

## قائمة الاسئلة

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

.د/ فیصل حسن حمو د علے

- 1) Abnormal change in the size, shape and organization of mature cells is a typical dyspalsia.
  - 1) + True
  - 2) False
- 2) Skeletal Muscle Atryophy 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 hypertrphy.
  - 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

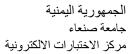
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congenital disease.

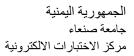
- 1) .True
- 2) + .False
- 16) Pathophysiology focuses on alterations in:
  - 1) Body's homeostasis
  - 2) Body metabolism
  - 3) Underlying mechanisms involved
  - 4) + All the above
- 17) Diseases are mostly manifested via the following clinical markers Except:
  - 1) Signs/symptoms
  - 2) Lab investigations
  - 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) + Sever 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
- 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?

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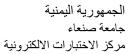
- 1) Fasting blood glucose
- 2) Postprandial blood glucose
- 3) + Hepatic glycogen
- 4) Glycated Hemoglobin HbA1c
- 26) Which of the following are not the common characteristic features of type 2 diabetes mellitus?
  - 1) Impaired insulin secretion
  - 2) Increased insulin resistance
  - 3) + Diabetic 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- A 12-year-old male is brought by their concerned parents to the hospital. On general examination, the patient has recent unexplained weight loss, polydepsia 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 gluconeogensis
  - 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

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- 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) Gestiaonal 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

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