatory investigation for acromegaly is-

1: Insulin induced hypoglycemia test

2: GH assay

3: ACTH infusion test

4: IGF levels

1294-: The most reliable test in the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma is

1: 24 hour urinary metanephrine

2: Urinary catecholamines

3: Urinary catecholamines

4: Basal plasma catecholamines

1295-: 15 million sperm/ml of semen with total 15% motile sperm signifies

1: Aspermia

2: Asthenozoospermia

3: Oligozoospermia

4: Oligoasthenozoospermia

1296-: All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia 'except-

1: Sacroidosis

2: Cancer bronchus

3: Hypothyroidism

4: Lithium toxicity

1297-: All are true about estrogen except

1: Causes cholestasis

2: Used in treatment of gynaecomastia

3: Used in hormone replacement therapy

4: Increased risk of breast cancer

1298-: Which one of the following is present intracellularly in muscle cells?

1: Insulin

2: Coicosteroid

3: Epinephrine

4: Glucagon

1299-: Which one is an example of sho loop negative feedback mechanism

1: TSH inhibiting TRH release from hypothalamus

2: T3, T4 inhibiting TSH release from anterior pituitary

3: TRH inhibiting its release from hypothalamus

4: T3, T4 inhibiting TRH release from hypothalamus

1300-: Insulin storage in the body requires which ion?

1: Cu

2: Zn

3: Mo

4: Se

1301-: GLUT2 receptors

1: Insulin dependent

2: Insulin independent

3: Found in cardiac muscle

4: Found in brain

1302-: True statement regarding insulin

1: Circulated in blood by binding with RBC

2: Made of 2 chains with 3 disulphide bonds

3: Synthesized by alpha cells of islet of langerhans

4: Elimination half life is 60 min. after subcutaneous injection

1303-: Causes of fasting hypoglycemia are following except-

1: Excess glucagon

2: Glucose 6 phosphatase deficiency

3: Uremia

4: Glycogen synthatase deficiency

1304-: The goals of therapy for type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus are all except

1: Eliminate symptoms related to hyperglycemia

2: Reduce or eliminate the long-term microvascular and macrovascular complications of DM

3: Allow the patient to achieve as normal a lifestyle as possible

4: Restore the function of Beta cells

1305-: The type of estrogen found in highest concentration in adult female is

1: Estrone

2: Estriol

3: Estradiol

4: None

1306-: Medical management of hyperparathyroidism includes which of the following?

1: Bisphosphonates

2: Calcitonin

3: Plicamycin

4: All the above

1307-: The insulin preparation of choice in diabetic ketoacidosis is

1: Regular insulin

2: Lente insulin

3: Isophane insulin

4: A 30:70 mixture of plain and isophane insulin

1308-: Investigation of choice of hyper-prolactinemia-

1: TRH estimation

2: LH estimation

3: Prolactin estimation

4: Estradiol estimation

1309-: Hypomagnesemia is associated with which of the following-

1: Alcoholism

2: Hypothyroidism

3: Both

4: None

1310-: GH deficiency is diagnosed by -

1: Bone age less than chronological age

2: Bone age more than chronological age

3: Bone age equal to chronological age

4: Ratio of upper to lower segment of body is increased

1311-: Pheochromocytoma is a neoplasm derived from

1: Chromaffin cells

2: Paraganglia in neck

3: An adrenal gland tumor due to nephrogenic rest

4: Primitive totipotential cells

1312-: 17 OH, steroid

1: Androgen

2: Progesterone

3: Estrogen

4: None

1313-: Which one of the following diseases or conditions predisposes a patient to acetaminophen toxicity?

1: Type 1 diabetes

2: Type 2 diabetes

3: Alcoholism

4: Pernicious anemia

1314-: Hypercalcemia associated with malignancy is most often mediated by

1: Parathyroid hormone (PTH)

2: Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTHrP)

3: Interleukin-6 (IL-6)

4: Calcitonin

1315-: Effect of steroids on calcium

1: Increased plasma level

2: Increased absorption from gut

3: Increased excretion from kidney

4: None

1316-: Prolactin secretion will be inhibited by:

1: haloperidol

2: GAB A(Gama aminobutyric acid)

3: Neurophysin

4: Dopamine

1317-: Long acting corticosteroid is -

1: Triamcinolone

2: Betamethasone

3: Hydrocortisone

4: Prednisolone

1318-: Thyroid storm can be treated by all the following drugs except-

1: Propylthiouracil

2: Dexamethasone

3: Propranolol

4: Aspirin

1319-: Which of the following agents is the drug of choice for Central Diabetes Insipidus -

1: Desmopressin

2: Demeclocycline

3: Thiazide Diuretics

4: Lithium

1320-: Phosphodiesterase inhibitor used for erectile dysfunction

1: Sildenafil

2: Amrinone

3: Milrinone

4: Tamoxifen

1321-: Which of the following drugs has maximum chances of causing hyperprolactinemia?

1: Clozapine

2: Olanzapine

3: Ziprasidone

4: Risperidone

1322-: Glucose transpoer in myocyte stimulated by insulin is

1: GLUT 1

2: GLUT 2

3: GLUT 3

4: GLUT 4

1323-: Intake of exogenous steroid causes.

1: Addison's disease

2: Cushing's syndrome

3: Pheochromocytoma

4: Conn's syndrome

1324-: Sarcodiosis can be associated with

1: Cranial diabetes insipidus

2: Psychogenic polydypsia

3: Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

4: SAIDH

1325-: Sildenafil acts by inhibiting -

1: Phosphodiesterase - 2

2: Phosphodiesterase - 5

3: Adenyl cyclase

4: Guanyl cyclase

1326-: All of the following cause hypothyroidism except

1: PAS

2: Captopril

3: Lithium

4: Amiodarone

1327-: In a foetus, the insulin secretion begins by

1: 3rd month

2: 5th month

3: 7th month

4: 9th month

1328-: Which of the following progesterone is used in emergency contraception?

1: Levonorgesterol

2: Microised Progesterone

3: Norgesterone

4: Depot Medroxyprogesterone acetate

1329-: Antidiabetic Safe in liver and renal failure

1: Linagliptin

2: Insulin

3: None

4: Both

1330-: Long acting insulin:

1: Lispro

2: Aspart

3: Glargine

4: Zn suspension of insulin

1331-: Which of the following is not used in the management of thyroid storm?

1: Potassium iodide

2: Reserpine

3: Propranolol

4: Calcium channel blockers

1332-: Longest acting insulin is

1: Global zinc suspension

2: Insulin- zinc suspension

3: Neutral protamine hagedorm (NPH)

4: Protamine- zinc insulin

1333-: Dehydration in ketoacidosis is best treated with-

1: Isolyte P

2: Isolyte M.

3: Normal saline

4: Molar 1\/6 lactate

1334-: Trpohic hormones refer to:

1: Hormones secreted from hypothalamus

2: Pituitary gland hormones

3: Hormones that stimulate the secretion of other endocrine glands

4: Hormones of posterior pituitary

1335-: Which of the following hormones is an example of a peptide hormone?

1: Parathormone

2: Adrenaline

3: Coisol

4: Thyroxine

1336-: Which one of the following statements about non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) is NOT true-

1: Circulating islet cell antibodies are usually found

2: There is no HLA associaton

3: Ketosis is rare

4: Relative resistance to insulin is present

1337-: Which of the following effects is NOT SEEN in primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome)?

1: Hypertension

2: Metabolic Alkalosis

3: Hyperkalemia

4: Expansion of Extracellular and Plasma volume

1338-: Progesterone is synthesized from

1: Pregnenolone

2: 17-Hydroxypregnenolone

3: Pregnanediol

4: Pregnanetriol

1339-: The most common cause of Cushing&;s syndrome is-

1: Pituitary adenoma

2: Adrenal adenoma

3: Ectopic ACTH

4: Iatrogenic steroids

1340-: HCG is produced by

1: Kidney

2: Placenta

3: Pituitary

4: Liver

1341-: Growth hormone is not produced during:

1: Deep sleep

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Low free fatty acid content in the body

4: Paradoxical sleep

1342-: The commonest cause of chronic renal failure is-

1: Diabetes mellitus

2: Hypeension

3: Pyelonephritis

4: Cystic disease of kidneys

1343-: The karyotype of a patient with androgen insensitivity Syndrome is

1: 46XX

2: 46XY

3: 47XXY

4: 45X0

1344-: Aldosterone antagonists are not useful in the treatment of

1: Hypeension

2: Congestive hea failure

3: Gynaecomastia

4: Hirsutism

1345-: Which of the following is a selective estrogen receptor modulator?

1: Centchroman

2: Mifepristone

3: Danazol

4: Anastozole

1346-: Procalcitonin is used as a marker for?

1: Sepsis

2: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

3: Vitamin D resistant rickets

4: parathyroid adenoma

1347-: Which of the following is not seen in humans?

1: Estrous cycle

2: Menstrual cycle

3: Endometrial cycle

4: Ovarian cycle

1348-: Menopausal hot flushes coincides with

1: FSH secretion

2: Decrease in estrogen

3: LH surge

4: Increase in progesterone

1349-: Which of the following drugs can affect male fertility?

1: Marijuana

2: Silodocin

3: Dutaseride

4: All the above

1350-: Hyperaldosteroism is -

1: Metabolic acidosis

2: Metabolic alkalosis

3: Respiratory acidosis

4: Respiratory alkalosis

1351-: In which of the following patients, thyrotoxicosis should not be suspected

1: Patients with unexplained weight loss

2: Patients with unexplained diarrhoea

3: Patients with distal muscle weakness

4: Patients with paroxysmal atrial tachycardia

1352-: A 52-year-old man complains of impotence. On physical examination, he has an elevated jugular venous pressure, S3 gallop, and hepatomegaly. He also appears tanned, with pigmentation along skin folds. He has joint pain and bony overgrowth primarily affecting the second and third metacarpophalangeal joints bilaterally. The plasma glucose is 250 mg/dL, and liver enzymes are elevated. Which of the following studies will help establish the diagnosis?

1: Detection of nocturnal penile tumescence

2: Determination of iron saturation

3: Determination of serum copper

4: Detection of hepatitis B surface antigen

1353-: About Neuropeptide Y, all are true except

1: It decreses the activity of melanocoieotropin hormone

2: Decreases thermogenesis

3: Its level decreases during starvation

4: Contains 36 Amino-acid residues

1354-: Choose the best Lab value for a patient with central diabetes insipidus- Urinary Osmolality & Serum Osmolality

1: 50 300

2: 500 260

3: 50 260

4: 500 100

1355-: Excess Aldosterone is associated with all the following except-

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Sodium retention

4: Hypeension

1356-: High calcium intake can lead to

1: Osteoporosis

2: Osteopotrosis

3: Milk alkali syndrome

4: Renal failure

1357-: All are seen in DKA except -

1: Tachypnoea

2: Dehydration

3: Bradycardia

4: Abdominal pain\/tenderness

1358-: In Addison's disease drug to be given is:

1: Hydrocortisone

2: Betamethasone

3: Prednisolone

4: DOCA

1359-: Autoimmune thyroiditis is associated with all except

1: DM

2: Mysthenia gravis

3: SLE

4: Psoriasis

1360-: A 25 year old young woman has recurrent episodes of headache and sweating. Her mother had renal calculi and died after having a neck mass. The physical examination reveals a thyroid nodule but no clinical sign of thyrotoxicosis. Before performing thyroid surgery, the surgeon should order -

1: Measurement of thyroid hormones

2: Serial detenriinations of serum calcium,phosphorus, protein and alkaline phosphatase

3: 24-hours urine test for 5 hydroxyindoleacetic acid excretion

4: Serial 24 hours test for catecholamines, meta-nephrines and vanillylamandelic acid excretion

1361-: Most useful investigation in diagnosis of diabetic ketoacidosis -

1: Ketonemia

2: pH of blood

3: Urinary sugar

4: Urine ketone

1362-: Which of the following is not used in the treatment of thyroid storm

1: Potassium iodide

2: Reserpine

3: Propanolol

4: Calcium channel blockers

1363-: TheLab investigation of a patient shows excess T4 and decreased TSH. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis-

1: Grave's disease

2: Hashimoto's disease

3: Pituitary Failure

4: Hypothalamic failure

1364-: Calorigenic hormone is

1: Epinephrine

2: Nor-epinephrine

3: Thyroid hormones

4: All of the above

1365-: The characteristic finding in diabetic nephropathy is-

1: Diffuse glomerulosclerosis

2: Nodular glomerulosclerosis

3: Armani -Ebstein reaction

4: Fibrin caps

1366-: Males and females show difference in the age of onset of pubey. The difference in the age of onset of pubey amongst males may be explained by

1: Increased Activin - A levels

2: Decreased Follistatin levels

3: Increased Inhibin levels

4: Easily releasable FSH pool

1367-: Medullary ca of thyroid is associated with increase in-

1: Calcitonin

2: Thyroglobulin

3: T3

4: T4

1368-: A 40 year old lady with temporal field defects and glactorrhoea is most likely to have-

1: Pituitary macroadenoma

2: Craniopharyngioma

3: Lactational failure

4: Pregnancy

1369-: Central diabetes insipidus is characterised by-

1: Low plasma and low urine osmolality

2: High plasma and high urine osmolality

3: Low plasma and high urine osmolality

4: Low urine and high plasma osmolality

1370-: Sucking releases which of the following from the anterior pituitary

1: Prolactin

2: Oxytocin

3: Somatostatins

4: Somatomedins

1371-: The only oral drug (among the given options) effective for the treatment of the condition shown in the below is:

1: Octretide

2: Cabergoline

3: Pegvisomant

4: L- thyroxine

1372-: Male pseudohermaphroditism is seen in

1: 5- a redutase deficiency

2: 21 hydroxylase deficiency

3: 17 hydroxylase deficiency

4: Gonadal dysgenesis

1373-: A 53-year-old man with gout for many years usually experiences 4-5 attacks a year. He treats each flare with an over-the-counter nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID),

but is not taking any medications for gout prophylaxis.On physical examination, there are no active joints presently, but he does have some tophaceous deposits on his left hand. As part of his complete evaluation, screening for renal complications of gout is performed. Which of the following findings is most likely compatible with chronic gouty nephropathy?

1: nephrotic syndrome

2: decreased urinary concentrating ability and proteinuria

3: acute kidney injury

4: acute tubular necrosis (ATN)

1374-: Which of the following is true for patients treated with clomiphene -

1: Decreased risk of ovarian carcinoma

2: Causes decreased sexuality if given in males

3: Increased risk of ovarian hyperstimulation and polycystic ovaries

4: Risk of ectopic pregnancy

1375-: Hypothyroidism caused by a viral infection of the thyroid gland is a pathologic condition associated with which of the blood hormone levels.

1: High prolactin (PRL)

2: High TSH

3: High cortisol

4: Low growth hormone (GH)

1376-: Bone removing cells

1: Osteoblasts

2: Osteoclasts

3: Stem cells

4: Cytotoxic T cells

1377-: All are used in the treatment of hot flushes except

1: Tamoxifen

2: Venlafaxine

3: Gabapentin

4: clonidine

1378-: SIADH is associated With the following drug-

1: Vincristine

2: Erythromycin

3: 5-FU

4: Methotrexate

1379-: Drug X which inhibit the binding of RANKL to its receptor (RANK) in osteoporosis:

1: Teriparatide

2: Alendronate

3: Denosumab

4: Estrogen

1380-: Following clinical feature is seen in which condition?

1: Hyper parathyroid

2: Cushing disease

3: Addison Disease

4: Grave Disease

1381-: Pubarche is due to

1: GH

2: Prolactin

3: Estrogen

4: Testosterone

1382-: Mechanism of action of metformin is

1: Decreases hepatic glucose production

2: Increases GI glucose absorption

3: Increase insulin secretion

4: Prolong endogenous GLP-1 action

1383-: A 30-year-old female complains of palpitations, fatigue, and insomnia. On physical exam, her extremities are warm and she is tachycardic. There is diffuse thyroid gland enlargement and proptosis. There is a thickening of the skin in the pretibial area. Which of the following lab values would you expect in this patient?

1: Increased TSH, total thyroxine, total T3

2: Decreased TSH, increased total thyroxine

3: Increased T3 uptake, decreased T3

4: Decreased TSH, normal T4

1384-: 5 percent dextrose is

1: Hypotonic

2: Isotonic

3: Normotonic

4: Hypeonic

1385-: In hyperparathyroidism, all are seen except -

1: Osteopetrosis

2: Osteoporosis

3: Cysts

4: Brown tumor

1386-: Following organ/tissue have proven endocrine function/capability except

1: Hea

2: Adipocytes

3: Stomach

4: Salivary gland

1387-: ALL of the following are features of acromegaly except-

1: Glucose intolerance

2: Nonsuppressibility of growth hormone by glucose ingestion

3: Raised levels of plasma somatomedin D

4: Low serum phophate

1388-: All are primary causes of hypogonadism except:

1: Klinefelter syndrome

2: Cryptorchidism

3: Diabetes mellitus

4: Mumps orchitis

1389-: A 42-year-old woman has noticed dry skin, fatigue, and weight gain over the past 3 months. Her blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg, pulse 60/min, and heart and lungs are normal. Her skin feels rough and dry, but the rest of the examination is normal. Her biochemistry is normal but the thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) is 39 mU/L (0.5-5 mU/L). Which of the following is the most likely cause for her elevated TSH?

1: trauma

2: radioactive iodine ingestion

3: primary hypothyroidism

4: parathyroid surgery

1390-: As per etiological classification of diabetes mellitus, Gestational diabetes mellitus is

1: Type IA

2: Type IB

3: Type II

4: Type IV

1391-: All of the following statements about Octreotide are true except

1: It is effective orally

2: It is used for the treatment of acromegaly

3: It can be used for the treatment of secretory diarrhea

4: It can be used in poal hypeension

1392-: Anuria is defined as urine output less than ?

1: 4 ml/hr

2: 8 ml/hr

3: 12 ml/hr

4: 16 ml/hr

1393-: Which of the following syndromes in relation to obesity are associated with hypogonadism in males but not in the females?

1: Prader Willi syndrome

2: Laurence Moon Biedl syndrome

3: AHLSTROM'S syndrome

4: COHEN'S syndrome

1394-: Obesity is not a feature of-

1: Hypothyroidism

2: Pheochromocytoma

3: Hypogonadism

4: Cushing's syndrome

1395-: Prolactin is secreted by

1: Anterior pituitary

2: Adrenal gland

3: Posterior pituitary

4: Ovary

1396-: Insulin-like Growth factor II plays an impoant role in

1: Control of metablism

2: Skeletal growth

3: Cailage growth

4: Devolopment of foetus

1397-: All of the following statements about alpha -glucosidase inhibitors are true except

1: Reduces intestinal absorption of carbohydrates

2: Effective in both type 1 and 2 diabetes

3: Hypoglycemia is a common and serious side effect

4: Can be used with other oral hypoglycemic agents

1398-: Adrenal hyperplasia due to 21 hydroxylase deficiency is treated with low dose:

1: Androgen

2: Estrogen

3: Cortisone

4: Anti androgen

1399-: A 55-year-old obese woman presents to the clinic for evaluation of multiple symptoms. She notes frequent episodes of vaginal yeast infections in the past 2 months, recent weight loss in spite of a large appetite, and waking up frequently at night to urinate. There is no history of fever or chills, and her only past medical illness is hypertension that is treated with ramipril. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: diabetes mellitus (DM)

2: diabetes insipidus (DI)

3: vaginitis and cystitis

4: myxedema

1400-: For the following dyslipidemias, select the most characteristic finding.Hyperchylomicronemia.

1: palmar plane xanthomas

2: triglycerides > 1000

3: subcutaneous extensor tendon xanthomas

4: low serum cholesterol

1401-: Most active form of vitamin D

1: Calcefedial

2: Calcitriol

3: 7-dehydrocholecalciferal

4: Vitamin D3

1402-: Which of the following drug is a SERM is useful for treatment of osteoporosis?

1: Raloxifene

2: Bisphosphonate

3: Strontium

4: Estradiol

1403-: In DM type-II Insulin resistance develops due to

1: End organ target receptor insensitivity

2: DKA

3: HONK (Hyperosmolar nonketosis)

4: Genetic

1404-: SIADH - all are features except -

1: Decreased sodium, maintaining the concentrating ability of the urine osmolality (> 100 mOsm)

2: Normal sodium balance maintained indicating excess urinary sodium is due to efficient sodium intake

3: Hypouricemia

4: Low blood oressure due to volume depletion

1405-: Dilutionalhyponatremia is seen in -

1: Addison's disease

2: DI

3: Diuretic therapy

4: None

1406-: Following are the adverse effects of estrogens except

1: Supression of libido

2: Fusion of epiphyses

3: Hot flushes

4: Gynaecomastia in males

1407-: Anti-diabetic effect of sulfonylureas is by reducing:

1: Glucagon production

2: Insulin secretion

3: Tissue sensitivity to insulin

4: Tissue sensitivity to glycogen

1408-: All of the following are true regarding chlorpropamide except:

1: It is sho acting

2: It can cause hypoglycemia in elderly

3: Causes weight gain

4: Associated with alcoholic flush

1409-: Most common thyroid Cancer is

1: Papillary carcinoma

2: Follicular carcinoma

3: Medullary carcinoma

4: Anaplastic carcinoma

1410-: Anti-inflammatory action of steroids due to

1: Inhibiton of phospholipase A2

2: Inhibhition of cyclooxegenase

3: Increased activity of lipolipase

4: Inhibition of lipo oxegenase

1411-: Thyroid peroxidase is required for all of the following steps in thyroid hormones synthesis except:

1: IODIDE UPTAKE

2: OXIDATION OF IODIDE

3: IODINATION OF ACTIVE IODIDE

4: SYNTHESIS OF IODOTHYRONINES

1412-: Which among the following is human Insulin analogue?

1: Lispro

2: Regular

3: NPH insulin

4: Lente insulin

1413-: Diabetes mellitus is present in all except-

1: Fanconis anemia

2: Noonans syndrome

3: Ataxia telangiectasia

4: Myotonic dystrophy

1414-: Which of the following statement is not true about diuretics

1: Acetazolamide is a carbonic acid anhydrase stimulant

2: Thiazides act on coical diluting segment of nephron

3: Furosemide is a high ceiling diuretics

4: Spironolactone is an Aldosterone antagonist

1415-: Increased ratio of insulin to glucagon causes

1: Hypoglycemia

2: Decreased levels of lipoprotein lipase

3: Decreased amino acid synthesis

4: Enhanced lipolysis in adipose tissue

1416-: BMR is decreased in:

1: Cold temperature

2: Hyperthyroidism

3: Exercise

4: Hypothyroidism

1417-: Which of the following is not a function of insulin

1: Increased glucose uptake in muscle

2: Increased lipolysis in adipose tissue

3: Decreased gluconeogenesis in liver

4: Incresed protein synthesis in muscle

1418-: Wof bones is affected more with glucocoicoid induced osteoporosis

1: Humerus

2: Femur

3: Radius

4: veebra

1419-: Osteoclasts are inhibited by

1: Parathyroid hormone

2: Calcitonin

3: 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol

4: Tumor necrosis factor

1420-: The features of neonatal hypehyroidism include all except

1: Triangular facies with craniosynostosis

2: Congestive cardiac failure

3: Advanced osseous maturation

4: Goiter is rare

1421-: True about adrenal pheochromocytoma is

1: Chromaffin negative

2: Mostly malignant

3: Bilateral in 10 percnt cases

4: Unilateral in 10 percnt cases

1422-: Thyrotoxicosis not associated with hypehyroidism is caused by all Except

1: Granulomatous thyroiditis

2: Struma ovarii

3: Factitious thyrotoxicosis

4: TSH-secreting pituitary adenoma

1423-: Treatment for hyperprolactenemia is -

1: Estrogen

2: Bromocriptine

3: GnRh analogue

4: Cimetidine

1424-: Continuous administration of GnRH

1: Stimulates hypothalamic - pituitary axis

2: Suppresses hypothalamic - pituitary axis

3: May suppress or stimulate hypothalomic -pituitary axis

4: Has no effect on hypothalamic - pituitary axis

1425-: Drug used in the treatment of CAH in a child is:

1: Dexamethasone

2: Betamethasone

3: Prednisolone

4: Hydrocortisone

1426-: All the following are important in the development of Type I diabetes mellitus except:

1: High sugar

2: Gluten

3: Smoked & red meat

4: Cow milk

1427-: All of the following are seen in reckets, except -

1: Bow legs

2: Gunstock deformity

3: Pot belly

4: Cranio tabes

1428-: HypertriglyceridemiaFor the above dyslipidemias, select the most characteristic finding.

1: palmar plane xanthomas

2: triglycerides > 1000

3: subcutaneous extensor tendon xanthomas

4: low serum cholesterol

1429-: Treatment of acute hypercalcemia-

1: Normal saline with forced diuresis with chlohiazide

2: Plicamycin

3: Gallium nitrate

4: Mithramycin

1430-: DPP-IV inhibitor used in renal failure:

1: Linagliptin

2: Sitagliptin

3: Vildagliptin

4: Saxagliptin

1431-: The formation of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol takes place in the-

1: Liver

2: Kidney

3: Intestines

4: Pancreas

1432-: A 6-week infant with ambiguous genitalia (as shown below) presents with an episode of dehydration & shock requiring hospitalization. What is the electrolyte abnormality that you expect in this baby?

1: Hypokalemia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Hypocalcemia

4: Hypercalcemia

1433-: Common presentations of juvenile Hypothyroidism

1: Growth retardation

2: Mental retardation within 2 years

3: Delayed pubey

4: Umbilical Hernia

1434-: Type I MEN involves all, except -

1: Pancreas

2: Adrenal

3: Pituitary-'

4: Parathyroid

1435-: A 60-year-old woman comes to the emergency room in a coma. The patient's temperature is 32.2degC (90degF). She is bradycardic. Her thyroid gland is enlarged. There is diffuse hyporeflexia. BP is 100/60. Which of the following is the best next step in management?

1: Await results of T4 and TSH.

2: Obtain T4 and TSH; begin intravenous thyroid hormone and glucocorticoid.

3: Begin rapid rewarming.

4: Obtain CT scan of the head.

1436-: Finasteride acts by blocking

1: Alpha receptor

2: 5 alpha reductase enzyme

3: 5 alpha reductase enzyme

4: Beta receptors

1437-: Which of the following is associated with hypothyroidism Is sub Himalayan region?

1: Cu

2: Fe

3: Zinc

4: Selenium

1438-: Psammoma bodies can be seen in the following except?

1: Follicular Carcinoma of thyroid

2: Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

3: Meningioma

4: Serous cytadenoma of ovary

1439-: SIADH is associated with -

1: Small cell carcinoma lung

2: Adeno carcinoma lung

3: Squamous cell carcinoma lung

4: Mixed cell tumor lung

1440-: All are seen in DiGeorge syndrome Except

1: Immunodeficiency

2: Hea defects

3: Hypercalcemia

4: Cleft palate

1441-: All are true about hormone functions except

1: Thyroid hormones regulate metabolism

2: ADH regulates blood osmolality

3: Insulin regulates blood glucose

4: Coisol regulates plasma volume

1442-: Which of the following is structurally related to insulin-like growth factors I and II?

1: Preproinsulin

2: Proinsulin

3: Insulin

4: C peptide

1443-: A 22 yr old female, Neeta presented to you with complaints if headache and vomiting since 2 months b. She is having amenorrhea but urine pregnancy test is negative. She also complained big secretion big milk from the breasts. A provision diagnosis of hyper prolactinemia was made and MRI was suggested. MRI confimed the presence of large Pituatory Adenoma Neeta was advised surgery however she is not willing to undergoe surgery. Which of the following medications is most likely to be prescribed

1: Sumatriptan.

2: Bromocriptine

3: Ergotamine

4: Allopurinol

1444-: Pecentage of dose given as Basal insulin in bolus basal regimen in children is ?

1: 0-25%

2: 25-50%

3: 50-75%

4: 75-100%

1445-: Hypermagnesemia may be observed in:

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Kwashiorkor

4: Primary aldosteronism

1446-: The patient whose hands are developmentally delayed with a short, stocky build. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: achondroplastic dwarf

2: Down syndrome

3: Klinefelter's syndrome

4: pseudohypoparathyroidism

1447-: Primary oocyte is formed after

1: First meiotic division

2: Second meiotic division

3: Mitotic division

4: None of the above

1448-: A 7 yr old boy underwent neurosurgery for craniopharyngioma following which pituitary functions were lost. Which of the following hormone should be replaced first ?

1: Hydrocoisone

2: Thyroxine

3: Growth hormone

4: Prolactin

1449-: Which of the following increases during surgical stress?

1: Coisol

2: Glucagon

3: Insulin

4: Gastrin

1450-: Most potent analgesic:

1: COX-2 inhibitor

2: Remifentanil

3: Morphine

4: Sufentanil

1451-: 'Weak giants' are produced by:

1: Thyroid adenomas

2: Thyroid carcinomas

3: Parathyroid adenomas

4: Pituitary adenomas

1452-: Insulin stimulates all except -

1: Glycolysis

2: Lipolysis

3: Protein synthesis

4: Lipogenesis

1453-: Role of insulin in type 2 DM -

1: Acute illness

2: Polyurea

3: Secondary OHA failure

4: Obese patient

1454-: Most common cause of hypercalcemic crisis is -

1: Carcinoma breast

2: Parathyroid hyperplasia

3: Parathyroid adenoma

4: Paget's disease

1455-: All are required for formation of estradiol except

1: Lyase

2: 11b-hydrolase

3: Aromatase

4: Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase

1456-: Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the dental abnormalities in bulimia nervosa (BN)?

1: self-induced physical trauma

2: self-induced vomiting

3: excess cortisol levels

4: osteoporotic changes

1457-: Insulin acts through which receptor? (REPEAT)

1: GPCR

2: Enzyme-linked

3: Intracellular

4: Ion channel

1458-: de Quervain's thyroiditis is characterized by-

1: Mononuclear cell infiltration

2: Histiocytic reaction

3: Giant cell infiltration

4: Eosinophilia

1459-: Which of the following is not a common clinical manifestation of thyrotoxicosis?

1: Gynaecomastia

2: Loss of libido

3: Goiter

4: Weight gain

1460-: Growth hormone increases all of the following except:

1: Blood glucose concentration

2: Blood free fatty acid concentration

3: Protein synthesis

4: Metabolism of carbohydrates

1461-: Goitrous hypothyrodism commonly occurs in all of the following except -

1: Hashimoto's thyroiditis

2: Dyshoromonognesis

3: Thyroprivic hypothyroidism

4: Iodine deficiency

1462-: Most common tumor in lateral hemisphere of brain

1: Astrocytoma

2: Meningioma

3: Ependymoma

4: Medulloblastoma

1463-: Drug/s causing SIADH include -

1: Chlorpropamide

2: Oxytocin

3: Cyclophosphamide

4: All of the above

1464-: Most common symptoms of pheochromocytoma except -

1: Headache

2: Palpitation

3: Abdominal pain

4: Hypotension

1465-: Bromocriptine inhibits: (Repeat)

1: Prolactin

2: Vasopressin

3: Imipramine

4: Levodopa

1466-: Which of the following is the most common cause of insulin resistance?

1: Obesity

2: Post receptor defects

3: Liver dysfunction

4: Pancreatic dysfunction

1467-: Most common cause of Hyperparathyroidism is?

1: Parathyroid adenoma

2: Parathyroid hyperplasia

3: Thyroid carcinoma

4: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

1468-: Multiple sclerosis affects

1: White matter

2: Gray matter

3: Both

4: None

1469-: Ductal development of breast is caused by

1: Estrogen

2: Progesterone

3: Prolactin

4: hCG

1470-: In addison's crisis the following is seen -

1: Hypernatremia

2: Hyperkalemia

3: Hyperglycemia

4: Hypeension

1471-: | HIAA urine levels are suggestive of

1: Carcinoid tumors

2: Colon cancer

3: Malignant melanoma

4: None of the above

1472-: Dilutional hyponatremia is seen in -

1: Addison's disease

2: DI

3: Diuretic therapy

4: None

1473-: Bisphosphonate-induced osteomalacia is common with

1: Alendronate

2: Pamidronate

3: Zolendronate

4: Etidronate

1474-: Parathormone has all of the following effects, except

1: Increased bone resorption

2: Increased Ca+2 reabsorption in kidney

3: Increased phosphate reabsorption in kidney J

4: Increased calcitriol synthesis

1475-: A 40-year-old woman develops light-headed episodes associated with sweating, palpitations, and hunger whenever she misses a meal. Her physical examination is normal, and she is not taking any medications. On one such episode, while in hospital, her blood glucose level was 30 mg/dL and the symptoms resolved with giving her juice. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: excess growth hormone

2: Cushing's disease

3: thyrotoxicosis

4: tumor of the pancreatic beta-cells

1476-: Which of the following is not an indication for oxytocin:

1: Spontaneous premature labour

2: Post partum haemorrhage

3: Uterine inertia

4: Breast engorgement due to inefficient milk ejection reflex

1477-: Which of the following is an indication for the use of corticosteroids?

1: Psychosis

2: Herpes simplex

3: Loffler's syndrome

4: Subacute thyroiditis

1478-: A 22 year old female, Neeta presented to you with complaints of headache and vomiting since 2 months. She is having amenorrhea but urine pregnancy test is negative. She also complained of secretion of milk from the breasts. A provisional diagnosis of hyper prolactinemia was made and MRI was suggested. MRI confirmed the presence of a large pituitary adenoma. Neeta was advised surgery, however, she is not willing to undergo surgery. Which of the following medications is most likely to be prescribed?

1: Sumatriptan

2: Bromocriptine

3: Ergotamine

4: Allopurinol

1479-: Treatment of 42 year old obese man with blood glucose 450 mg, urine albumin 2+ Sugar 4+ Ketone 1+ is -

1: Insulin

2: Glibenclamide

3: Glipizide

4: Metformin

1480-: Endocrine causes for hypertension are all the following except:

1: Cushing's syndrome

2: Hypopituitarism

3: Hyperaldosteronism

4: Gigantism

1481-: Investigation of choice in pheochromocytomais-

1: CTscan

2: Urinary catecholamines

3: MlBGscan

4: Urinary calcium measurement

1482-: In relation to type 1A DM, honeymoon period is

1: Glycemic control achieved by OHA

2: Insulin requirement is nil or modest

3: Weight gain after insulin treatment

4: Weight loss after insulin treatment

1483-: True regarding acetazolamide is

1: Irreversible inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase

2: Structural resemblance to sulfonamides

3: It decrease so potassium excretion

4: It cause metabolic alkalosis

1484-: Indications of somatostatin include

1: Zollinger Ellison syndrome

2: Bleeding esophageal varices

3: Steatorrhoea

4: Macroprolactinoma

1485-: A thyroid nodule is found on a 40-year-old woman on routine evaluation. She has no prior history of thyroid disease and clinically feels well. There is a 15-mm nontender nodule on the right lobe of the thyroid with no associated lymphadenopathy. Thyroid function tests are normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

1: thyroid scan

2: fine needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy

3: repeat assessment in 6 months

4: partial thyroidectomy

1486-: Normal FSh levels in adult male is

1: 10-20 IU/L

2: 20-40 IU/L

3: 40-60 IU/L

4: 60-80 IU/L

1487-: Orphan annie eye nuclei appearance is characteristic of-

1: Papillary carcinoma thyroid

2: Carcinoma pituitary

3: Paraganglioma

4: Meningioma

1488-: The most common cause of severe hypercalcemia is-

1: Vitamin D toxicity

2: Sarcoidosis

3: Chronic renal failure

4: Malignancy

1489-: Which set of hormones have nuclear receptor?

1: Estrogen, thyroxine & glucagon

2: Estrogen, thyroxine & TSH

3: Estrogen, TSH & Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)

4: None

1490-: In Pheochromocytoma, which of the following is increased in urine?

1: VMA

2: Aldosterone

3: Cortisol

4: 17 hydroxyprogesterone

1491-: A 24-year-old woman presents 6 months after the delivery of her first child, a healthy girl, for evaluation of fatigue. She suspects that the fatigue is related to getting up at night to breastfeed her baby, but she has also noticed cold intolerance and mild constipation. She recalls having a tremor and mild palpitations for a few weeks, beginning 3 months after delivery. On examination, her BP is 126/84 and her pulse rate is 56. The thyroid gland is two times normal in size and nontender. The rest of the physical examination is normal. Laboratory studies reveal a free T4 level of 0.7 ng/mL (normal 0.9-2.4) and an elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) at 22 microU/mL (normal 0.4-4). What is the likely course of her illness?

1: Permanent hypothyroidism requiring lifelong replacement therapy

2: Eventual hyperthyroidism requiring methimazole therapy

3: Recovery with euthyroidism

4: Infertility

1492-: A 24-year-old woman is noted to have atypical cells on a Pap smear that are consistent with infection by human papillomavirus (HPV). Which of the following describes the characteristic cytopathic effect caused by infection with HPV

1: Hyperkeratosis

2: Koilocytosis

3: Parakeratosis

4: Apoptosis

1493-: A 38-year-old woman develops palpitations, weight loss, and heat intolerance. On examination, she has a mild tremor, an enlarged thyroid, and resting tachycardia. Biochemical tests confirm the diagnosis and she is started on methimazole. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of this drug?

1: inhibition of iodine uptake

2: inhibition of thyroidal organic binding and coupling reactions

3: lowering serum calcium

4: adrenal suppression

1494-: Tolvaptan is used for

1: Von Willebrand Disease

2: Catecholamine resistant Shock

3: Central DI

4: SIADH

1495-: Thyroglossal cyst is associated with which type of thyroid carcinoma?

1: Follicular

2: Papillary

3: Medullary

4: Anaplastic

1496-: Hormone which initiates milk ejection

1: Lactogen

2: Prolactin

3: LH

4: Oxytocin

1497-: Critical illness related coicosteroid insufficiency is seen in ?

1: Addison's disease

2: Septic shock

3: Acute MI

4: CVA

1498-: Ketone body formation without glycosuria is seen in

1: Diabetes mellitus

2: Diabetes insipidus

3: Starvation

4: Obesity

1499-: Which of the following does not cause hypoglycemia?

1: Insulin

2: Glitmepiride

3: Nateglinide

4: Acarbose

1500-: A 25-year-old male patient having seminiferous tubule dysgenesis was diagnosed as a case of Klinefelter&;s syndrome. All of the following are true about Seoli cells except

1: Seoli cells are large, complex glycogen-containing cells stretching from the basal lamina of the tubule to the lumen

2: Tight junctions between adjacent Seoli cells near the basal lamina form a blood-testis barrier

3: The Seoli cells secrete androgen-binding protein (ABP), relaxin, and MIS

4: They can produce estrogens

1501-: Sulfation factor is

1: Somatostatin

2: Somatomedian

3: GIP

4: VIP

1502-: Surgical causes of hyper Cai+ -

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: MEN

3: Hypehyroidism

4: Pheochromocytoma

1503-: True about rickets -

1: Decreased alkaline phosphatase

2: Hyperphosphatemia

3: Hypophosphatemia

4: Hypophosphaturia

1504-: Yellowing of the skin occurs in hypothyrodlsm bcausc of -

1: Increased bilirubin

2: Increased cholesterol

3: Increased carotene

4: Increased

1505-: Best for diagnosing carcinoid tumour is

1: 24 hour urinary HIAA

2: 24 hour catecholamine

3: 24 hour vaniylmandelic acid

4: 24 hour metanephrine levels

1506-: True aboutHypercalcemia-

1: Rx of the primary cause

2: Malignancy dose not produce hypercalcemia

3: L.V. fluid with Frusemide is given

4: amidronate is not effective

1507-: Which of the following is Not associated with congenital hypothyroidism?

1: Thyroid agenesis

2: Wide open anterior fontanelle

3: Microcephaly

4: Drooling

1508-: False about type I diabetes

1: Prone to DKA

2: Obesity is a feature

3: Reduced serum insulin

4: Susceptibility gene is located on Chromosome 6

1509-: Leydig cells secrete

1: Inhibin

2: MIS

3: Testosterone

4: Androgen binding protein

1510-: A patient with severe shoulder pain resulting from inflammation is not responding to treatment with naproxen. You staed a course of treatment with oral dexamethasone. What is the basis that the glucocoicoid will be more effective as an anti-inflammatory agent

1: Glucocoicoids inhibit both prostaglandin production and inflammatory cells.

2: Glucocoicoids inhibit biosynthesis of both COX-1 and COX-2.

3: Glucocoicoids will reduce the edema in the inflamed area

4: Glucocoicoids are more potent inhibitors of cyclooxygenase than naproxen.

1511-: Most common site of pheochromocytoma after adrenal gland is

1: Hilum of kidney

2: Organs of Zuckerkandl

3: Neck

4: Urinary bladder

1512-: In which of the following disease is coicosteroids indicated ?

1: Osteoporosis

2: Peptic ulcer

3: Collagen vascular disease

4: Tuberculosis

1513-: Feilization takes place in which pa of fallopian tube

1: Interstitial pa

2: Ampulla

3: Isthmus

4: Fimbria

1514-: Which of the following anti-thyroid drugs are safe in pregnancy

1: Carbimazole

2: Iodine

3: Propylthiouracil

4: Methimazole

1515-: Insulin synthesis is stimulated by glucose levels above

1: 30 mg%

2: 40 mg%

3: 50 mg%

4: 70 mg%

1516-: All of the following statements about octreotide are true except:

1: It is effective orally

2: It is used for the treatment of acromegaly

3: It can be used for the management of secretory diarrhoea

4: It can be used in portal hypertension

1517-: Asymptomatic hyper - calcemia in a 30 year old young male is due to-

1: Occult primary malignancy

2: Primary Hyperparathyroidism

3: Familial hypocalciuria

4: Hyper-nephroma

1518-: The catabolite repression is mediated by a catabolite gene activator protein (CAP) in conjunction with:

1: AMP

2: GMP

3: c-AMP

4: C-GMP

1519-: Cushing's syndrome is not a feature of -

1: Adrenal carcinoma

2: Oat cell carcinoma of lung

3: Medulloblastoma

4: Pituitary adenoma

1520-: Which of the following is the most likely metabolic effect of insulin on adipose tissue?

1: decrease of glucose transport

2: decrease in glucose phosphorylation

3: decrease in lipolysis

4: decrease in lipoprotein lipase

1521-: A 45 year man is diagnosed with diabetes at his present visit for the first time. When should he visit an ophthalmologist-

1: On his 50th bihday

2: When dimness of vision stas

3: Before his 50th bihday

4: Immediately at time of diagnosis

1522-: True regarding use of bromocriptine for suppression of lactation includes:

1: It can cause deep vein thrombosis

2: It can cause hypotension

3: Metoclopramide potentiates the action of bromocriptine

4: It is given for 1 week only

1523-: The characteristic and common presentation of diabetic neuropathy is-

1: Amyotrophy

2: Mononeuropathy

3: Symmetrical sensory neuropathy

4: Autonomic neuropathy

1524-: Wolf Chaikoff effect-

1: Excess iodine intake causes hypothyroidism

2: Iodine induced hypehyroidism

3: Thyrotoxicosis due to excessive amount of iodine ingestion

4: Drug induced hypehyroidism

1525-: Main mechanism in thermoregulation-heat loss during intense physical activity is

1: Radiation

2: Evaporation

3: Conduction

4: Convection

1526-: Which hormone increases with age?

1: GH

2: Prolactin

3: Parathormone

4: Insiilfn

1527-: Indicators of osteoblastic activity -

1: Alkaline phosphatase

2: Osteocalcin

3: Hydroxyproline

4: Acid phosphatase

1528-: A 64-year woman with Type II diabetes for 10 years now develops increasing fatigue, dyspnea, and pedal edema. On examination, her blood pressure is 165/90 mm Hg, pulse 90/min, JVP is 4 cm, heart sounds are normal, lungs are clear, and there is 3+ pedal edema. Her urinalysis is positive for 3 gm/L of protein and no casts. Which of the following renal diseases is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

1: acute glomerulonephritis

2: obstructive uropathy

3: glomerulosclerosis with mesangial thickening

4: renal infarction

1529-: All are recommended as pa of comprehensive medical care for patients with diabetes, except

1: HbA1c testing, 2-4 times per year

2: Annual nutrition education

3: Blood insulin levels annually

4: Annual lipid profile

1530-: Which of the following compound antagonizes the actions of insulin?

1: Neuropeptide Y

2: Growth hormone

3: Substance P

4: Vasoactive intestinal peptide

1531-: a 45 year old man, known case of chronic renal failure develops rugger jersy spine. The probable Cause it-

1: aluminium intoxication

2: Secondary hyperparathyroidism

3: Osteoporosis

4: osteomalacia

1532-: Hormone replacement therapy is benefial for all the following conditions except?

1: Vaginal atrophy

2: Flushing

3: Osteoporosis

4: Coronary hea disease

1533-: Among the following conditions of hypercalcemia, PTH is not elevated in

1: Parathyroid adenoma

2: Familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia

3: Parathyroid hyperplasia

4: Sarcoidosis

1534-: Commonest presentation of MEN I

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Hyperprolactinemia

3: Hypergastrenemia

4: Acromegaly

1535-: Abnormalities of bone metabolism is associated with excess of which vitamins -

1: Vitamin A

2: Thiamine

3: Vitamin B12

4: Vitamin D

1536-: In extreme cold, which is not a mechanism of thermogenesis

1: Shivering

2: Increased secretion of epinephrine

3: Increased thyroxine

4: Piloerection

1537-: All are true about pheochromocy except-

1: 90% are malignant

2: 95% occur in the abdomen

3: They secrete catecholamines

4: They arise from symathetic ganlions

1538-: Parenteral agent used in diabetes

1: Rosiglitazone

2: Exenatide

3: Repaglinide

4: Canagliflozin

1539-: Febuxostat:

1: Anti-gout and Xanthine Oxidase inhibitor

2: Purine inhibitor

3: Dose adjustment required in renal impairment

4: Has uricosuric action

1540-: The syndrome of growth failure, rash, and hypogonadism is due to deficiency of

1: Calcium

2: Copper

3: Zinc

4: Magnesium

1541-: Long acting dopamine agonist is

1: Bromocriptine

2: Lisuride

3: Cabergoline

4: Apomorphine

1542-: Pseudohermaphroditism in a female child is most commonly due to

1: 21- hydroxylase deficiency

2: 17-hydroxylase deficiency

3: 11-hydroxylase deficiency

4: 3-hydroxylase deficiency

1543-: Antithyroid drug of choice in pregnancy -

1: Carbimazole

2: Iodine therapy

3: Propylthiouracil

4: Metimazole

1544-: Advanced bone age is seen in all except-

1: Marfan's syndrome

2: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

3: Precocious pubey

4: Obesity

1545-: A 7-year-old boy underwent neurosurgery for craniopharyngioma following which pituitary functions were lost. Which of the following hormone should be replaced first?

1: Hydrocortisone

2: Thyroxine

3: Growth hormone

4: Prolactin

1546-: Conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited by all except.

1: Propanolol

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Amiodarone

4: Methimazole

1547-: Insulin secretion is/are increased by all except

1: Glucose

2: Secretin

3: VIP

4: Glucagon

1548-: Which of the following drug is given subcutaneously for diabetes

1: Glipezide

2: Rapaglenide

3: Exenatide

4: Vildagliptin

1549-: Raised calcium and phosphorus are seen in -

1: CRF

2: Vitamin D intoxication

3: Hyperparathyroidism

4: pseudohypoparathyroidism

1550-: Paradoxical response of GH release to TRH is seen in-

1: Prolactinoma

2: Acromegaly

3: Malnutrition

4: Pitutary adenoma

1551-: Chemical process involved in conversion of progesterone to glucocoicoids is

1: Methylation

2: Hydroxylation

3: Carboxylation

4: None

1552-: Blood specimen for Neonatal thyroid screening is obtained on

1: Cord blood

2: 24 hours after bih

3: 48 hours after bih

4: 72 hours after bih

1553-: Aromatase produces estrogen from

1: Progesterone

2: Coisol

3: Aldosterone

4: Androgen

1554-: All of the following conditions are associated with Hypehyroidism, except -

1: Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

2: Grave's Disease

3: Toxic Multinodular Goiter

4: Struma ovary

1555-: Single best test for diagnosis of hypothyroidism is estimation of

1: T3

2: T4

3: TSH

4: RAIU

1556-: A 7-year-old boy has demineralized bones with pseudofractures. Physiologic doses of vitamin D do not result in improvement. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with this syndrome?

1: hyperphosphatemia

2: low 1,25(OH)2 vitamin D levels

3: alopecia

4: osteoporosis

1557-: The major adverse effect of glucocorticoids especially in children is -

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypoglycemia

3: Muscular weakness

4: Posterior subcapsular cataract

1558-: Not a Features of tumour lysis syndrome-

1: Hyperuricemia

2: Hypocalcemia

3: Hyperphosphatemia

4: Hypernatremia

1559-: Both decreased bone resorption and increased bone formation is caused by

1: Strontium ranelate

2: Ibadronate

3: Teriparatide

4: calcitonin

1560-: Ovarian follicles at bih in ovary are

1: 2 million

2: 7 million

3: 10 million

4: 20 million

1561-: Which of the following is not seen during capacitation?

1: Increased permeability to calcium

2: Decreased permeability to calcium

3: Removal of cholesterol from acrosome

4: Increased motility

1562-: Mechanism of action of propylthiouracil:

1: inhibition of organification of iodine

2: inhibition of oxidation

3: inhibition of coupling

4: all of the above

1563-: In diabetes mellitus which is/are found-

1: Encephalopathy

2: Myelopathy

3: Neuropathy

4: Myopathy

1564-: Obesity is seen in all Except

1: Pick wickian syndrome

2: Prader willi syndrome

3: Cushing syndrome

4: Sipple syndrome

1565-: At what value of one hour glucose challenge test will you recommend a standard glucose tolerance test-

1: 120 mg\/dl

2: 140 mg\/dl

3: 150 mg\/dl

4: 160 mg\/dl

1566-: Treatment for male pattern alopecia includes

1: Finasteride

2: Potassium channel blocker

3: Fulvestrant

4: Dexamethasone

1567-: Finasteride, all are false except:

1: Used in androgenic alopecia

2: Stimulates 5-alpha reductase

3: Loss of libido

4: Used in undescended testes

1568-: What is deposited in Bronze diabetes

1: Bronze

2: Copper

3: Iron

4: Carbon

1569-: Diabetes mellitus associated with -

1: |HDL

2: |Triglycerides

3: |Triglycerides

4: |Cholesterol

1570-: Tufting of the terminal phalanges is seen in -

1: Hypoparathyroidism

2: Hyperparathyroidism

3: Hypehyroidism

4: Hypothyroidism

1571-: Which of the following is a membrane-bound enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP?

1: Tyrosine kinase

2: Polymerase

3: ATP synthase

4: Adenylate cyclase

1572-: A 50-year-old man presents with feeling tired and unsteady on his feet. He has a poor appetite and has lost 10 lb. On examination, he appears cachectic, his heart and lungs are normal, but his liver span is 18 cm. His lab tests show a very low magnesium level (0.7 mEq/L). On further questioning, he reports drinking heavily since losing his job. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for his low magnesium level?

1: alcoholism

2: chronic malabsorption

3: diabetes mellitus (DM)

4: kwashiorkor

1573-: Which drug is not used for erectile dysfunction?

1: Phenylephrine

2: Apomorphine

3: Yohimbine

4: Vardenafil

1574-: Peripheral conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited by-

1: Propranolol

2: Diltiazem

3: Sotalol

4: Sodium iodide

1575-: A 10-day-old male pseudohermaphrodite child with 46 XY karyotype presents with BP of 110/80 mm Hg. Most likely enzyme deficiency is:

1: 21 hydroxylase

2: 17 hydroxylase

3: 11 hydroxylase

4: 3-beta hydroxylase

1576-: In conn&;s syndrome the fallowing is/are true -

1: Diastolic HTN without oedema

2: Systolic HTN without oedema

3: Pseudotetany

4: Hyper Na+

1577-: All of the following statements about Exenatide are true except

1: It is a GLP-1 analogue

2: It can be used for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus

3: It is given subcutaneously

4: It decreases glucagon

1578-: Impoant difference between leuprolide and ganirelix is that ganirelix

1: Can be given orally

2: Immediately reduces gonadotropin secretion

3: Must be given in a pulsatile fashion

4: Initially stimulates release of LH and FSH

1579-: Octerotide is used in all except:

1: Glucogonoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Carcinoid syndrome

4: Glioma

1580-: Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in diabetic patients

1: Mannitol

2: Steroids

3: Enalapril

4: Glycerol

1581-: Acromegaly results due to excessive release of:

1: Thyroxine

2: Growth hormone

3: Insulin

4: Glucagon

1582-: Precursor of all steroid hormones -

1: Pregnenolone

2: Deoxycortisol

3: Androstenedione

4: Dehydroepiandrosterone

1583-: Gonads to testes differentiation

1: SRY gene

2: WNT-4 gene

3: DAXI gene

4: None

1584-: GLUT-5 is transpoer for

1: Glucose

2: Fructose

3: Mannose

4: Galactose

1585-: Spider naevi are due to action of -

1: Estrogen

2: Androgen

3: Steroids

4: Progesterone

1586-: A 53-year-old woman who is being treated for metastatic breast cancer is noted to have some lethargy, fatigue, and an elevated serum calcium level. She is brought into the ER for near comatose state, thought to be caused by the hypercalcemia. After addressing the ABCs (airway, breathing, circulation), wof is the best therapy for this patient

1: Bisphosphonates

2: IV estrogen therapy

3: Saline infusion and furosemide

4: Vitamin D

1587-: Energy expenditure in resting state depends on

1: Lean body mass

2: Adipose tissue

3: Resting hea rate

4: Exercise

1588-: Dawn phenomenon refers to -

1: Early morning hyperglycemia

2: Early morning hypoglycemia

3: Hypoglycemia followed by hyperglycemia

4: High insulin levels

1589-: Bisphosphonates are useful in all EXCEPT:

1: Hypercalcemia of malignancy

2: Vitamin D excess

3: Postmenopausal osteoporosis

4: Paget disease

1590-: At the same concentration of steroid which of the following is most potent?

1: Ointment

2: Lotion

3: cream

4: Gel

1591-: All of the following statements about pseudohypoparathyroidtom are true, except -

1: Decrease Serum PTH

2: Decrease Serum calcium

3: Increase Serum phosphate

4: Albright's hereditary osteodystrophy

1592-: Which of the following is given at intervals as a pulsatile therapy?

1: GnRH agonist

2: Insulin

3: FSH

4: Estrogen

1593-: Which of the following anti diabetic drugs can cause vitamin B12 deficiency

1: Glipizide

2: Acarbose

3: Metformin

4: Pioglitazone

1594-: Patient presents with fasting sugar as 167mg/dl, skin pigmentation and hypogonadism. His liver enzymes showed SGOT as 678 and SGPT as 692. Most probable diagnosis is?

1: Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

2: Wilson's disease

3: Hemochromatosis

4: Glycogen storage disease

1595-: Bone resorption is enhanced by

1: PGD2

2: PDF2

3: PGE2

4: PGI2

1596-: A patient meets with an accident with resultant transection of the pituitary stalk; what will NOT occur-

1: Diabetes mellitus

2: Diabetes insipidus

3: Hyperprolactinemia

4: Hypothyroidism

1597-: Earliest finding in diabetic nephropathy

1: Shrunken kidney is hallmark

2: Fibrin caps

3: Elevated serum Creatinine

4: Urine albumin > 300mg/ 24 hrs

1598-: The following are characteristic of tumour lysis syndrome except -

1: Hyperkalemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hyperuricemia

4: Hyperphosphatemia

1599-: Features of diabetic nonproliferative retinopathy are all except-

1: Neovascularisation

2: Soft exudates

3: Microaneurysms

4: IRMA

1600-: Which of the following is a long acting insulin preparation?

1: Insulin lente

2: Isophane insulin

3: Insulin lispro

4: Insulin detemir

1601-: All of the following are peptide-based except

1: ACTH

2: GnRH

3: Thyroxin

4: TRH

1602-: Which does not cause hypoglycemia -

1: Insulin

2: Glimipiride

3: Nateglinide

4: Acarbose

1603-: All of the following are seen in MEN 2b except ?

1: Hyperparathyroidism

2: Neuromas

3: Medullary carcinoma thyroid

4: Pheochromocytoma

1604-: Rate limiting enzyme in testosterone synthesis

1: 17,20 lyase

2: 20,22-desmolase

3: 3-bHSD

4: 17-hydroxylase

1605-: Which of the following is an SGLT 2 inhibitor approved for treatment of type 2 diabetes Mellitus

1: Dulaglutide

2: Pramilintide

3: Canagliflozin

4: Nateglinide

1606-: Hypehyroid state is characterized by

1: Increased protein synthesis

2: Decreased glycolysis

3: Lipolysis

4: Increased cholestrol

1607-: Which of the following anti-diabetic drugs can cause vitamin B12 deficiency?

1: Glipizide

2: Acarbose

3: Metformin

4: Pioglitazone

1608-: Diabetes mellitus can lead to -

1: Cataract

2: Rubeosis iridis

3: Retinal detachement

4: IH,IV,andVInervespalsy

1609-: In which of the following intensive management of diabetes needed except-

1: Autonomicneuropathycausing postural hypotension

2: Pregnancy

3: Post kidney transplant in diabetic nephropathy

4: DM with acute MI

1610-: All of the following are the known causes of osteoporosis except -

1: Fluorosis

2: Hypogonadism

3: Hypehyroidism

4: Hyperparathyroidism

1611-: Natural light causes all except

1: Vitamin D synthesis

2: Destroys organ of coi

3: | Bilirubin level

4: Melanin synthesis

1612-: Treatment of osteoporosis includes -

1: Conjugated equines estrogen

2: Estradiol valerate

3: Raloxifene

4: Biphosphonate

1613-: All of the following preparations of insulin are rapid and sho-acting EXCEPT:

1: Lispro

2: Aspa

3: Glargine

4: NPH

1614-: Lactic acidosis is common in

1: Metformin

2: Phenformin

3: Repaglinide

4: Rosiglitazone

1615-: Most common glial tumor

1: Ependymomas

2: Astrocytoma

3: Meningioma

4: Neurofibroma

1616-: Long acting glucocorticoid is -

1: Dexamethasone

2: Triamcenolone

3: Prednisolone

4: Hydrocortisone

1617-: All of the following steps in synthesis of thyroid hormones is catalysed by thyroid peroxidase enzyme except

1: Coupling

2: Oxidation

3: Organification

4: Iodide trapping

1618-: The drug of choice for treatment of thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy is

1: Iodine therapy

2: Carbimazole

3: Propylthiouracil

4: Methimazole

1619-: Which is NOT a clinical feature of Addison's disease -

1: Hypoglycemia

2: Hyponatremia

3: Hypocalcemia

4: Hyperkalemia

1620-: A 19-year-old man has early fatigue and muscle cramps while playing sports. He is fine when walking or doing light levels of work. On examination, he appears well and the muscle strength in the proximal muscles is normal. There is no muscle fatigue with repetitive arm grip exercises. After an exercise stress test, his serum creatine kinase (CK) is elevated and lactate level is normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Gaucher's disease

2: Tay-Sachs disease

3: McArdle's disease (glycogen storage disease)

4: hemochromatosis

1621-: Wermer syndrome is

1: MEN1

2: MEN IIA

3: MEN IIB

4: AIP

1622-: Koenon tumor is seen in -

1: NF

2: Tuberous sclerosis

3: Turners syndrome

4: Sturg weber syndrome

1623-: Cyclic AMP acts as the second messenger for:

1: ADH

2: Glucagon

3: Calcitonin

4: All of these

1624-: Glucagon is secreted by

1: a cell

2: ss cell

3: d cell

4: G cell

1625-: A 52-year-old woman is started on a low sodium diet. She feels well and is experiencing no symptoms. Her physical examination is normal except for a sustained cardiac apical impulse.For the patient placed on a dietary restriction, select the most likely diagnosis.

1: diabetes

2: obesity

3: hypertension

4: irritable bowel syndrome

1626-: Most reliable marker for hypothyroidism:

1: T3

2: T4

3: TSH

4: Thyroxine binding globulin

1627-: Type I MEN involves all except-

1: Pancreas

2: Adrenal

3: Pituitary

4: Parathyroid

1628-: All are functions of oxytocin except

1: Galactokinesis

2: Uterine contraction in non pregnant female

3: Contraction of smooth muscle of vas deferens GalactopoiesisContraction of smooth muscle of vas deferens Galactopoiesis

4: Galactopoiesis

1629-: Sulfonylureas act by:

1: Decreasing glucagon secretion from pancreas

2: Decreasing insulin secretion from pancreas

3: Increasing gluconeogenesis

4: Increasing insulin secretion from pancreas

1630-: A 50-year-old obese woman has long-standing type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled on metformin and pioglitazone. Insulin glargine (15 units subcutaneously at bedtime) has recently been started because of a hemoglobin A1C level of 8.4. Over the weekend, she develops nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea after exposure to family members

with a similar illness. Afraid of hypoglycemia, the patient omits the insulin for 3 nights. Over the next 24 hours, she develops lethargy and is brought to the emergency room. On examination, she is afebrile and unresponsive to verbal command. Blood pressure is 84/52. Skin turgor is poor and mucous membranes dry. Neurological examination is nonfocal; she does not have neck rigidity.Laboratory results are as follows:Na: 126 mEq/LK: 4.0 mEq/LCl: 95 mEq/LHCO3: 22 mEq/LGlucose: 1100 mg/dLBUN: 84 mg/dLCreatinine: 3.0 mg/dLWhich of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's coma?

1: Diabetic ketoacidosis

2: Hyperosmolar nonketotic state

3: Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretion

4: Drug-induced hyponatremia

1631-: Thyroid hormone acts through receptors present on

1: Cell membrane

2: Cytoplasmic membrane

3: Nuclear membrane

4: DNA

1632-: Hypercalcemia caused by -

1: Thyrotoxicosis

2: VnDiotoneation

3: Saroidosis

4: Furosemide

1633-: Which condition is associated with Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia?

1: Male pseudohermaphroditism

2: Female pseudohermaphroditism

3: Female true hermaphroditism

4: Sequential pseudohermaphroditism

1634-: Ovulation is associated with sudden rise in

1: Testosterone

2: Prolactin

3: LH

4: FSH

1635-: The drug of choice for the treatment of Thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy is:

1: Carbimazole

2: Iodine therapy

3: Propyl thiouracil

4: Metimazole

1636-: The drugs not used for treatment of osteoporosis are -

1: Biphosphonates

2: Steroids

3: Denosumab

4: Calciam

1637-: Which of the following drugs is not used for the therapy of congenital adrenal hyperplasia?

1: Hydrocortisone

2: Prednisolone

3: Antibiotics

4: Dexamethasone

1638-: The basal body temperature shift after ovulation is due to

1: FSH peak

2: LH peak

3: Estrodiol

4: Progesterone

1639-: A pragnant woman is diagnosed to suffering form Grave's disease. The most appropriate therapy for her would be-

1: Radio lodine therapy

2: Total thyroidectomy

3: Carbimazole parenteral

4: Propylthiouracil oral

1640-: Postmenopausal hormone that shows an increase is

1: Progesterone

2: Estrogen

3: FSH

4: Androgen

1641-: A 68-year-old patient developed atrophic gastritis and, 2 years later, developed a macrocytic, hyperchromic anemia. His anemia has most likely occurred due to which one of the following reasons?

1: The atrophic gastritis leads to vitamin B12 malabsorption.

2: The atrophic gastritis raises the pH in the duodenum, leading to folate malabsorption.

3: The terminal ileum is also involved, so iron is malabsorbed.

4: The atrophic gastritis leads to increased red blood cell absorption by the spleen.

1642-: Which one of the following drug is a Corticosteroid Synthesis Inhibitor?

1: Metyrapone

2: Finasteride

3: Flutamide

4: Mifepristone

1643-: Which of the following vessels have the function of capacitation?

1: Aeriole

2: Capillary

3: Male reproductive tract

4: Aery

1644-: Adverse effects of insulin include all of the following except:

1: Edema

2: weight loss

3: Lipodystrophy

4: hypoglycemia

1645-: Pituitary tumor most responsive to medical therapy is-

1: Growth hormone secreting tumor

2: ACTH secreting tumor

3: Prolactinoma

4: Thyrotropin secreting tumors

1646-: C-peptide occurs in

1: Proinsulin

2: Glucagon

3: Paratharmone

4: Thyroxine

1647-: Hyperprolactinoma causes

1: Inter menstrual bleeding

2: Prolonged menstruation

3: Oligomenorrhea

4: Polymenorrhea

1648-: Wolff-chaikoff effect is -

1: Reduced thyroxine synthesis by radiotherapy

2: Reduced thyroxine synthesis by propylthiouracil

3: Reduced thyroxine synthesis by iodides

4: None of the above

1649-: Which one of the following is not seen in pheochromocytoma

1: Hypeension

2: Episodic palpitations

3: Weight loss

4: Diarrhea

1650-: Lady with central obesity & abd. Skin showing purple striae-

1: Conn's syndrome

2: Cushing's syndrome

3: Addison's disease

4: Hypothyroidism

1651-: which of the following Is used in the treatment of hyperprolactineinia?

1: Cimetidine

2: Methysergide

3: Bromocriptine

4: Ondansetron

1652-: Can be associated with anovulation, obesity, and amenorrheaFor the above explanations for hirsutism, select the most likely cause.

1: drugs

2: polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD)

3: adrenal hyperplasia

4: idiopathic hirsutism

1653-: Characteristic feature of the urine in diabetes insipidus include the following EXCEPT

1: Has no proteins

2: Has no sugar

3: Specific gravity > 1.020

4: No casts

1654-: Insulin acts on glucose metabolism by

1: | permeability of glucose across cell membrane

2: | permeability of glucose across cell membrane against glucose gradient

3: | permeability of renal cells

4: | glucose transpo to brain

1655-: Which of the following increases BMR?

1: Starvation

2: Obesity

3: Ingestion of food

4: Sleep

1656-: Which of the following is seen in 95% of patient with diabetes mellitus -

1: HLAB27

2: HLAB3-B4

3: HLA DR3-DR4

4: HLAA3

1657-: Growth hormone secretion, true is

1: Continuous secretion

2: Stimulated by somatostatin

3: Stimulated by glucose

4: Stimulated by exercise

1658-: Low insulin/glucagon levels to increase in the activity of

1: Hexokinase

2: Glucokinase

3: Glucose-6-phosphatase

4: Pyruvate kinase

1659-: Treatment of hypoglycemia due to insulin is all except

1: Glucagon

2: Glucose IV

3: Adrenaline

4: Candy

1660-: Number of ovum at bih is

1: 2-3 million

2: 2-5 million

3: 7-10 million

4: 10-15 million

1661-: Thyroxine is synthesized from which amino acid

1: Arginine

2: Lysine

3: Methionine

4: Tyrosine

1662-: Which of the following inhibits peripheral conversion of Thyroxin to Triiodothyronine?

1: Lugol's Iodine

2: Carbimazole

3: Radioactive iodine

4: Propylthiouracil

1663-: All of the following factors are involved in altered patterns of hormone release except

1: Lights on throughout 24 hours of the day

2: Travel across time zones

3: Aging

4: Day time duties

1664-: Which of the following has a normal level of alpha fetoprotein value in serum?

1: Ovarian dysgerminoma

2: Hepatoblastoma

3: Embroynal carcinoma

4: Yolk sac tumours

1665-: A postmenopausal women with a family history of osteoporosis completes a bone mineral density work-up and you find her T-score is -2.6. She tried a sho course of teriparitide a year ago but complained of serious depression and mood changes. You decided to try an antibody-based therapy and schedule a time for an injection. Wof is the drug you have selected

1: Calcitonin

2: Dihydrotachysterol

3: Infliximab

4: Denusomab

1666-: A diabetic patient in hypoglycemia does not regain consciousness despite blood glucose restoration to normal. Which one of the following is the not likely condition ?

1: Cerebral edema

2: Alcohol intoxication

3: Post-ictal state

4: Cerebral haemorrhage

1667-: MEDNIK syndrome - which of the following is true

1: Caused by mutations in the AP1S1 gene

2: Disorder of copper metabolism

3: Mental retardation, deafness, neuropathy are seen in this disorder

4: All of the above

1668-: Vasopressin inhibited by:

1: Alcohol

2: Carbamazepine

3: Clofibrate

4: Chlorpropamide

1669-: First drug of choice in a patient with Diabetes mellitus and concomitant hypertension?

1: Calcium channel blockers

2: a-adrenergics

3: b-adrenergics

4: ACE inhibitors

1670-: The drug of choice for treatment of hypehyroidism during lactation period is -

1: Carbimazole

2: Propylthiouracil

3: Methimizole

4: Radioactive iodine

1671-: True about conn&;s syndrome-

1: Increased K+

2: Decreased K+

3: Proximal myopathy

4: Ted plasma renin activity

1672-: A patient presents with low serum calcium, high phosphorus and etevated PTH. Which of the following investigations is least contributory to establish a diagnosis -

1: Vitamin D levels

2: Serum creatinine levels

3: Cyclic AMP response to PTH

4: Urine myoglobin

1673-: Which of the following is not a feature of MEN type

1: Pheochromocytoma

2: Parathyroid adenoma

3: Pituitary adenoma

4: Adrenocortical adenoma

1674-: False statement about MODY is -

1: Age < 25 years

2: Impaired secretion of insulin

3: Responds to sulfonylureas

4: Insulin dependent

1675-: All are TRUE about hyperparathyroidism, except-

1: Commonly occurs after thyroidectomy

2: May cause hypercalcemia

3: Solitary adenoma is the most common cause

4: None of the above

1676-: Steroids are indicated in all of the following forms of tuberculosis except.

1: Meningitis

2: Pericarditis

3: Ileo-caecal tuberculosis

4: Adrenal involvement

1677-: An 80-year-old woman is admitted to the intensive care unit with sepsis due to a urinary tract infection. While in the ICU she develops atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response and is treated with a loading dose of amiodarone. She converts to sinus rhythm and is sent home on amiodarone to prevent recurrences of atrial fibrillation. In the following weeks she develops increasing fatigue, dry skin, and constipation and her internist finds her TSH to be 25. She is in sinus rhythm. What is the best approach in this situation?

1: Stop the amiodarone and follow the TSH and the clinical response.

2: Start low dose levothyroxine and repeat TSH in 6 weeks.

3: Start a beta-blocker and begin weaning off the amiodarone.

4: Check for anti-TPO antibodies to help guide your decision.

1678-: A 40 yrs old female who is known case of ischemic hea disease (IHD) is diagnosed having hypothyroidism. Which of the following would be most appropriate line of management for her -

1: Sta levothyroxine at low dose

2: Do not sta levothyroxine

3: Uselevothyroxine

4: Thysoid extract is a better option

1679-: Which of the following does not occur in a patient with gastrinoma -

1: Epigastric pain

2: Diarrhoea

3: Basal acid output (BAO) less than 15 mEq/litre

4: Serum gastrin levels >200 pg/ml

1680-: Consider the following statements regarding thyroid hormones-

1: Majority of the circulating T3 remains in bound form

2: Only 50% of the circulating T3 is secreted by Thyroid

3: TSH estimation is not a sensitive test for diagnosis of primary hypothyroidism

4: Fatel pituitary-thyroid axis is dependent to a large extent on maternal pituitary-thyroid axis

1681-: Which of the following is not estrogen dependant carcinoma

1: Lobular carcinoma breast

2: Follicular thyroid carcinoma

3: Endomtrial leiomyosarcoma

4: Carcinoma prostrate

1682-: Pheochromocytoma are tumours of:

1: Adrenal cortex

2: Adrenal medulla

3: Pancreas

4: Bone

1683-: SIADH secretion is seen in all except -

1: Meningitis

2: Interstitial Nephritis

3: Hypothyrodism

4: lung cancer

1684-: About Cushing syndrome all are true except:

1: Purple striae

2: Plethora

3: Hypoglycemia

4: Obesity

1685-: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors should not be given in

1: Sulfonamide hypersensitivity

2: Glaucoma

3: High altitude sickness

4: Metabolic acidosis

1686-: Syndrome x not found in

1: DM II

2: Dyslipidemia

3: High triglycerides

4: Weight loss

1687-: Wermer's syndrome (multiple endocrine neoplasia type I) is characterised by all of the following except-

1: Tumours of anterior pituitary

2: Tumours of parathyroids

3: Pancreatic adenomas

4: Phaeochromocytoma

1688-: Drug used in severe hypercalcemia -

1: Furosemide

2: Prednisolone

3: Pamidronate

4: All

1689-: Drug of choice for pregnant female suspected of having a baby with congenital adrenal hyperplasia is

1: Dexamethasone

2: Betamethasone

3: Hydrocoisone

4: Predinsolone

1690-: Capacitance of sperms takes place in

1: Seminiferous tubules

2: Epididymis

3: Vas deference

4: Uterus

1691-: A small Ca2+ binding protein that modifies the activity of many enzymes and other proteins m response to changes in Ca2+ concentration, is known as

1: Cycline

2: Calmodulin

3: Collagen

4: Kinesin

1692-: Chemically steroids are derivatives of

1: Cholesterol

2: Ergosterol

3: Fatty acids

4: Perhydrocyclopentanophenantherene

1693-: First line drug used for painful diabetic neuropathy is?

1: Carbamazepine

2: Duloxetine

3: Venlafaxine

4: EMLA

1694-: A 59-vear-old man with type 2 diabetes goes for a screening eve examination. The ophthalmologist reports that the patient has developed non-proliferative retinopathy. (List the findings.)For the above patient with a complication of diabetes, select the most likely diagnosis or findings.

1: microaneurysms and hemorrhage (dot and blot)

2: vitreal hemorrhage

3: dilated veins

4: open-angle glaucoma

1695-: luorescence is used in assessment of levels of which hormone commonly -

1: Thyroid

2: Steroid

3: Catecholamines

4: Leutenising releasing hormone

1696-: Best screening test for pheochromocytoma?

1: Urinary VMA estimation

2: Serum catecholamine estimation

3: Clonidine suppression test

4: Urinarymetanephrine

1697-: PGs in semen is secreted by

1: Prostate

2: Seminal vesicle

3: Sperms

4: Testes

1698-: Not a mechanism of Action of Insulin

1: Tyrosine kinase-beta cell stimulation

2: Incroporation of GLUT-4 into cells

3: Inhibition of Na+K+ATPase

4: Hexokinase stimulation

1699-: Long term side effect of glucocorticosteroids:

1: Hepatotoxicity

2: Osteoporosis

3: Precocious puberty

4: Lupus like syndrome

1700-: Hypercalcemia is NOT seen in -

1: Primary hyperparathyroidism

2: Tumour lysis syndrome

3: Multiple sclerosis

4: Sarcoidosis

1701-: All of these hormones use cAMP as second messenger except:

1: Corticotropin

2: Dopamine

3: Glucagon

4: Vasopressin

1702-: Deep white matter lesion with bilateral deep bright thalamic appearance is suggestive of

1: Alexander disease

2: Canavan's diseases

3: Krabbe's disease

4: Metachromatic leukodystrophy

1703-: Which of the following is used in the treatment of hyperprolactinemia

1: Cimetidine

2: Methysergide

3: Bromocriptine

4: Ondansetron

1704-: Secretin stimulation test used for -

1: Gastrinoma

2: Pituitary adenoma

3: Incidenteloma

4: Insulinoma

1705-: Causes of reduced bioavailability of a drug includes

1: High first pass metabolism

2: Increased absorption

3: IV drug administration

4: High lipid solubility

1706-: Adrenal aldosteronoma is best diagnosed by -

1: HRCT

2: MRI

3: JVP

4: KUB

1707-: A 3-week-female infant is brought for ambiguous genitalia and hyperpigmentation of skin. She has hyponatremia and hyperkalemia. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: 21 hydroxylase deficiency

2: 17 alpha hydroxylase deficiency

3: 17, 20 lyase deficiency

4: 11 beta hydroxylase deficiency

1708-: Insulin is secreted along with the following molecule in a 1:1 ratio

1: Pancreatic polypeptide

2: Glucagon

3: GLP- 1

4: Somatostatin

1709-: The clinical use of leuprolide include all the following except

1: Endometriosis

2: Osteoporosis

3: Prostate cancer

4: Precocious pubey

1710-: Acute adrenal insufficiency can present as

1: Acute abdomen with abdominal tenderness, nausea, vomiting and fever

2: Neurologic disease with decreased responsiveness progressing to stupor and coma

3: Hypovolemic shock

4: All of the above.

1711-: Which of the following mechanisms is not responsible for complications in DM

1: Non enzymatic glycosylation

2: Protein Kinase C activation

3: Disturbance in polyol pathway

4: Chronic inflammation

Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	3	Dehydration
2	1	<150 mmol/L
3	3	Kidney
4	3	Thyroglobulin
5	2	Gastrinoma
6	2	Successive fasting plasma glucose concentrations of 8, 9, and 8.5 mmol/L in an asymptomatic, otherwise healthy businesswoman
7	3	b-islet cell\/pancreatic transplantation can improve the proteinuria in early stage.
8	4	All of the above
9	1	Dexamethasone
10	1	K+ ATP channel blocker
11	3	Seminal fluid
12	1	CRF
13	3	At pubey
14	3	Liver and kidneys
15	1	Leydig cells
16	2	Pendrin protein
17	3	secondary hyperparathyroidism
18	2	Antibody to thyroid cell receptors
19	2	Prolactin
20	4	Photosensitivity
21	1	Papillary

22	1	Increased alkaline phosphatase
23	4	Increasing b-oxidation
24	3	Rosiglitazone
25	3	Flurosis
26	2	Activation of triglyceride lipase as a result of hormone-stimulated increases in cyclic AMP levels
27	1	pheochromocytoma
28	1	Rosiglitazone
29	2	Solitary adenoma of parathyroid
30	4	Oxygen consumption
31	3	Glioma
32	3	Hypoparathyroidism
33	2	Metastasis
34	1	Temperature
35	2	Indomethacin
36	1	niacin
37	3	McArdle disease (glycogen storage disease)
38	3	Ileo-caecal tuberculosis
39	1	Microvascular complications of type 1 DM
40	3	androgen receptor defect
41	3	Decreased calcium
42	1	Estrogen
43	1	Spermiogenesis
44	2	Cafe-au-lait spots
45	2	Prolactinoma

46	2	CYPA-2B
47	1	familial combined hyperlipidemia
48	3	Vaptans are new FDA approved drugs for its Rx
49	4	ACTH secretion is the commonest cause
50	1	Insulin
51	3	800 mcg sublingual
52	4	All of the above
53	1	Androgen binding protein
54	2	Aoic aneurysm
55	1	Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid
56	4	Ketogenesis
57	3	6
58	2	necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum
59	2	Sleeping pulse rate
60	4	Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)
61	4	Sho acting insulin
62	3	Evening
63	4	Endometriosis
64	1	Pendred syndrome
65	2	necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum
66	4	None of the above
67	4	A prolactinoma that would decrease its secretory activity in response to bromocriptine (an analog of dopamine)
68	4	Hyperpigmentation
69	2	2 day

70	1	Neonatal Thyrotoxicosis
71	1	Progesterone
72	2	Dopamine
73	4	All
74	1	Hypoglycemia
75	1	Conn syndrome
76	2	thiamine
77	4	lack of hyperintense signals from the posterior pituitary
78	4	BMI >95th percentile
79	1	Metformin
80	1	Episodic diarrhea
81	3	LH
82	2	Urine VMA and aspiration of the thyroickiodule
83	2	>126
84	2	Enalapril
85	3	Parathyroid adenoma
86	1	Octreotide
87	4	Arrange for a sleep study to check the patient for obstructive sleep apnea.
88	1	Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)
89	4	Before ovulation
90	4	Increased secretion of Insulin
91	3	Hydrochlorothiazide
92	2	Positive feed-back by estrogen
93	2	Serum calcium above 11 mg/dL

94	4	After 5 years
95	1	IV fluids
96	1	100 microgram intramuscular
97	1	126 mg/dl
98	3	Rickets
99	2	Decreased phosphate in urine
100	1	Calciferol
101	3	Pyridoxine
102	2	Epinephrine
103	1	Hypothyroid
104	1	Aldosterone
105	4	Placenta
106	1	Sr. creatinine
107	1	Insulin glargine
108	4	It is characterized by adrenal calcification and corneal clouding
109	4	Teriparatide
110	1	ATP sensitive K+ channels
111	1	it is usually bilateral
112	2	Change injection sites
113	2	LH
114	4	All of the above
115	3	0.25%
116	3	SIADH
117	1	|Aldosterone

118	2	Decrease the occurrence of endometrial cancers
119	2	1.75 gm/kg glucose
120	2	Blood vessels
121	3	It blocks the conversion of dihydrolestosteron to testosterone
122	3	Glipizide
123	1	Trk-A expression absent
124	3	HbA1c
125	2	Bromocriptine
126	1	Chlorprompamide
127	4	Grave disease
128	3	Both mast cell stabilizer and anti histamine
129	1	Acute renal failure
130	3	Pheochromocytoma
131	1	Atrophic smear
132	3	Weight gain
133	1	Hypoglycaemia
134	3	Is slower, sho acting and less safer than SERMS
135	3	Calcitonin
136	1	Decrease in absolute amount of bone mass
137	4	Removal of sarcoplasmic calcium
138	2	Miglitol
139	4	Methyl prednisolone
140	2	TSH receptor antibodies (TRAb)
141	4	Atorvastatin

142	2	More common in adults than in children
143	3	Glargine
144	3	Water retention with weight gain
145	1	Beta HCG from placenta
146	4	Low Na
147	4	Anasarca
148	2	Intense lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate with lymphoid follicles and scattered oxyphilic cells
149	2	Inhibits COX and thus thromboxane synthesis
150	2	11-hydroxylase
151	4	Pioglitazone
152	2	Cyproterone acetate
153	1	Cimetidine
154	2	Starvation
155	1	RET Proto Oncogene
156	1	Premature closure of posterior fontanelle
157	1	Early morning
158	2	Urine hvpoosmolar
159	3	ADH
160	2	Marfan syndrome
161	4	Impotence
162	3	Creatine phosphate
163	4	Mucor
164	2	Growth hormone
165	2	Gastrinoma

166	3	Strabismus and spastic diplegias
167	1	Bromocriptine
168	1	Cerebral edema
169	2	Diabetes mellitus
170	4	Glucose-6-phosphate
171	1	21- alpha hydroxylase deficiency
172	3	Loeffler syndrome
173	1	Hypothalamus
174	4	Methotrexate
175	1	Increased transpo of K+ into adipocytes
176	1	Liver
177	4	Psychogenic polydipsia
178	3	"C" cells of thyroid
179	1	Mitotane
180	1	Chlorpropamide
181	2	Prednisolone
182	4	Insulin glargine
183	4	Aldosterone
184	2	8 hrs
185	4	Causes contraction of upper segment
186	4	Hypercalcemdia
187	2	Amylase
188	1	PCT
189	3	overnight dexamethasone suppression test
190	1	promotes glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

191	4	Serial 24 hours test for catecholamines, metanephrines and vanillylamandelic acid excertion.
192	3	Hydrocoisone
193	3	Vaginal secretions
194	4	HLADR3
195	4	Hyperventilation occurs before coma
196	4	Pituitary
197	2	Loss of intercellular connections
198	1	Osteoporosis
199	4	Edema
200	3	Hea
201	2	Epididymis
202	4	beta blockers
203	3	Decreased lipolysis
204	1	Parathyroid
205	1	Acarbose
206	3	Weight gain
207	3	HPV 16
208	1	Metformin
209	4	Parathyroid hormone
210	3	Iodine
211	1	HbA1c
212	2	Luteinizing hormone
213	4	Wheezing
214	4	None

215	1	Solitary adenoma
216	3	Vit D
217	4	Furosemide
218	3	Thin limbs and obese trunks
219	4	CRF
220	2	Atrial natriureptic peptide
221	3	GLUT 4
222	1	peripheral motor and sensory neuropathy
223	1	Tachycardia
224	3	Insulin Degludec
225	4	>200 mg/L
226	2	Insulin
227	4	a-Fetoprotein
228	1	Regular Insulin
229	2	Chlorpropamide
230	3	Eosinophils
231	2	Female pseudohermaphroditism
232	1	Type I diabetes
233	4	All of the above
234	3	Linagliptin
235	2	Hypoparathyridism
236	2	Episodic hypeension
237	4	Lungs
238	3	Chlorpropamide
239	2	Mifepristone

240	4	Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
241	1	TSH: <0.1mIU/mL; T3: 20ng/dL; rT3: 5ng/dL; TSI : ++
242	2	Adrenalectomy
243	1	Acarbose
244	1	Adrenocoical hypersecretion of pituitary origin
245	1	126mg\/dl
246	1	Fetal placental steroid sulfatase deficiency
247	4	HbA1c > 6.5%
248	4	21
249	1	Insulin
250	3	Glargine
251	2	Rifampicin
252	1	Levosimendan
253	3	Hypoglycemia is a common and serious side effect
254	2	Plasma cortisol
255	2	Extermal genitalia
256	3	Hypotonic urine
257	3	androgen receptor defect
258	2	Hypercalcemia
259	2	Chronic renal failure
260	1	Throid dysgenesis
261	1	Cortisol
262	2	Insulin
263	1	Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)
264	3	Pramlintide

265	2	ELISA
266	4	Autoimmune destruction of beta cells occur
267	1	21-hydroxylase deficiency
268	3	Bradycardia
269	1	Calcitonin
270	3	Medullary
271	3	Pramlintide
272	1	Metabolic alkalosis
273	3	Bromocriptine
274	4	Microcephaly
275	3	Dietmerapy+exercise+metforrnin
276	3	Diabetes insipidus
277	1	Endometriosis
278	1	Calcitonin
279	4	FSH
280	1	Milk-Alkali syndrome
281	3	Medullary carcinoma
282	2	Pituitary macroadenoma
283	4	All of the above
284	1	Decrease the secretion of insulin
285	1	Cabergoline
286	2	Primary hyperparathyroidism
287	1	c-AMP dependent protein kinase
288	3	3
289	3	LH

290	4	All of the above
291	2	Hypoglycemia
292	3	D-xylose
293	3	Loop diuretics
294	2	Propylthiouracil
295	2	Long half life
296	2	Lipolysis
297	3	Metabolic acidosis
298	1	KI
299	4	None
300	3	tremor
301	2	Medullary carcinoma
302	2	Early closure of PDA
303	2	1-2 yrs
304	2	ret
305	2	Propylthiouracil
306	1	lithium
307	4	Primary hyperparathyroidism
308	3	Pramlintide
309	4	EEG is normal
310	3	Actrapid
311	1	11-B-hydroxylase
312	2	Subcutaneous
313	2	Hypothyroidism
314	4	Multivitamins

315	2	Indomethacin
316	3	Seoli cells
317	3	Prednisolone
318	1	salivary gland enlargement
319	3	TSH
320	4	Tyrosine
321	4	Paget disease of bone
322	2	Prolactin deficiency
323	2	Low T3, low T4 high TSH
324	1	Thyroid dysgenesis
325	2	Multiple myeloma
326	2	Sodium and water depletion
327	4	Phosphate binder
328	3	Liver
329	4	Cushing syndrome
330	1	Increases transpo of ENaCs from the cytoplasm to the cell membrane
331	2	Has no effect in muscle glycogenolysis
332	2	Insulin can be given
333	1	Tuberous sclerosis
334	2	40 mg%
335	1	Adenoma commonest cause
336	2	Oxytocin
337	2	Irreversible growth of parathyroid gland
338	2	Glipizide

339	2	when body weight is less than 75% of expected
340	2	Adrenal
341	4	Prolactinoma
342	4	Microalbuminuria
343	3	CDNA of pancreatic cell
344	3	Aldosterone
345	2	I131
346	3	Lithium carbonate
347	1	Norepinephrine
348	1	Cushing's syndrome
349	4	Growth hormone
350	2	Small bowel resection
351	2	Mithramycin
352	1	| Neoglucogenesis
353	2	adrenal adenoma with complete autonomy
354	4	Empagliflozin
355	3	TSH
356	1	Hydrocoisone
357	3	Absence to methyl group at C-10
358	4	Glulisine
359	2	Hypehermia
360	3	Deiodinase
361	1	Acarbose
362	4	Prader Willi syndrome
363	4	Letrozole

364	1	Granulomatous thyroiditis
365	2	Papillary
366	3	Low serum Na+
367	4	Kaposi sarcoma
368	4	Any of the above
369	1	inhibition of xanthine oxidase
370	4	Mental retardation
371	2	It can cause hypotension
372	2	Increased conversion to 1,25 OH
373	4	Glucocoicoids
374	2	sulfonamide antibiotics
375	1	Phaeochromocytoma
376	4	Distal renal tubule
377	1	Constriction of afferrent aeriole
378	3	Glaucoma
379	2	Increased glucagon
380	4	Suprachiasmatic
381	4	pneumonia
382	1	Inositol triphosphate
383	2	Diabetes mellitus
384	3	Alfa 2 antagonist
385	4	absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function
386	1	Hyperprolactinemia
387	1	Semaglutide

388	2	Coisone
389	2	Increasing the mineralization of Osteoid
390	4	Tamoxifen
391	1	Mother's estrogen
392	3	Metabolism
393	4	Increased plasma follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) levels
394	1	Mature thyroid tissue
395	2	Ataxia telengeictasia
396	1	it is usually bilateral
397	1	Primaryhypothyrodism
398	2	It is less likely to occur in patients receiving inhaled steroids
399	4	Chronic Candidiasis
400	3	Undifferentiated progenitor cells which appear in testis after bih
401	3	Massive adrenal hemorrhage following disseminated bacterial infection
402	1	Starvation and chest infection
403	2	Metabolic acidosis
404	3	Desmopressin
405	1	Insulin
406	4	Cushing syndrome due to an adrenal tumor.
407	3	Leukotrians
408	1	Increased hepatic glucose output
409	4	Menorrhagia
410	2	Bronchial &Mediastinal carcinoid causes wishing

		syndrome
411	4	Orphan Annie eye nuclei
412	2	Duloxetine
413	1	Acute pulmonary edema is an indication
414	3	D cell
415	3	Commoner in males
416	2	failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)
417	3	Amiloride
418	2	Somatotrophs
419	1	Increased ptfcathyroid hormone
420	3	Decreasing the osteoclast mediated resorption of bone
421	1	Oral contraceptive pills
422	3	Estradiol
423	3	Hyperparathyroidism
424	4	Fasting blood sugar <126 mg\/dl and two hours after glucose load 140-199 mg\/dL
425	3	Hexose monophosphate shunt
426	2	Estrogen
427	4	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
428	3	Capsular invasion
429	2	Leydig's cells
430	4	Medullary collecting duct
431	2	Insulinoma
432	3	16 years
433	3	polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD)

434	4	A glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C) level >= 5.5%
435	2	Ferritin
436	2	Diabetes
437	3	Prevent de-iodination
438	4	Papillary carcinoma thyroid
439	3	autoimmune hypothyroidism
440	3	Oligodendroglioma
441	3	WPW
442	2	Thyroxine
443	3	Secretion of thyroglobulin into the colloid
444	2	Follicular carcinoma
445	1	HNF-4 alpha
446	3	Hyperinsulinemia
447	4	Aldosterone antagonists
448	2	Gresiofulvin
449	4	Low growth hormone (GH)
450	2	Metropathia hemorrhagica
451	1	Brain
452	1	Somatostatin
453	2	Weight gain
454	2	8 days
455	1	Beta blockers
456	4	Increased risk of colon cancer
457	3	MEN type II b
458	2	Selective estrogen receptor modulator

459	1	Osteopetrosis
460	3	Common in Male
461	3	Chronic renal failure
462	4	Metformin
463	1	Pedal edema
464	4	Liver
465	2	Addison's disease
466	4	GH
467	1	Oxytocin
468	2	8 years
469	1	Halobetasol propionate
470	3	Low Coisol level
471	2	Exenatide
472	4	Decrease FSH
473	1	Type I diabetes mellitus
474	1	Compression fracture of the spine
475	4	Carnitine
476	1	Increases uptake of glucose through increase in insulin sensitivity
477	4	Aldosterone
478	2	Prolactin
479	1	10% KI with 5% Iodine
480	1	Pituitary tumor
481	1	High output due to diuretics
482	3	Dextroamphetamine

483	1	21 beta hydroxylase
484	2	Hyperaldosteronism
485	2	8 hours
486	2	Increased 24,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol
487	1	Hyperparathyroidism
488	2	Glaucoma
489	4	Primary hyperparathyroidism
490	3	S. Phosphate
491	4	Persistent paramesonephros (Mullerian ducts)
492	3	It causes transcription of gene for carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the absence of insulin
493	3	water diuresis is impaired
494	4	Signal transducers
495	4	Ectopic| ACTH producing lung cancer
496	4	None
497	4	GLUT 4
498	3	Vitamin D intoxication
499	1	Glucose
500	1	Antibody to Insulin
501	4	Plicamycin
502	2	Increase in plasma Na+ > 7 meq/L
503	2	Hyperkalemia
504	4	Bilateral micronodular adrenal hyperplasia
505	1	Jod-Basedow effect
506	4	GH

507	4	11 deoxycoisol
508	3	(upword arrow) Lipocoin
509	3	Adrenal adenoma
510	2	Seoli cells
511	1	Cirrhosis
512	3	T2-weighted MRI with gadolinium contrast
513	1	HCG
514	1	Tyrosine Kinase receptors
515	1	It is due in estrogen mediated sodium retention
516	3	Cleft lip/palate
517	1	Hypokalemic alkalosis
518	1	Hyperosmolarity
519	1	Acute renal failure
520	4	Hvnncalcemia
521	3	LH surge
522	4	Thyroid dysgenesis
523	1	inhibition of xanthine oxidase
524	4	4
525	3	Rosiglitazone
526	3	Administering lisinopril and restriction of sodium
527	4	hemochromatosis
528	2	Hyperphosphatemia
529	2	Pioglitazone
530	1	45degC
531	2	11-Deoxycortisol

532	1	Pancreas
533	4	Rosiglitazone
534	4	Metformin
535	3	800 mcg sublingual
536	2	Early division of spermatogonia
537	3	sexual impotence
538	4	K+ entry into cells
539	1	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
540	2	Inhibits LH secretion
541	2	Cong, adrenal hyperplasia
542	1	Testosterone
543	4	All
544	3	Desmopressin
545	3	18 hydroxylase
546	4	L-dopa
547	2	Prolactin
548	1	Elevated blood levels of aldosterone and renin resulting from an atherosclerotic plaque in a renal artery.
549	1	Multiple sclerosis
550	1	126 mg/dl
551	2	Islet cell hyperplasia
552	2	inhibition of thyroidal organic binding and coupling reactions
553	4	Diarrhea
554	1	Autoimmune adrenalitis
555	1	Gonadotropin

556	4	All the above
557	2	Growth hormone
558	4	Amount of lean body mass
559	4	Dexamethasone
560	2	XY genotype, female external genitalia
561	1	Vasodilation and increase in blood supply to tissue takes place
562	2	Somatostatinoma
563	1	Coagulation of the blood
564	2	ssHCG
565	1	Phaeochromocytoma
566	4	Bromocriptine
567	3	Hypothyroidism
568	1	Progesterone
569	1	Cyclic AMP
570	3	Naproxen
571	2	Seminiferous tubule
572	4	Estradiol
573	1	Low serum phosphate
574	1	Goserelin
575	3	Gastrectomy
576	1	Ointment
577	4	Inhibition of ADH secretion
578	3	>37.5-38.3 degC
579	2	Antibodies aganist b cells

580	2	Hypercalcemia
581	4	Decreased formation of c-AMP is observed
582	4	Hypokalemia
583	2	Thyroxine
584	2	Glucagon
585	4	Propylthiouracil
586	1	Insulin
587	3	Delta cells
588	3	Microangiopathic changes in blood vessels
589	4	Medullary
590	2	Wt gain
591	3	ACTH
592	1	Corpus luteum
593	3	>180 mg/dl.
594	2	Vitamin D excess
595	3	glomerulosclerosis with mesangial thickening
596	1	McCune-Albright's syndrome
597	3	Raising endorphin levels
598	4	carcinoid syndrome
599	1	Hydrocoisone
600	3	Subacute thyroiditis
601	3	secondary hyperparathyroidism
602	4	T3,T4andTSH
603	4	McCune-Albright syndrome
604	1	Carcinoma breast

605	4	None
606	1	Vitami D3
607	4	Photosentivity
608	1	Vitamin D
609	3	Pheochromocytoma
610	4	Decreases the catabolism of immunoglobulins
611	2	Hypercalcemia
612	1	Calcitonin
613	1	Milk alkali syndrome
614	4	Estradiol/estrogens
615	3	Spleen
616	3	Both
617	4	Premature keratinisation
618	1	Renal Glycosuria
619	2	Serum testosterone and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S) level
620	1	Ret Proto Oncogene
621	1	Hashimotos thyroiditis
622	1	Anterior hypophysis
623	3	cAMP
624	2	Glycated haemoglobin
625	2	Testosterone
626	3	Excision
627	4	ADH
628	1	Meningococcal and pneumococcal at recommended interval and influenza vaccine annually

629	4	Demeclocycline
630	1	alpha 1 hydroxylase deficiency
631	2	Hypothyroidism
632	4	Functional hypothalamic pituitary axis
633	1	11
634	2	Follicular carcinoma
635	1	Gonadotrophin stimulation
636	3	Insulin
637	1	ADH
638	2	Tachycardia
639	3	Seoli cells
640	1	Type 1 DM
641	1	Hyperglycemia
642	2	Hyperparathyroidism
643	2	Thyrotoxicosis
644	2	Calcitriol
645	2	Cretinism
646	3	Elevated serum alkaline phosphatase
647	1	Asprin
648	4	Thyroxine
649	1	Vit D deficiency
650	2	is typically seen in Type 2 diabetes mellitus
651	2	Hea
652	1	Ketoconazole
653	2	Hypothyroidism

654	2	Hypoparathyroidism
655	1	Contraindicated in hypehyroidism
656	3	Dihydrotestosterone
657	4	Thiazide
658	1	Hodgkin's lymphoma
659	1	Insulin lispro
660	2	Ethinylestradiol
661	2	KussmauPs breathing
662	1	Lactogenesis
663	1	Ankle oedema
664	4	All
665	2	Increase production of coisol
666	3	TSH
667	3	Plasma metanephrines and dexamethasone-suppressed cortisol level
668	2	Biguanides
669	3	Spironolactone
670	2	MODY
671	1	Diminishing ER-mediated negative feedback at the pituitary
672	1	Tyrosine hydroxylase
673	2	Thromboembolism
674	1	Diarrhea
675	1	LH
676	1	Tendon xanthoma
677	1	Adrenal gland

678	1	Hypo-osmolar urine
679	4	Dexamethasone
680	1	Luteoma
681	3	Epididymis
682	3	Actrapid
683	3	Constitutional
684	2	Bleeding esophageal varices
685	2	Zonareticularis
686	1	Ligand binding
687	3	Decreased production of LDL receptor in the adipose tissue and increases release of cholesterol from adipose tissues
688	2	6
689	4	Vitamin D deficiency
690	3	Hydrocoisone 15 mg and fludrocoisone 0.1 mg daily for life
691	3	Leukotrians
692	1	Autonomous state due to monoclonal outgrowth of previously hyperplastic parathyroid glands
693	1	Autonomic neuropathy
694	4	15 million/ml
695	3	Paget disease
696	2	Increase calcium absorption from intestine
697	3	Oxytocin
698	1	ADH
699	3	secretion is entirely under control of hypothalamus
700	1	Ketoconazole

701	2	Progesteron
702	1	Hypokalemia
703	1	Hypothalamus
704	2	Tamoxifen
705	1	Lean body mass
706	2	Regular
707	4	Type 1 diabetes
708	4	All of the above
709	4	Vasopressin
710	1	Lactiferous ducts
711	2	Letrozole
712	2	Myxedema
713	1	Tropomyosin
714	3	Anti-implantation effect
715	1	Hypothalamus
716	4	Most common pigmented lesion
717	1	Degludec
718	4	Metabolic acidbsis
719	4	Low fat mobilzation
720	4	Osteomalacia
721	4	lack of hyperintense signals from the posterior pituitary
722	1	Bone scan
723	2	Primary hyperparathyroidism
724	3	Retinoid X receptor
725	4	Stridor on gently pressing lobes of thyroid

726	4	There are increased levels of insulin in blood
727	3	Surgical resection
728	4	Carbamazepine
729	4	Cyproterone is a potent antiandrogen
730	3	Nucleus
731	3	11-ss hydroxylase deficiency
732	4	Hypokalemic alkalosis is seen
733	1	Teriparatide
734	4	GnRH agonists
735	1	Diastolic murmur
736	2	Diabetes insipudus
737	1	Vildagliptin
738	1	Heterotopic calcification
739	1	Is an oxytocin receptor antagonist
740	1	Decreased Bicarbonate
741	1	CAMP
742	1	Deposition of chondroitin sulfate
743	1	McCune-Albright's syndrome
744	3	Radioactive Ij
745	1	Anti-gout and Xanthine Oxidase inhibitor
746	2	Increased plasma reverse T3
747	2	failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)
748	4	Acidophilic tumour
749	1	Goserelin

750	4	Selective progesterone receptor modulator
751	4	Hypeension
752	4	vasopressin
753	1	FSH
754	1	Bicalutamide
755	4	All of the above
756	3	Coisol
757	2	Supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei
758	1	Dopamine
759	2	ventricular tachyarrhythmias
760	1	Medullary carcinoma thyroid
761	1	Atrial natriuretic peptide
762	3	Both
763	1	Achondroplasia
764	1	Opening of the sensitive K+ channels
765	2	Urinary protein >550mg perday for3 consecutive samples
766	4	Lispro
767	1	Multiple sclerosis
768	1	Acute pancreatitis
769	1	Flutamide
770	3	0.9% saline
771	2	Brain Ischemia
772	2	Pituitary adenoma
773	3	Pioglitazone
774	1	Azoospermia

775	4	ACTH stimulation test
776	4	Hypothalamic hamartoma
777	1	Thick ascending limb of loop of Henle
778	2	Metformin
779	3	Dyshormonogenesis
780	4	Ketoconazole
781	3	Loeffler's syndrome
782	1	palmar plane xanthomas
783	4	It can cause hypoglycemia
784	4	Increased ACTH and increased Coisol
785	1	Always given with insulin
786	4	80%
787	1	55mmol\/l
788	3	Pregabalin
789	2	Furosemide
790	3	Hypoglycemia
791	1	Nateglinide
792	1	T3 decrease, T4 decrease, TSH increase
793	4	Insulin
794	4	Bisphosphonates
795	1	MEN 1
796	4	Skeletal muscle
797	1	Estradiol
798	4	hypercalcemia-induced defect in renal concentrating ability (nephrogenic diabetes insipidus)

799	4	tumor of the pancreatic beta-cells
800	3	Glioma
801	1	Neuroendocrine pa of post pituitary is involved
802	2	IV calcium gluconate with cardiac monitoring
803	1	Phenoxybenzamine
804	3	Acromegaly due to a GH-producing tumor that developed in adulthood.
805	3	Diabetes mellitus
806	3	Erectile dysfunction
807	1	IncreasedACTH and increased Coisol
808	3	Sleep
809	1	Hypothalamus
810	1	Chlorpropamide
811	3	Effective in acute asthma
812	4	Ketogenesis 1
813	2	N-methylation
814	1	Diplotene stage
815	1	It causes insulin resistance
816	2	neuromuscular irritability
817	2	Desmopressin
818	4	Liver
819	2	Pseudohyperaldosteronism
820	1	Increased intracellular CGMP
821	1	Spironolactone
822	4	Alendronate

823	2	Decreased FSH
824	4	All the above
825	1	Inhibition of phospholipase A2
826	1	Prolactin
827	4	Congenital hypothyroidism
828	3	secondary hyperparathyroidism
829	2	Aldosterone
830	2	Tryptophan
831	2	Decreased bone resorption
832	3	Acyclovir
833	2	Transcription repressors
834	1	Maternal ovary
835	4	Adipose tissue
836	1	Osteochondroma
837	4	B-cell lymphoma
838	4	Relaxin
839	3	Testosterone
840	4	Conn's syndrome
841	2	ectopic parathyroid hormone (PTH)
842	2	21- Hydroxylase deficiency
843	3	21- Hydroxylase deficiency
844	2	Component of MEN- 1
845	4	1, 25-di OH-Cholecalciferol
846	2	Glycosylated haemoglobin
847	3	Eczemtaous skin disease

848	4	Teriparatide
849	3	Liver
850	4	Von Hippel Landau Syndrome
851	1	Thyroxine
852	1	Cytosol
853	1	Thyroxine
854	4	Dexamethasone
855	1	Hypothyroidism
856	2	Hypoglycemia
857	2	Solitary parathyroid adenoma
858	4	Carbamazepine
859	3	Absorption of water in collecting duct
860	1	Chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla
861	1	Parathyroid
862	1	Low dose of Levothyroxine
863	3	LH
864	1	Raloxifen
865	4	Hyperkalemia
866	4	Choriocarcinoma
867	1	> 1 cm
868	4	Glioma
869	3	Low serum potassium
870	3	Relaxin
871	3	Patchy pigmentation
872	2	Amylin

873	3	Ketoconazole
874	1	Pre diabetes
875	1	Colon cancer
876	4	All of the above
877	3	Maetabolic alkolosis
878	3	Osteoporosis
879	2	Early morning hyperglycemia
880	3	Glucose
881	1	GnRH analogue
882	1	Hyponatremia and urine sodium excretion > 20 meq/1
883	4	Medullary
884	3	600 mcg/day
885	4	Teriparatide
886	4	Ectopic ACTH secreting tumor
887	3	Sodium retention
888	1	Heart
889	1	TSH levels
890	3	Pioglitazone
891	3	Regular insulin
892	1	LH
893	1	Glucagon
894	2	b cells
895	3	Glucose
896	2	Low T3 levels with normal T4 and TSH level
897	4	It can cause hypoglycemia

898	2	7 hr
899	2	>126
900	4	Dihydrotestosteron
901	1	Seminal fluid
902	2	10 days
903	4	Hepatotoxicity
904	3	Cushings syndrome
905	4	Menorrhagia
906	2	Addison's disease
907	1	Prolactin
908	1	Dyslipidemia
909	2	Hyponatremia
910	1	Leyding cell
911	1	Medullary carinoma of thyroid
912	4	Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
913	4	Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) >= 6.5%
914	1	Insulin
915	4	All are true
916	1	Milk ejection
917	2	Non-competitive and reversible carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
918	1	Inhibiting bone resorption
919	3	NPH insulin
920	4	Graves' disease
921	1	Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

922	1	Involves moles and scars
923	1	Flatulence
924	3	Vasopressin
925	4	Female pseudohermaphroditism (androgenized female 46XX)
926	4	Somatostatin blocks release of insulin and glucagon.
927	3	Hypergammaglobulinemia
928	3	decreased vitamin D
929	3	Prevent de-iodination
930	3	Infective diarrhea
931	3	It decreases insulin resistance
932	3	Ca lung with ectopic ACTH production
933	4	Piloerection
934	4	Emphysematous appendicitis
935	1	Papillary
936	4	TR beta 2
937	4	Decresed protein breakdown
938	1	McCune Albright syndrome
939	2	Tyrosine Kinase
940	3	Tumourlysis syndrome
941	2	Stimulates gastrin secretion
942	1	Pituitary
943	1	Early morning hyperglycemia
944	1	a functional pituitary tumor
945	1	Testosterone

946	3	Glucocoicoids
947	2	Induces uterine contractions
948	1	flutamide
949	1	Hydrocoisone
950	3	Hyper parathyroid
951	4	SIADH
952	3	Y chromosome
953	3	Glargine
954	3	Phenytoin
955	1	Estrogen
956	4	5 years
957	2	ASMAN
958	1	20th week of gestation
959	2	10
960	4	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
961	3	Thiazolidinediones
962	3	Thymic hyperplasia
963	4	Mixed gonadal dysgenesis
964	1	Thyroxine
965	2	Decrease in estrogen
966	4	Exercise
967	2	GLP-1 Analogue
968	4	Medullary cancer thyroid
969	1	Adrenalectomy
970	2	Gliclazide

971	1	GLP-1
972	2	Leptin
973	3	1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol
974	2	Hypehyroidism
975	4	Breakdown of phospholipids
976	1	Alkaline phosphatase
977	1	Perikaryon of neuron
978	1	Thyroxine
979	4	Metabolic acidosis
980	1	Pseudohypoparathyroidism
981	2	Betamethasone Valerate cream 0.1%
982	1	Insulin
983	2	5 - a reductase inhibitor
984	3	Gastrinoma
985	1	Multiple sclerosis
986	4	Seen in teratoma
987	2	Maglitol
988	3	Thyroxine
989	3	Follicular cancer
990	2	Blood DHEA levels
991	3	Pramlintide
992	2	Anti-androgen
993	1	Mayer Rokitansky-46XY
994	3	Atosiban
995	1	Sensory polyneuropathy

996	3	Increased BMR
997	3	Growth hormone
998	3	Kawasaki disease
999	3	Associated with prolactinomas
1000	4	Epinephrine
1001	2	Pituitary
1002	4	Mixed gonadal dysgenesis
1003	3	16
1004	4	Increased risk of ovarian cancer
1005	1	Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)
1006	1	Epinephrine
1007	2	Increased calcium excretion
1008	1	Aldosterone
1009	4	Cushing disease
1010	1	Fasting blood glucose >126 mg/dL
1011	2	Iodide for thyrotoxic patients before Surgery
1012	4	TypeII
1013	4	Aldosterone
1014	2	Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle
1015	2	Hypehyroidism
1016	3	Lowered serum alkaline phosphatase
1017	2	Inadequate preoperative preparation
1018	2	Coisol
1019	2	Oral GTT
1020	1	ypophosphatasia

1021	2	PRL
1022	4	ACTH stimulation test
1023	3	Increases on preolonged fasting
1024	1	Constitute 50% of total
1025	1	Lactogenesis
1026	4	Alcoholism
1027	2	Seoli cells
1028	3	Diabetes mellitus
1029	4	It decreases pulse pressure
1030	3	Prolactinoma
1031	4	decrease of B cells
1032	1	Muscular hyperophy
1033	4	Myelin sheath membrane
1034	4	Aldosterone
1035	1	Decreased bone matrix
1036	1	Insulin is not used in Type II Diabetes mellitus
1037	4	Clobetasol propionate
1038	2	Oestrogen
1039	1	Thyroid gland
1040	3	>l 80 mg\/dl
1041	4	Iatrogenic steroids
1042	1	Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
1043	4	Increasing both the 7 PM and 8 PM dose of regular insulin
1044	1	Seoli cells
1045	4	ketogenesis

1046	1	1
1047	1	Strontium ranelate
1048	2	Posterior pituitary
1049	3	Increased carotene
1050	3	Proximal muscle weakness
1051	1	Raloxifene
1052	3	Estrogen
1053	1	Acute renal failure
1054	2	Mucinous cystadenoma of ovary
1055	3	DHEA
1056	4	Empty sella syndrome
1057	4	Thyroxine
1058	3	Glucose
1059	3	Diabetes
1060	1	21-hydroxylase deficiency
1061	4	Phenoxybenzamine and propranolol
1062	1	Increased serum calcium
1063	2	Estrogen
1064	1	cholestatic liver disease
1065	1	Desmopressin
1066	1	High prolactin (PRL)
1067	4	Weight loss
1068	2	Progesterone
1069	3	Exercise
1070	2	Klinefelter's syndrome

1071	2	Low renin, high aldosterone
1072	1	Take empty stomach with plenty of water
1073	1	Corn-flakes
1074	4	SLE
1075	3	Azoospermia
1076	1	Distal symmetric polyneuropathy
1077	1	Metformin
1078	2	Exocytosis
1079	3	Urine albumin
1080	1	Postmenopausal osteoporosis
1081	1	Pituitary
1082	1	Pituitary tumor
1083	2	DDAVP
1084	1	Primary thyroid disease
1085	4	Super female (47 XXX)
1086	2	Conves androgen to estrogen
1087	3	Exogenous steroids
1088	1	Glucagonoma syndrome
1089	2	Vitamin D excess
1090	3	A fall in the plasma aminoacid concentration
1091	4	All of them
1092	1	Post menopausal Osteoporosis
1093	4	Triamcenolone
1094	3	Clomiphene
1095	2	Long terms status of blood sugar

1096	3	Growth hormone (somatotropin, GH)
1097	4	Hyperurecemia
1098	1	Primary hyperparathyroidism
1099	2	Adrenal medulla
1100	3	kallman's syndrome
1101	3	Chlorpropamide
1102	1	Take empty stomach with plenty of water
1103	2	0.04 mlU/L
1104	3	Accidental exogenous insulin administration
1105	2	Reduce plasma Ca2+ concentration
1106	2	Inhibit absorption of calcium
1107	4	Sterols
1108	3	Protein Kinase A - yes; Adenylate Kinase - no; Insulin Receptor - no; Glucagon Receptor - yes; Glycerol Kinase - no
1109	4	absence of orgasm with normal libido and erectile function
1110	1	Hypokaelemia
1111	4	Fasting
1112	3	Finasteride
1113	4	Antidiuretic Hormone
1114	4	Bone collagen
1115	2	Osteoporosis
1116	2	TSH receptor antibodies (TRAb)
1117	4	All of the above
1118	2	Dysmenorrhea

1119	1	Primary hyperparathyroidism
1120	2	Celiac disease
1121	1	Hypothyroidism
1122	4	Hyperaldosteronism
1123	2	failure of erection with absent nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT)
1124	3	Placental HCG
1125	4	Milk ejection
1126	1	Hypehyroidism
1127	3	Normal blood nitrogen
1128	1	Liver
1129	2	Papillary
1130	1	Papillary CA
1131	2	12-24 hrs
1132	1	Gastrinoma
1133	4	Sho fontanelle
1134	4	All of the above
1135	4	Vasopressin
1136	4	Phenytoin toxicity
1137	1	Gluconeogenesis
1138	2	C-11 hydroxylase
1139	2	Prednisolone
1140	2	Inhibin
1141	2	2
1142	1	GH

1143	3	Insulin
1144	2	Kallman's syndrome
1145	1	Semen
1146	1	GH
1147	4	Prednisone
1148	1	Primary' hyperparathyroidism
1149	3	Mitotane
1150	4	Epinephrine
1151	4	GH
1152	3	Hyperkalemia
1153	3	Insulin
1154	1	14 days prior to mensturation
1155	3	Metoclopramide
1156	1	Addison's disease
1157	4	Glucokinase deficiency
1158	4	Insulin requirement becomes high
1159	2	Used in treatment of gynaecomastia
1160	3	Haemorrhage
1161	4	Insulin
1162	1	Adrenal insufficiency
1163	4	It inhibits secretion of FSH
1164	2	Phenformin
1165	2	Increases prolactin release
1166	4	Hyperthermia
1167	1	Thyroid

1168	4	All of the above
1169	2	Estrogen
1170	2	Hyperkalemia
1171	2	Thyrotrophs
1172	1	Com flakes
1173	4	Decreased ketogenesis in liver
1174	3	Glargine
1175	3	Oogenesis
1176	3	Tolbutamide
1177	4	Pregnenolone
1178	2	Increased parathromone, decreased calcium in bone
1179	1	TSH
1180	3	K+
1181	2	Transcription repressors
1182	3	8 years
1183	3	Increase in serum calcitonin
1184	3	Laron dwarfism
1185	1	Jod-Basedow effect
1186	4	Mac cune albright syndrome
1187	3	It decreases insulin resistance
1188	2	Basophils
1189	2	Increased androgen
1190	1	Insulin like factor 3(INL 3)
1191	2	Tingling of extremities
1192	3	Binding to intracellular receptors

1193	4	Decreased K+
1194	3	Growth hormone
1195	4	It acts on insulin gene and even in absence of insulin helps in metabolism of carbohydrate
1196	2	Tachycardia
1197	1	Increased insulin level
1198	4	Pregnanediol
1199	4	Amino acid derivatives
1200	1	Acarbose
1201	4	Calcific aoic valve disease
1202	4	Tc 99 scan
1203	4	Pregnanediol
1204	4	Photosensitivity
1205	2	Enalapril
1206	2	2
1207	2	Temperature lower than core body temperature
1208	3	Prolactind
1209	2	Insulin
1210	1	DKA is commoner in type II
1211	1	Water deprivation test
1212	3	Vas deferens
1213	4	All of the above
1214	1	Finasteride
1215	1	C - peptides
1216	4	All of the above

1217	2	Canaglifozin
1218	4	Hea
1219	4	Post-menopausal osteoporosis
1220	1	Marked deficiency of melanin pigment
1221	2	Hashimoto's disease
1222	4	Aoic insufficiency
1223	4	Atrial fibrillation
1224	4	All of the above
1225	3	Parathormone (PTH) promotes absorption of Ca++ from intestine
1226	2	OralGTT
1227	3	Adrenaline
1228	3	GH receptor resistance
1229	3	Water deprivation test is required
1230	1	Lugol's iodine
1231	2	Hypoparathyroidism
1232	3	Ampulla
1233	3	TSH
1234	1	Metformin
1235	2	Myocardial infarction
1236	2	Dual-x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scan
1237	4	vitamin C
1238	4	Increased renin level
1239	1	Inhibits resorption
1240	1	Krukenberg tumor

1241	1	Eplerenone
1242	3	Anxiety neurosis
1243	3	Depressed tendon reflexes
1244	1	Adrenal adenoma
1245	2	Random blood sugar 205 mg% with polyuria
1246	2	Hyperparathyroidism
1247	1	Distal symmetric neuropathy
1248	1	Pituitary adenoma
1249	1	cAMP
1250	2	Mifepristone
1251	1	Peptide
1252	1	PTH
1253	2	Metabolic acidosis present
1254	4	All the above
1255	1	Supraoptic
1256	4	Methimazole
1257	1	Hypoglycemia
1258	1	MENl
1259	1	Uptake of Iodine by Thyroid
1260	1	Glucagon
1261	2	Progesterone
1262	2	It can be used for treatment of Type 1 diabetes mellitus
1263	1	Incresed ACTH. increased cortisol
1264	1	Increased muscle metabolism by excess of calcium ions
1265	2	Increases Urinary glucose excretion

1266	1	0-3 mg
1267	1	Decreases HDL
1268	1	Diabetes
1269	1	Autoimmune disorder
1270	2	4-6 min
1271	1	Propylthiouracil
1272	3	Osteoporosis
1273	1	21 hydroxylase deficiency
1274	2	Decreased risk of myocardial infarction
1275	4	carcinoid syndrome
1276	4	Myeloma
1277	1	Feedback inhibition of pituitary (causing of LH surge)
1278	3	Bromocriptine
1279	1	Demeclocycline
1280	4	Hypophosphatemia
1281	3	Early morning serum cortisol and cosyntropin stimulation
1282	3	Stimulates prolactin initiation
1283	1	Thyroperoxidase antibody
1284	1	GnRH
1285	4	Depressed plasma renin
1286	1	Contraindicated in hypeension
1287	1	stimulating tyrosine kinase
1288	3	Decreased serum Ca++ and Increased serum PTH
1289	1	Centripetal obesity
1290	2	It has an antagonist effect on the breast but an agonist

		effect on the uterus.
1291	1	Thyroid Dyshormonogenesis
1292	2	During intrauterine life testes has no endocrine role in fetus
1293	2	GH assay
1294	1	24 hour urinary metanephrine
1295	4	Oligoasthenozoospermia
1296	3	Hypothyroidism
1297	2	Used in treatment of gynaecomastia
1298	2	Coicosteroid
1299	1	TSH inhibiting TRH release from hypothalamus
1300	2	Zn
1301	2	Insulin independent
1302	2	Made of 2 chains with 3 disulphide bonds
1303	1	Excess glucagon
1304	4	Restore the function of Beta cells
1305	3	Estradiol
1306	4	All the above
1307	1	Regular insulin
1308	3	Prolactin estimation
1309	1	Alcoholism
1310	1	Bone age less than chronological age
1311	1	Chromaffin cells
1312	3	Estrogen
1313	3	Alcoholism

1314	2	Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTHrP)
1315	3	Increased excretion from kidney
1316	4	Dopamine
1317	2	Betamethasone
1318	4	Aspirin
1319	1	Desmopressin
1320	1	Sildenafil
1321	4	Risperidone
1322	4	GLUT 4
1323	2	Cushing's syndrome
1324	1	Cranial diabetes insipidus
1325	2	Phosphodiesterase - 5
1326	2	Captopril
1327	1	3rd month
1328	1	Levonorgesterol
1329	4	Both
1330	3	Glargine
1331	2	Reserpine
1332	4	Protamine- zinc insulin
1333	3	Normal saline
1334	3	Hormones that stimulate the secretion of other endocrine glands
1335	1	Parathormone
1336	1	Circulating islet cell antibodies are usually found
1337	3	Hyperkalemia

1338	1	Pregnenolone
1339	4	Iatrogenic steroids
1340	2	Placenta
1341	4	Paradoxical sleep
1342	1	Diabetes mellitus
1343	2	46XY
1344	3	Gynaecomastia
1345	1	Centchroman
1346	1	Sepsis
1347	1	Estrous cycle
1348	3	LH surge
1349	4	All the above
1350	2	Metabolic alkalosis
1351	3	Patients with distal muscle weakness
1352	2	Determination of iron saturation
1353	3	Its level decreases during starvation
1354	1	50 300
1355	2	Hyperkalemia
1356	3	Milk alkali syndrome
1357	3	Bradycardia
1358	1	Hydrocortisone
1359	4	Psoriasis
1360	4	Serial 24 hours test for catecholamines, meta-nephrines and vanillylamandelic acid excretion
1361	1	Ketonemia

1362	2	Reserpine
1363	1	Grave's disease
1364	4	All of the above
1365	2	Nodular glomerulosclerosis
1366	3	Increased Inhibin levels
1367	1	Calcitonin
1368	1	Pituitary macroadenoma
1369	4	Low urine and high plasma osmolality
1370	2	Oxytocin
1371	2	Cabergoline
1372	1	5- a redutase deficiency
1373	2	decreased urinary concentrating ability and proteinuria
1374	3	Increased risk of ovarian hyperstimulation and polycystic ovaries
1375	2	High TSH
1376	2	Osteoclasts
1377	1	Tamoxifen
1378	1	Vincristine
1379	3	Denosumab
1380	4	Grave Disease
1381	4	Testosterone
1382	1	Decreases hepatic glucose production
1383	2	Decreased TSH, increased total thyroxine
1384	2	Isotonic
1385	1	Osteopetrosis

1386	4	Salivary gland
1387	4	Low serum phophate
1388	3	Diabetes mellitus
1389	3	primary hypothyroidism
1390	4	Type IV
1391	1	It is effective orally
1392	1	4 ml/hr
1393	3	AHLSTROM'S syndrome
1394	2	Pheochromocytoma
1395	1	Anterior pituitary
1396	4	Devolopment of foetus
1397	3	Hypoglycemia is a common and serious side effect
1398	3	Cortisone
1399	1	diabetes mellitus (DM)
1400	2	triglycerides > 1000
1401	2	Calcitriol
1402	1	Raloxifene
1403	1	End organ target receptor insensitivity
1404	4	Low blood oressure due to volume depletion
1405	1	Addison's disease
1406	3	Hot flushes
1407	1	Glucagon production
1408	1	It is sho acting
1409	1	Papillary carcinoma
1410	1	Inhibiton of phospholipase A2

1411	1	IODIDE UPTAKE
1412	1	Lispro
1413	1	Fanconis anemia
1414	1	Acetazolamide is a carbonic acid anhydrase stimulant
1415	1	Hypoglycemia
1416	4	Hypothyroidism
1417	4	Incresed protein synthesis in muscle
1418	4	veebra
1419	2	Calcitonin
1420	4	Goiter is rare
1421	3	Bilateral in 10 percnt cases
1422	4	TSH-secreting pituitary adenoma
1423	2	Bromocriptine
1424	2	Suppresses hypothalamic - pituitary axis
1425	4	Hydrocortisone
1426	1	High sugar
1427	2	Gunstock deformity
1428	2	triglycerides > 1000
1429	4	Mithramycin
1430	1	Linagliptin
1431	1	Liver
1432	2	Hyperkalemia
1433	1	Growth retardation
1434	2	Adrenal
1435	2	Obtain T4 and TSH; begin intravenous thyroid hormone

		and glucocorticoid.
1436	2	5 alpha reductase enzyme
1437	4	Selenium
1438	1	Follicular Carcinoma of thyroid
1439	1	Small cell carcinoma lung
1440	3	Hypercalcemia
1441	4	Coisol regulates plasma volume
1442	2	Proinsulin
1443	2	Bromocriptine
1444	2	25-50%
1445	2	Diabetes mellitus
1446	4	pseudohypoparathyroidism
1447	3	Mitotic division
1448	1	Hydrocoisone
1449	1	Coisol
1450	4	Sufentanil
1451	4	Pituitary adenomas
1452	2	Lipolysis
1453	1	Acute illness
1454	1	Carcinoma breast
1455	2	11b-hydrolase
1456	2	self-induced vomiting
1457	2	Enzyme-linked
1458	3	Giant cell infiltration
1459	4	Weight gain

1460	4	Metabolism of carbohydrates
1461	3	Thyroprivic hypothyroidism
1462	1	Astrocytoma
1463	4	All of the above
1464	4	Hypotension
1465	1	Prolactin
1466	1	Obesity
1467	1	Parathyroid adenoma
1468	1	White matter
1469	1	Estrogen
1470	2	Hyperkalemia
1471	1	Carcinoid tumors
1472	4	None
1473	4	Etidronate
1474	3	Increased phosphate reabsorption in kidney J
1475	4	tumor of the pancreatic beta-cells
1476	1	Spontaneous premature labour
1477	3	Loffler's syndrome
1478	2	Bromocriptine
1479	1	Insulin
1480	2	Hypopituitarism
1481	2	Urinary catecholamines
1482	2	Insulin requirement is nil or modest
1483	2	Structural resemblance to sulfonamides
1484	2	Bleeding esophageal varices

1485	2	fine needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy
1486	1	10-20 IU/L
1487	1	Papillary carcinoma thyroid
1488	4	Malignancy
1489	4	None
1490	1	VMA
1491	3	Recovery with euthyroidism
1492	2	Koilocytosis
1493	2	inhibition of thyroidal organic binding and coupling reactions
1494	4	SIADH
1495	2	Papillary
1496	4	Oxytocin
1497	2	Septic shock
1498	3	Starvation
1499	4	Acarbose
1500	3	The Seoli cells secrete androgen-binding protein (ABP), relaxin, and MIS
1501	2	Somatomedian
1502	1	Hyperparathyroidism
1503	3	Hypophosphatemia
1504	3	Increased carotene
1505	1	24 hour urinary HIAA
1506	1	Rx of the primary cause
1507	3	Microcephaly
1508	2	Obesity is a feature

1509	3	Testosterone
1510	1	Glucocoicoids inhibit both prostaglandin production and inflammatory cells.
1511	2	Organs of Zuckerkandl
1512	3	Collagen vascular disease
1513	2	Ampulla
1514	3	Propylthiouracil
1515	4	70 mg%
1516	1	It is effective orally
1517	2	Primary Hyperparathyroidism
1518	3	c-AMP
1519	3	Medulloblastoma
1520	3	decrease in lipolysis
1521	4	Immediately at time of diagnosis
1522	2	It can cause hypotension
1523	3	Symmetrical sensory neuropathy
1524	1	Excess iodine intake causes hypothyroidism
1525	2	Evaporation
1526	3	Parathormone
1527	1	Alkaline phosphatase
1528	3	glomerulosclerosis with mesangial thickening
1529	3	Blood insulin levels annually
1530	2	Growth hormone
1531	2	Secondary hyperparathyroidism
1532	4	Coronary hea disease

1533	4	Sarcoidosis
1534	1	Primary hyperparathyroidism
1535	4	Vitamin D
1536	4	Piloerection
1537	1	90% are malignant
1538	2	Exenatide
1539	1	Anti-gout and Xanthine Oxidase inhibitor
1540	3	Zinc
1541	3	Cabergoline
1542	1	21- hydroxylase deficiency
1543	3	Propylthiouracil
1544	1	Marfan's syndrome
1545	1	Hydrocortisone
1546	4	Methimazole
1547	3	VIP
1548	3	Exenatide
1549	2	Vitamin D intoxication
1550	2	Acromegaly
1551	2	Hydroxylation
1552	4	72 hours after bih
1553	4	Androgen
1554	1	Hashimoto's Thyroiditis
1555	3	TSH
1556	3	alopecia
1557	4	Posterior subcapsular cataract

1558	4	Hypernatremia
1559	1	Strontium ranelate
1560	1	2 million
1561	3	Removal of cholesterol from acrosome
1562	4	all of the above
1563	3	Neuropathy
1564	4	Sipple syndrome
1565	2	140 mg\/dl
1566	1	Finasteride
1567	1	Used in androgenic alopecia
1568	3	Iron
1569	2	|Triglycerides
1570	2	Hyperparathyroidism
1571	4	Adenylate cyclase
1572	1	alcoholism
1573	1	Phenylephrine
1574	1	Propranolol
1575	2	17 hydroxylase
1576	1	Diastolic HTN without oedema
1577	2	It can be used for treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus
1578	2	Immediately reduces gonadotropin secretion
1579	4	Glioma
1580	2	Steroids
1581	2	Growth hormone
1582	1	Pregnenolone

1583	1	SRY gene
1584	2	Fructose
1585	1	Estrogen
1586	3	Saline infusion and furosemide
1587	1	Lean body mass
1588	1	Early morning hyperglycemia
1589	2	Vitamin D excess
1590	1	Ointment
1591	1	Decrease Serum PTH
1592	1	GnRH agonist
1593	3	Metformin
1594	3	Hemochromatosis
1595	3	PGE2
1596	1	Diabetes mellitus
1597	4	Urine albumin > 300mg/ 24 hrs
1598	2	Hypercalcemia
1599	1	Neovascularisation
1600	4	Insulin detemir
1601	3	Thyroxin
1602	4	Acarbose
1603	1	Hyperparathyroidism
1604	2	20,22-desmolase
1605	3	Canagliflozin
1606	3	Lipolysis
1607	3	Metformin

1608	1	Cataract
1609	4	DM with acute MI
1610	1	Fluorosis
1611	2	Destroys organ of coi
1612	1	Conjugated equines estrogen
1613	3	Glargine
1614	2	Phenformin
1615	2	Astrocytoma
1616	1	Dexamethasone
1617	4	Iodide trapping
1618	3	Propylthiouracil
1619	3	Hypocalcemia
1620	3	McArdle's disease (glycogen storage disease)
1621	1	MEN1
1622	2	Tuberous sclerosis
1623	4	All of these
1624	1	a cell
1625	3	hypertension
1626	3	TSH
1627	2	Adrenal
1628	4	Galactopoiesis
1629	4	Increasing insulin secretion from pancreas
1630	2	Hyperosmolar nonketotic state
1631	3	Nuclear membrane
1632	1	Thyrotoxicosis

1633	2	Female pseudohermaphroditism
1634	3	LH
1635	3	Propyl thiouracil
1636	2	Steroids
1637	3	Antibiotics
1638	4	Progesterone
1639	4	Propylthiouracil oral
1640	3	FSH
1641	1	The atrophic gastritis leads to vitamin B12 malabsorption.
1642	1	Metyrapone
1643	3	Male reproductive tract
1644	2	weight loss
1645	3	Prolactinoma
1646	1	Proinsulin
1647	3	Oligomenorrhea
1648	3	Reduced thyroxine synthesis by iodides
1649	4	Diarrhea
1650	2	Cushing's syndrome
1651	3	Bromocriptine
1652	2	polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD)
1653	3	Specific gravity > 1.020
1654	2	| permeability of glucose across cell membrane against glucose gradient
1655	3	Ingestion of food
1656	3	HLA DR3-DR4

1657	4	Stimulated by exercise
1658	3	Glucose-6-phosphatase
1659	3	Adrenaline
1660	1	2-3 million
1661	4	Tyrosine
1662	4	Propylthiouracil
1663	4	Day time duties
1664	1	Ovarian dysgerminoma
1665	4	Denusomab
1666	2	Alcohol intoxication
1667	4	All of the above
1668	1	Alcohol
1669	4	ACE inhibitors
1670	2	Propylthiouracil
1671	2	Decreased K+
1672	1	Vitamin D levels
1673	4	Adrenocortical adenoma
1674	4	Insulin dependent
1675	4	None of the above
1676	3	Ileo-caecal tuberculosis
1677	2	Start low dose levothyroxine and repeat TSH in 6 weeks.
1678	1	Sta levothyroxine at low dose
1679	3	Basal acid output (BAO) less than 15 mEq/litre
1680	1	Majority of the circulating T3 remains in bound form
1681	2	Follicular thyroid carcinoma

1682	2	Adrenal medulla
1683	2	Interstitial Nephritis
1684	3	Hypoglycemia
1685	1	Sulfonamide hypersensitivity
1686	4	Weight loss
1687	4	Phaeochromocytoma
1688	4	All
1689	1	Dexamethasone
1690	4	Uterus
1691	2	Calmodulin
1692	1	Cholesterol
1693	2	Duloxetine
1694	1	microaneurysms and hemorrhage (dot and blot)
1695	1	Thyroid
1696	1	Urinary VMA estimation
1697	2	Seminal vesicle
1698	3	Inhibition of Na+K+ATPase
1699	2	Osteoporosis
1700	2	Tumour lysis syndrome
1701	4	Vasopressin
1702	3	Krabbe's disease
1703	3	Bromocriptine
1704	1	Gastrinoma
1705	1	High first pass metabolism
1706	1	HRCT

1707	1	21 hydroxylase deficiency
1708	3	GLP- 1
1709	2	Osteoporosis
1710	4	All of the above.
1711	4	Chronic inflammation