



قائمة الاسئلة

مادة (الفسيولوجيا المرضية والادارة السريرية للأمراض) - المستوى الثالث - تغذية علاجية

ا.د/ فيصل حسن حمود علي

- 1) Abnormal change in the size, shape and organization of mature cells is a typical dysplasia.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 2) Skeletal Muscle Atrophy is associated with inadequate nutrition and decrease workload during exercise.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 3) Disease can be viewed as a disturbance of homeostasis.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 4) Health is a status of complete well-being of physical, mental and social aspects.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 5) Pathogenesis is a mechanism of the disease in which the pathological and clinical manifestation is being developed.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 6) Adiposity of adipose tissue is pathologic hypertrophy.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 7) Shock is a critical condition brought on by the sudden drop in blood cholesterol through the body.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 8) Diabetes mellitus is monogenetic disorder.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 9) Aging is pathological process associated with decline in the structure and function of the body.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 10) The major cause of diabetes development in human is genetic predisposition
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 11) Among 12 persons, there is about one individual living with diabetes.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 12) Reversible cessation of all brain functions, including the brain stem is called brain death
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 13) Complete absence of signs and symptoms and restoring the body structure and function is called complete recovery from a disease.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 14) Maternal infection that occurred during embryonic or fetal development is called Immunological factor.
  - 1)  True
  - 2)  False
- 15) Disease caused by altered genetic material, either single gene mutation or chromosome aberrations is called





- congenital disease.
- 1) - .True
  - 2)  .False
- 16) Pathophysiology focuses on alterations in:
- 1) - Body's homeostasis
  - 2) - Body metabolism
  - 3) - Underlying mechanisms involved
  - 4)  All the above
- 17) Diseases are mostly manifested via the following clinical markers Except:
- 1) - Signs/symptoms
  - 2) - Lab investigations
  - 3) - Imaging tests
  - 4)  Pharmacology
- 18) What is the pathological changes in an individual suffering from meningitis?
- 1) - Meningococcus
  - 2) - Pneumococcus
  - 3) - Meninges
  - 4)  Fever and inflammation
- 19) Septic shock is caused by
- 1) - Allergic reaction
  - 2) - Blood loss
  - 3)  Severe infection
  - 4) - Trauma
- 20) The onset of further diseases in a person who is already suffering from another disease is called.
- 1) - Etiology
  - 2)  Complication
  - 3) - Idiopathic
  - 4) - Prognosis
- 21) The number of new cases occurring in specific time of period is called:
- 1) - Prevalence of disease
  - 2)  Incidence of disease
  - 3) - Prognosis of disease
  - 4) - Non the above
- 22) Signs of disease are the following clinical manifestations Except:
- 1) - Pulse rate
  - 2) - Blood pressure
  - 3) - Temperature
  - 4)  Pain
- 23) One condition is not precipitating factor that promote the development of diseases:
- 1)  high fiber intake
  - 2) - malnutrition
  - 3) - hot weather
  - 4)  pregnancy
- 24) What is the treatment plan of diabetes mellitus?
- 1) - Diet
  - 2) - Exercise
  - 3) - Drug medications
  - 4)  All of the above
- 25) Which of the following serum measurements are not used for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus?





- 1) - Fasting blood glucose
  - 2) - Postprandial blood glucose
  - 3)  Hepatic glycogen
  - 4) - Glycated Hemoglobin HbA1c
- 26) Which of the following are not the common characteristic features of type 2 diabetes mellitus?
- 1) - Impaired insulin secretion
  - 2) - Increased insulin resistance
  - 3)  Diabetic ketoacidosis
  - 4) - Excessive hepatic glucose production
- 27) Which of the following statement accurately characterize prediabetes?
- 1) - Fasting blood glucose from 120-180 mg/dL
  - 2) - Fasting blood glucose from 126-140 mg/dL
  - 3)  Fasting blood glucose from 100-126 mg/dL
  - 4) - All of the above
- 28) Which of the following are the characteristic features of type 1 diabetes mellitus?
- 1) - Type 1 diabetes is caused by an absolute deficiency of insulin
  - 2) - Type 1 diabetes is associated with the autoimmune destruction of beta cells
  - 3) - Patients with type 1 diabetes present with diabetic ketoacidosis
  - 4)  All of the above
- 29) The pathogenesis of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes includes the following mechanism (s):
- 1) - Increased glucose production by the liver
  - 2) - Impaired insulin secretion and action
  - 3) - Decreased glucose uptake from the skeletal muscle
  - 4)  All of the options given are correct
- 30) What change would you expect to see in the serum levels of the hormone released from alpha cells in the type 2 diabetic patient?
- 1)  Significantly increased
  - 2) - Slightly increased
  - 3) - Decreased
  - 4) - No change
- 31) Which of the following laboratory measurement best indicate the blood glucose control over a period of months?
- 1) - Measurement of blood glucose
  - 2)  Measurement of HbA1C
  - 3) - Measurement of urinary ketone bodies
  - 4) - Measurement of insulin
- 32) What is the first-line drug for patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity?
- 1) - Acarbose
  - 2)  Metformin
  - 3) - Sulphonylureas
  - 4) - Insulin
- 33) Which of the following is not the consequence of insulin deficiency?
- 1) - Increased blood glucose concentration
  - 2)  Decreased gluconeogenesis
  - 3) - Decreased peripheral glucose utilization
  - 4) - Increased glycogen breakdown
- 34) Insulin response for oral glucose is greater than intravenous infusion this condition is called:
- 1) - insulin effect
  - 2)  Incretin effect





- 3) - hypoglycemic effect  
4) - glucagon effect
- 35) A 45-year-old patient comes to your clinic with newly diagnosed diabetes. Lab tests revealed no C-peptide in her blood. She has lost a lot of weight. This patient most likely has:
- 1)  LADA  
2) - MODY  
3) - Type 2 diabetes  
4) - Gestational diabetes
- 36) The renal threshold for glucose is \_\_\_\_\_ mg/dl.
- 1)  185  
2) - 120  
3) - 200  
4) - 140
- 37) Factors that seem to play a role in the development of type 2 diabetes include:
- 1)  weight and heredity  
2) - liver disease  
3) - viral infection  
4) - All of these
- 38) A 12-year-old male is brought by their concerned parents to the hospital. On general examination, the patient has recent unexplained weight loss, polydipsia and polyuria.
- 1) - LADA  
2) - Type 2 diabetes  
3)  Type 1 diabetes  
4) - Gestational diabetes
- 39) One therapy is not involved among type1 diabetes treatment.
- 1) - Diet and exercise  
2) - Stress management  
3) - Insulin pump  
4)  Insulin capsules
- 40) One factor is not involved among pathophysiology of type1 diabetes:
- 1) - Viruses  
2) - Vitamin D deficiency  
3)  Aneamia  
4) - Bacteria
- 41) Which of the following is not the action of insulin?
- 1) - Increased glucose uptake by muscle and fat  
2)  Increased lipolysis  
3) - Inhibits gluconeogenesis  
4) - Decreased glycogenolysis
- 42) The following pathogenic factors are involved in insulin resistance development in obese patients Except:
- 1) - increased TNF- $\alpha$   
2) - decreased adiponectin  
3)  decreased plasma FFA  
4) - decreased HDL
- 43) GIP and GLP1 are Incretin hormones secreted by gut and inhibited by:
- 1) - SGLT2  
2)  DPP4  
3) - insulin  
4) - glucagon





- 44) SGLT2 inhibitors
- 1) - Prevent GIP breakdown
  - 2) - Increase renal tubular glucose reabsorption
  - 3) - Increase insulin secretion
  - 4)  + Increase renal tubular glucose secretion
- 45) Which of the following statements is correct?
- 1) - Insulin suppresses glycogenesis
  - 2) - Beta cell failure is developed in Type 1 diabetes
  - 3)  + "Prediabetes" is a condition characterized by an increased risk for development of type 2 diabetes
  - 4) - The rise in insulin concentration after meal ingestion is increased in type 1 but not in type 2 diabetes
- 46) Interaction between genes and environmental factors may lead to obesity and insulin resistance.
- 1)  + .True
  - 2) - .False
- 47) Is a reversible change in which one adult cell type is replaced by another cell type.
- 1)  + metaplasia
  - 2) - hyperplasia
  - 3) - hypertrophy
  - 4) - dysplasia
- 48) The most prevalent risk factor for childhood -onset T2DM is:
- 1)  + Obesity
  - 2) - Polycystic ovarian syndrome
  - 3) - Gestational diabetes
  - 4) - Low birth weight
- 49) DKA is presented by the following condition (s) Except:
- 1) - Hyperglycemia
  - 2) - ketosis: ketones in serum and urine
  - 3) - acidosis
  - 4)  + alkalosis
- 50) Hyperglycemic hormone is:
- 1) - Cortisol
  - 2) - Glucagon
  - 3) - Nor- and epinephrine
  - 4)  + All of these

