

# SAMSONPLAB ACADEMY LIMITED

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## ENDO SINGLE BEST ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. A 55 year old lady who is type 2 diabetic BP 140/90. Raise creatinine, ankle oedema. which ant-hypertensive drug would you prescribe?

- A. Thiazide diuretics
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Calcium channel blockers
- D. Potassium sparing diuretics

Thiazide not  
prescribed b/c they  
↑ glucose in all  
ACE ↑ creatinine  
don't use if creatine  
is ↑ 200

2. A 21 yr old obese woman with menstrual irregularities presenting with severe headache, sixth nerve palsy and bilateral papilloedema. No evidence of tumor on CT.

- A. Aitryptilline
- B. corticosteroids
- C. surgical treatment
- D. carbamazepin
- E. acetazolamide

Intracranial ~~car~~ PP  
Pseudotumor cerebri  
young obese females

3. Patient present with hirsutism. He is on the following drugs which one would not have been the cause?

- A. Minoxidil
- B. Cyclosporine a
- C. Steroids
- D. sodium valproate
- E. Phenytoin

4. A 41 year old woman presents with a rapidly enlarging mass in the neck. She has recently developed stridor and dysphagia. On palpation, the mass is hard and tethered to the skin.

- A. Thyroid adenoma
- B. follicular carcinoma
- ☒ C. anaplastic carcinoma
- D. hyperthyroidism
- E. viral thyroiditis

5. A 65 year old man has been treated for supraventricular tachycardia for several months, complains of night glare and sees shining particles when approaching oncoming cars when he drives at night. He has exophthalmos but his thyroid is impalpable.

- A. Graves disease
- B. Hashimoto's
- C. Viral thyroiditis
- ☒ D. Drug induced
- E. low sodium

PT on Rx of SVT developed  
symptoms of ↑ thyroid  
Exophthalmos + tearing  
amiodarone  
↓ SE thyroiditis

6. A 25 year old woman presents with intolerance to heat and sweating of the hands, she has a smooth, soft thyroid swelling with a bruit. What's the most likely diagnosis

- ☒ A. graves disease
- B. drug induced
- C. viral thyroiditis
- D. thyroid cancer
- E. iodine deficiency

hyperthyroidism +  
Thyroid bruit = graves dis  
Rx carbimazole  
Rx (TFT) = TSIT, T<sub>4</sub>

7. A 52 year old woman develops a smooth swelling in the neck, sensitivity to cold, bradycardia and hair loss. Her blood count shows a macrocytic anemia.

- ☒ A. hypothyroidism
- B. hyperthyroidism
- C. iodine deficiency
- D. graves disease
- E. autoimmune hyperthyroidism

Key features of hypo = sensitivity  
to cold, bradycardia + hair loss  
Rx TFT, Rx = thyroxine

8. A 55 year old woman presents with increasing obesity. On examination, she has central obesity with a round moon face. She is

hypertensive and has glycosuria. An ultrasound of her abdomen reveals an enlarged right adrenal gland. The left adrenal gland is normal.

- A. Addison disease
- ☒ B. Cushing disease
- C. pheochromocytoma
- D. Conn disease
- E. brain tumour

↑ cortisol  
24 hour Dexamethasone  
suppression test

9. A patient with BMI 37 with a fat neck, complains of tiredness and sleepiness during the day and also snores at night. What is the choice of investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

- A. ABG
- B. chest X-ray
- C. OGD
- ☒ D. sleep study
- E. Pulse oxymetry

10. A 42 year old man is found at routine medical examination to have a blood pressure of 170 / 120 mmHg. On questioning he admits to bouts of diarrhea several times a week. He has been complaining of intermittent headaches and palpitations for some months.

- A. Cushing disease
- B. hyperthyroidism
- ☒ C. pheochromocytoma
- D. Conn disease
- E. acromegaly

episodic symptoms

11. A 60 year old woman is found to have an elevated calcium level on a routine biochemical profile. Repeated measurements confirm the finding.

- A. hyperthyroidism
- ☒ B. hyperparathyroidism
- C. Cushing
- D. acromegaly
- E. pheochromocytoma

12. A 40 year old man presents with thirst, polyuria and marked muscle weakness. His blood pressure is 150/110 mmHg. His serum sodium concentration is normal and his serum potassium concentration is low. His blood glucose is normal.

hypertensive + hypocalcaemic = Conn

- A. cushing
- B. phaeochromocytoma
- C. Addison disease
- ☒ D. Conn syndrome
- E. diabetes

13. A 75 year old woman presents with paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea. She is found to have atrial fibrillation.

- ☒ A. hyperthyroidism
- B. cushing
- C. conns
- D. diabetes
- E. phaeochromocytoma

14. A 14 year old euthyroid (normal serum T4 concentration) girl presents with soft. Diffusely enlarged thyroid gland which moves freely on swallowing.

- ☒ A. TSH
- B. T4 & T3
- C. Isotope
- D. USS
- E. FNAC

15. A 42 year old woman on thyroxine replacement therapy comes to the out outpatient clinic to have her treatment checked.

- A. TSH
- B. USS
- C. T3
- ☒ D. TSH and T4
- E. T and T3

16. A euthyroid (normal serum T4 concentration) 25 year old woman has a solitary, solid thyroid nodule confirmed on ultrasound scan.

- A. USS
- ☒ B. FNAC
- C. CT scan
- D. TSH
- E. T4

17. A 60 year old man, who is euthyroid (normal serum T4 concentration) presents with an asymmetrical thyroid swelling.

- ☒ A. USS
- B. FNAC
- C. TSH
- D. T3
- E. T4

18. A 30 year old woman with a normal serum T4 concentration has palpitations, tremor and weights loss.

- ☒ A. TSH
- B. USS
- C. CT scan
- D. FNAC
- E. Isotope

19. An eight year old boy is admitted to a surgical ward following a road traffic accident. He is found to have glycosuria. When he recovers from his injury, the glycosuria resolves.

- ☒ A. Fasting glucose
- B. random glucose
- C. OGTT
- D. No investigation
- E. Insulin

20. A five year old boy attends with his mother, she is concerned that he may have diabetes. He is asymptomatic

- ☒ A. fasting glucose
- B. random glucose
- C. OGTT
- D. Insulin
- E. Urine Glucose

21. A five year old girl presents with a history of frequent faints when she misses meals. She is concerned she may have diabetes.

- A. fasting glucose
- B. urine glucose
- C. random glucose
- D. OGTT
- ☒ E. insulin

21. A 12 year old boy with type 1 diabetes has poor long-term control. He is admitted unconscious to the children's ward. He is hyperventilating and appears dehydrated.

- A. fasting glucose
- B. ABG
- C. U&E
- D. FBC
- E. NONE

22. A 66 year old retired teacher is brought in by his wife because of loss of interest in life and changed behaviour. He is indifferent to the problems she describes, talks openly about their sex life and makes inappropriate sexual remarks during his assessment. He scores well on tests of memory.

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. vascular dementia
- C. Down syndrome
- D. Depression
- ☒ E. Prion's disease *pick*

23. An 80 year old man has markedly impaired concentration and is disorientated in terms of time and place. His wife says that the previous day he was mentally well. But had a cough and fever.

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- ☒ B. delirium
- C. Vascular dementia
- D. Lewy body
- E. Huntington's disease

24. A 55 year old woman presents to the accident and emergency Department with a one week history of vomiting she gives a history of increasing thirst and constipation for two months. Four years earlier she had a left mastectomy and axillary clearance for breast cancer. She is taking tamoxifen and senna.

- A. Plasma glucose concentration
- B. Serum amylase concentration
- ☒ C. Serum calcium concentration
- D. Serum sodium concentration
- E. Serum urea concentration

25. A 93 old woman is admitted confused and lethargic. She is known to have hypertension but her blood pressure is well controlled on a thiazide diuretic. Her electrocardiogram (ECG) is normal.

- A. Hyperkalaemia
- B. Hyponatraemia
- C. Hypocalcaemia
- D. Hypokalaemia
- ☒ E. Hyponatraemia

26. Weight loss may cure the disorder, improve the daytime functioning and improve marital relationship. Which of the following is true about the above statement?

- A. Type 2 diabetes
- B. Type 1 diabetes
- ☒ C. Obstructive sleep apnoea
- D. Cushing disease
- E. Hypothyroidism

27. Weight loss may improve the condition and even help to stop the medications for this condition. Which of the following options is true about the above statement?

- A. Obstructive sleep apnoea
- B. Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- C. Cushing syndrome
- ☒ D. Type 2 diabetes
- E. Hypothyroidism

28. Stoppage of this will help in weight loss and vitamin deficiency. Which of the following options is true?

- A. A Obstructive sleep apnoea
- B. Type 1 diabetes
- ☒ C. Alcohol
- D. Type 2 diabetes
- E. Cushing syndrome

29. Surgery for this condition in a female will help in weight loss and improve the condition/\

- A. Cushing syndrome
- B. Alcohol
- ☒ C. Polycystic kidney disease

- D. Type 2 diabetes
- E. Hypothyroidism

30. A 55 year old woman presents with increasing obesity. On examination she has central obesity with a round moon face. She is hypertensive and has glucosuria. An ultrasound scan of her abdomen shows reveals an enlarged right adrenal gland. The left adrenal gland is normal. What is the single hormone most likely to be responsible.?

- A. calcitonin
- ☒ B. Cortisol
- C. Glucagon
- D. Adrenaline
- E. Insulin

31. A 42 year old man is found at routine medical examination to have a blood pressure of 170/120. On questioning he admits to bouts of diarrhoea several times a week. He has been complaining of intermittent headaches and palpitations for some months. What is the most likely hormone to be responsible?

- A. Cortisol
- B. Insulin
- C. Aldosterone
- ☒ D. Adrenaline
- E. Somatostatin

32. A 60 year old woman presents with thirst polyuria and marked muscle weakness. His blood pressure is 150/110mmhg. His serum sodium concentration is 140 and potassium is 2.7. His blood glucose is 3.8mmol/l. Which single hormone is likely to be involved?

- A. thyroxine
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Parathormone
- ☒ D. Aldosterone
- E. vasopressin

33. A 40 year old man is found to have elevated calcium levels on routine biochemical profile. Which single hormone is involved?

- A. Calcitonin
- ☒ B. Parathyroid hormone



- C. Cortisol
- D. Insulin
- E. Glucagon

34. A 45 year old woman presents with weight loss despite very good appetite? On examination she is found to have irregular irregular pulse. Which hormone is involved?

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Cortisol
- ☒ C. Thyroxine
- D. Insulin
- E. Somastatin

35. An 18 year old female who is a known diabetic type 1 presents with dehydration and increasing drowsiness for the past 24 hours. On examination she is found to have deep fast and sighing respiration of 40/min. What is the single most useful investigation?

- ☒ A. Ph, urea and electrolytes
- B. Serum amylase
- C. Random blood sugar
- D. Glucose tolerance test
- E. Fasting glucose

36. A 29 year old man presents with polyuria and polydipsia. She is found to have moon face and central obesity and is easily bruised. Blood glucose is 25mmol/l. What the single most useful investigation?

- A. Random blood glucose
- B. Fasting blood test
- C. Synacthen test
- D. 24 hour urinary free cortisol
- ☒ E. 24 hour dexamethasone suppression

37. A 40 year old man presents with history polyuria and polydipsia but she is otherwise normal.

38. A 40 year old man presents with dehydration. She has a history of polyuria and polydipsia. Fasting blood glucose is 7mmo/l. What is the single most appropriate investigation?

- ☒ A. Random blood glucose
- ☐ B. Oral Glucose tolerance test
- C. Dexamethasone suppression test for 48 hours
- D. CT scan of the adrenal glands
- E. Fasting blood glucose.

39. A 26 year old woman is found to have a blood glucose 24mmol/l and also on examination she is found to be obese. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- ☒ A. Diurnal cortisol levels
- B. Glycosylated HbA
- C. Serum insulin levels
- D. Fasting blood glucose
- E. Random blood glucose.

40. A mother brings her 5 year old boy because she thinks a child has diabetes. Child has got no symptoms. What is the single most useful investigation?

- A. Random glucose
- ☒ B. Fasting glucose
- C. Serum insulin levels
- D. Urine glucose
- E. MRI pancreas

41. A 65 year old woman presents with recurrent vaginal itch. She has a BMI of 33. Random blood glucose is 15mmol/l. What is single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Conn's disease
- D. Impaired fasting blood glucose
- ☒ E. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

42. A 55 year old man presents with glucosuria. He had an oral glucose test. After 2 hour his blood glucose is 9 mmol/l. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Diabetes type 1
- B. Diabetes type 2
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. diabetes insipidus

*Impaired glucose tolerance*

E. Cushing syndrome

43. A 21 year old man presents with weight loss. He has a raised blood glucose concentration and ketosis. What is the single most likely cause?

- A. Glucocorticoid deficiency
- ☒ B. An absolute deficiency of insulin
- C. An absolute excess of insulin
- D. A relative deficiency of insulin
- E. Decreased parathyroid hormone

44. A 36 year old woman presents with central obesity, muscle wasting and abdominal striae. She has a raised blood glucose concentration?

- A. Deficiency of Glucocorticoid deficiency
- ☒ B. Increased glucocorticoid (Cortisol)
- C. Increased catecholamine
- D. Growth hormone deficiency
- E. Deficiency of thyroxine

45. A 44 year old man presents with seizures. He has been found to have low blood glucose. What is the single most likely cause?

- A. An absolute excess of insulin
- ☒ B. An increased Glucocorticoid
- C. Increased parathyroid
- D. Increased thyroxine
- E. Starvation

Inulin → seizure

46. A 70 year old woman presents with obesity. She has a raised blood glucose concentration but no ketones. What is the single most likely cause?

- A. Catecholamine deficiency
- B. Deficiency of thyroxine
- ☒ C. Absolute deficiency of insulin
- D. A relative deficiency of insulin
- E. A relative deficiency of insulin

47. A 42 year old man presents with episodes of pallor, sweating and hypertension. He has raised blood glucose concentration. What is the single most likely cause?

- ☒ A. Increased catecholamine
- B. Decreased catecholamine

- C. Decreased parathyroid
- D. Deficiency of thyroxine secretion
- E. Increased insulin

48. A 55 yr old woman found to have the following results on a routine screen: calcium 2.785 mmol/l, phosphate 0.8 mmol/l, ALP 110 iu/l, PTH raised, 25-OH vitamin D low/normal. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- A. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- ☒ C. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- D. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism
- E. Metastatic prostate cancer

49. A 25 yr old woman with breathlessness calcium 2.9 mmol/l, phosphate 0.9 mmol, ALP 70 iu/l, PTH low/normal, 25-OH vitamin D low normal, 25-OH vitamin D high. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- A. Metastatic breast cancer
- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Paget's disease of bone
- ☒ E. Sarcoidosis

50. A 35 yr old woman with bone pain, drowsiness and thirst, calcium 3.3 mmol/l, phosphate 0.75 mmol/l, ALP 190 iu/l, PTH low/normal, PTH activity high, Glucose 6 mmol/l. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- A. Thiazide diuretics
- B. Hypoparathyroidism
- C. Sarcoidosis
- ☒ D. Metastatic breast cancer
- E. Multiple myeloma

51. A 70 yr old woman who has recently become wheelchair bound due to hip pain: calcium 2.95 mmol/l, phosphate 0.9 mmol/l, ALP 750 iu/l, PTH normal, 25-OH Vitamin D normal. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Paget's disease of the bone
- B. Primary hyperparathyroidism

- C. Thiazide diuretics
- D. Hypoparathyroidism
- E. Metastatic prostate cancer

52. A 66 yr old man with low back pain: calcium 3.1 mmol/l, phosphate 0.7 mmol/l, ALP 120 iu/l, acid phosphate 310iu/l, haemoglobin 9.0g/dl. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- A. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism
- B. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
- C. Metastatic breast cancer
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- ☒ E. Metastatic prostate cancer

53. A 60 yr old man with back pain: calcium 3.0 mmol/l, phosphate 0.6 mmol/l, ALP 70 iu/l, albumin 28 g/l, total protein 91g/l, haemoglobin 9.0g/dl. What is the single most likely underlying diagnosis?

- A. Thiazide diuretics
- B. Scurvy
- ☒ C. Multiple myeloma
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. Hypoparathyroidism

59. A 30 yr old woman being treated with lithium for prophylaxis against her bipolar manic-depressive illness presents with polyuria and polydipsia. Plasma osmolality is found to be 600mOsmol/kg and urine osmolality is 250mOsmol/kg. what is the most appropriate investigation?

- ☒ A. Water deprivation test
- B. Oral glucose tolerance
- C. Plasma calcium and ACE levels
- D. Psychological and psychiatric assessment
- E. ACTH stimulation test

60. A 40 yr old afro-caribbean male presents with a swinging fever, polydipsia, polyuria and gradual onset exertional dyspnoea. In addition he has a month history of unproductive cough and chest x-ray reveals bilateral hilar shadowing. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- ☒ A. Oral glucose tolerance
- B. Water deprivation
- C. Echocardiography and blood cultures

- D. Diuretics stimulation trial
- ☒ E. Plasma calcium and ACE levels

61. A 41 yr old woman presents with a rapidly enlarging mass in the neck. She has recently developed stridor and dysphagia. On palpitation, the mass is hard and tethered to the skin.

- A. Treated thyrotoxicosis
- B. Thyrotoxic goiter
- C. Thyroid adenoma
- ☒ D. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid gland
- E. Thyroglossal cyst

62. A 65 yr old man has been treated for supraventricular tachycardia for seven months, complains of night glare and sees shining particles when approaching oncoming cars when he drives at night. He has exophthalmos but his thyroid is impalpable. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Simple goiter
- B. Reidel's thyroiditis
- C. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid
- ☒ D. Drug induced thyrotoxicosis
- E. Lateral aberrant thyroid

63. A 25 yr woman presents with intolerance to heat and sweating of the hands. She has a smooth, soft thyroid swelling with a bruit. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Inclusion cyst
- ☒ B. Thyrotoxic goiter
- C. Hashimoto's disease
- D. Follicular carcinoma of the thyroid
- E. Drug induced thyrotoxicosis

64. A 52 yr old woman develops a smooth swelling in the neck, sensitivity to cold, bradycardia and hair loss. Her blood count shows a macrocytic anaemia. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Hashimoto's disease
- B. Branchial cyst
- C. Auto-immune hypothyroidism
- D. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid gland
- E. Simple goitre

65. A previously well 10 yr old presents with 2-day history of fever, nausea, anorexia, loose stools. She has yellow sclera and is tender in the right upper quadrant abdominal palpation.

- A. Adrenaline
- ☒ B. Hepatitis A
- C. Aldosterone
- D. Calcitonin
- E. Cortisol

66. A baby becomes jaundiced and pale on the 2nd day of life. Cord blood tested at birth coombs' positive

- ☒ A. Rhesus haemolytic disease
- B. Follicular stimulating hormone
- C. Glucagon hormone
- D. Insulin
- E. Leutenising hormone

67. A one month bottle fed baby is found to be deeply jaundiced. His weight gain is poor and his stools are pale and urine is dark yellow.

- A. UTI
- B. Insulin
- ☒ C. Biliary atresia
- D. Aldosterone
- E. Adrenaline

68. A two-month baby is noted to have jaundiced. He is breastfeeding well and has gain weight. His stool are yellow and urine pale straw coloured.

- ☒ A. Breast milk jaundice
- B. Cortisol
- C. Insulin
- D. Calcitonin
- E. Glucagon hormone

69. Weight loss will result in restoration of the function of specific receptors and may allow all medication to be withdrawn. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Alcohol abuse
- B. Cushing's syndrome

- C. Hypothyroidism
- ☒ D. Non insulin dependant diabetes mellitus
- E. Menopause

70. Obesity and other clinical features will resolve following surgery to remove the underlying cause. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Polycystic ovary syndrome
- B. Obstructive sleep apnea
- C. Mellitus (IDDM) (Type 1 diabetes)
- D. Insulin dependant diabetes
- E. Alcohol abuse

71. Obesity may occur in association with nutritional deficiencies. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Menopause
- B. Obstructive sleep apnea
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- ☒ D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Polycystic ovary syndrome

72. Weight loss may cure the disorder, improve daytime functioning and restore marital harmony. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Noninsulin dependant diabetes
- B. Polycystic ovary syndrome
- ☒ C. Obstructive sleep apnea
- D. Mellitus
- E. Menopause

73. A 69 yr old man suffered from gradually worsening memory loss and loss of orientation over the past three yrs. He has been receiving full nursing care in recent weeks. He is incontinent and needs feeding. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid gland
- B. Auto-immune hypothyroidism
- C. Alzheimer disease
- D. Drug induced thyrotoxicosis
- E. Inclusion cyst

74. A 65 yr old woman has developed weight loss, back and rib pain associated with marked proteinuria. She has a raised erythrocyte



sedimentation rate ESR of 110mm/hour. Despite treatment with melphalan she has relapsed. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Myeloma
- B. Treated thyrotoxicosis
- C. Thyrotoxic goiter
- D. Thyroid adenoma
- E. Simple goitre

75. A 70 yr old woman presents with weight gain, lethargy and constipation. Her thyroid stimulating hormone TSH is noted as twice the upper limit of normal. What is the single most appropriate next management step?

- ☒ A. Carbimazole
- B. Fine needle aspiration biopsy
- ☒ C. Thyroxine
- D. Observation only
- E. Propranolol

76. A 33 yr old woman presents with a symptomless goitre. Her thyroid function tests are normal and an ultrasound scan shows no suspicious features. What is the single most appropriate next management step?

- A. Radioactive iodine
- B. Thyroid autoantibody assay
- C. Thyroidectomy
- ☒ D. Observation only
- E. Thyroxine

77. A 36 yr old woman presents feeling tired after a recent febrile illness. Her thyroid is tender but not significantly enlarged. What is the single most appropriate next management step?

- ☒ A. Ultrasound scan of neck
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Thyroidectomy
- D. Observation only
- E. Thyroid autoantibody assay

78. A 46 yr old woman is found to have a 2cm solitary nodule in the left lobe of the thyroid. What is the single most appropriate next management step?

- A. Carbimazole
- B. Observation only
- C. Propranolol
- ☒ D. Ultra sound scan of neck
- E. Radio active iodine

79. A 32 yr old woman with recent history of weight loss and palpitations. Her thyroid tests T3 and T4 are grossly raised and she has an intermittent tachycardia of 120 beats/minute. She has a past history of asthma. What is the single most appropriate next management step?

- A. Thyroid autoantibody assay
- ☒ B. Carbimazole
- C. Thyroidectomy
- D. Fine needle aspiration biopsy
- E. Observation only

80. An emaciated 70 yr old man who is septic, is in the intensive care unit after section of large bowel cancer. What is the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Very low calorie diet
- B. Gastrostomy (PEG)
- C. Percutaneous endoscopic
- D. Parental feeding
- E. Oral trace element supplements

81. A 75 yr old woman with a cerebrovascular accident CVA continues to aspirate fluids five days after the onset of illness. What is the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Low protein diet with antibiotics
- ☒ B. Enteral feeding by fine bore nasogastric tube
- C. Gluten free diet
- D. High dose vitamin C supplements
- E. Lactose free diet

82. A 60 yr man presents with longstanding parkinson's disease and intractable swallowing difficulties. What is the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Low fat diet
- B. Low protein diet with antibiotics

has been prescribed. What is the single most likely complication of diabetes mellitus DM?

- A. Hyperosmolarnon-ketotic
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Irritable bowel syndrome
- D. Proliferate retinopathy
- E. Retinal detachment

92. A 40 yr old man with a 30 yr history of type diabetes mellitus DM is referred to the gastroenterology clinic because he has recently developed episodic diarrhoea. What is the single most likely complication of diabetes mellitus DM?

- A. Transientischemicattack(TIA)
- B. Somaticneuropathy
- C. Autonomic neuropathy
- D. Coronary heart disease
- E. Diabetic ketoacidosis

93. A 40 yr old woman with a 20yr history of diabetes mellitus DM presents because she has a number of recent episodes of loss of consciousness. These have mainly occurred whilst waiting for the bus home. She has checked her blood glucose and excluded hypoglycemia. What is the single most likely complication of diabetes mellitus DM?

- A. Somaticneuropathy
- B. Retinaldetachment
- C. Autonomic neuropathy
- D. Irritable bowel syndrome
- E. Hypoglycemia

94. A 28 yr old man with a 12 yr history of type 1 diabetes mellitus DM has sudden total visual loss in his right eye. He has not attended a general practitioner GP regularly, but appears well and had previous symptoms. What is the single most likely complication of diabetes mellitus DM?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Transient ischemic attacks (TIA)
- C. Somatic neuropathy
- D. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- E. Retinal detachment

95. An 8 yr old boy is admitted to a surgical ward following a road traffic accident. He is found to have glycosuria. When he recovers from his injury the glycosuria resolves. What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Detection of insulin antibodies
- ☒ B. Fasting blood glucose concentration
- C. Estimation of blood glucose electrolytes, blood pH and bicarbonate
- D. Estimation of two hour post prandial blood glucose concentration
- E. Interval oral glucose

96. A 5 yr old boy attends with his mother, she is concerned that he may have diabetes. He is asymptomatic. (TRANSIENT HYPERGLYCAEMIA DUE TO STRESS). What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Urinalysis for ketones
- B. Urinalysis for glucose
- ☒ C. Fasting blood glucose concentration
- D. Insulin assay
- E. Detection of insulin antibodies

97. A 5yr old girl presents with a history of frequent faints when she misses meals. She is concerned she may have diabetes. What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Urinalysis for glucose and blood glucose concentration
- B. Urinalysis for glucose
- C. Glycosylated haemoglobin
- D. Urinalysis for ketones
- E. Fasting blood glucose concentration

*Serum insulin level*

98. A 12yr old boy with type 1 diabetes has poor long term control. He is admitted unconscious to the children's ward. He is hyperventilating and appears dehydrated. What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Interval oral glucose tolerance test
- B. Random blood glucose concentration
- ☒ C. Estimation of blood glucose electrolytes, blood pH and bicarbonate
- D. Detection of islet cell antibodies
- E. Urinalysis for ketones

99. A 66 yr old retired teacher is brought in by his wife because of loss of interest in life and changed behaviour. He is indifferent to the problems she describes, talks openly about their sex life and makes inappropriate sexual remarks during his assessment. He scores well on tests of memory. What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Alzheimerdisease
- ☒ B. Picksdisease
- C. Prion disease
- D. Frontal lobe dementia
- E. Acute delirium

100. An 80 yr old man has markedly impaired concentration and is disoriented in terms of time and place. His wife says that the previous day he was mentally well. But had a cough and fever. What is the single most appropriate diagnostic test?

- A. Alzheimerdisease
- B. Picksdisease
- C. Prion disease
- D. Frontal lobe dementia
- ☒ E. Acute delirium

101. A 75 yr man consults his doctor because of 5 kg weight loss over four months. He is eating well and has developed diarrhoea with no blood per rectum. He is breathless and has a pulse rate of 120 beats/minute. An electrocardiogram confirms atrial fibrillation. Jugular venous pressure JVP is not raised and lung fields are clear. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anorexianervosa
- B. Cardiaccachexia
- C. Chronic obstructive airways disease
- ☒ D. Thyrotoxicosis
- E. Crohn's disease

102. A 60 yr old man who has smoked since the age of 15 presents with severe, sudden lower thoracic spine pain. He has lost weight. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Depression
- ☒ B. Malignantdisease
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

E. Starvation

103. A 30 yr old business executive consults his doctor because he is worried that he is sleeping poorly. Three weeks ago he weighed 84kg and now he weighs 81 kg. There is a new management structure in his company. He denies stress but notices he tires easily. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Depression
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Starvation
- D. Tuberculosis
- E. Vitamin B12 deficiency

104. A 35 yr old refugee from Angola arrives in the UK. He presents with weight loss but no specific somatic symptoms. He has noticed that his clothes are looser on him. He has unilateral cervical lymph node enlargement. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Malignant disease
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Anorexia nervosa
- E. Cardiac cachexia

105. A 17 yr old school girl is brought to the general practitioner GP by her mother because of 10kg weight loss over six months. She has had no periods for four months. The patient herself is unconcerned about for her A level examination. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Anorexia nervosa
- B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Starvation
- E. Crohn's disease

106. A 48 yr old female insulin dependent diabetic who has been on treatment for 20 yrs presents with a history of 3 episodes of severe hypoglycemia. She has not changed her insulin requirement, diet or exercise pattern. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Urinary tract infection

- ☒ D. Diabetic nephropathy
- E. Somatic neuropathy

107. A 48 yr old female insulin dependent diabetic who has been on treatment for 20 years presents with urinary frequency but no dysuria or urgency. Her blood glucose is 17.5 mmol/l. what is the single most likely complication?

- A. Autonomic neuropathy
- ☒ B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Intermittent claudication
- D. Atherosclerosis
- E. Atherosclerosis

108. A 30 yr old female insulin dependent diabetic presents with failure to pass urine. What is the most likely complication?

- ☒ A. Autonomic neuropathy
- B. Lactic acidosis
- C. Ketoacidosis
- D. Amyotrophy
- E. Diabetic nephropathy

109. A 68 yr old diabetic on treatment for the last 5 yrs presents with calf pain exacerbated by movement. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Possible infection
- B. Amyotrophy
- C. Hyperglycemia
- ☒ D. Intermittent claudication
- E. Hypoglycemia

110. A 70 yr old diabetic on treatment with metformin presents with severe epigastric pain, drowsiness and confusion. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Urinary tract infection
- B. Atherosclerosis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Amyotrophy
- ☒ E. Lactic acidosis

111. A 40 yr old male insulin dependent diabetic who has been on treatment for 20 yrs is unable to achieve/maintain an erection. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Intermittent claudication
- B. Lactic acidosis
- ☒ C. Autonomic neuropathy
- D. Possible infection
- E. Atherosclerosis

112. A 30 yr old female insulin dependent diabetic who has been on treatment develops ulcers on the dorsum of his left foot. He is unable to feel a pin prick on the dorsum of his left foot. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Possible infection
- B. Lactic acidosis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Amyotrophy
- E. Ketoacidosis

*Somatic neuropathy*

113. A 55 yr old woman presents with increasing obesity. On examination, she has central obesity with a round moon face. She is hypertensive and has glycosuria. An ultrasound of her abdomen reveals an enlarged right adrenal gland. The left gland is normal. What is the single most abnormal?

- A. Adrenalin
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Prolactin
- ☒ D. Cortisol
- E. Insulin

114. A 42 yr old man is found at routine medical examination to have a blood pressure of 170/120 mmHg. On questioning he admits to bouts of diarrhoea several times a week. He has been complaining of intermittent headaches and palpitations for some months. What is the single most abnormal?

- A. Thyroxine
- ☒ B. Adrenaline
- C. Testosterone
- D. Somatostatin
- E. Glucagon



115. A 60 yr old woman is found to have an elevated calcium level on a routine biochemical profile. Repeated measurements confirm the finding. What is the single most abnormal?

- A. Prolactin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Aldosterone
- D. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)
- ☒ E. Serum parathyroid hormone

116. A 40 yr old man presents with thirst, polyuria and marked muscle weakness. His blood pressure is 150/110mmHg. His serum sodium concentration is normal and his serum potassium concentration is low. His blood glucose is normal. What is the single most abnormal?

- A. Leutenisinghormone(LH)
- ☒ B. Aldosterone
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Cortisol
- E. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)

117. A 75 yr old woman presents with paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea. She is found to have a trial fibrillation. What is the single most abnormal?

- ☒ A. Thyroxin
- B. Insulin
- C. Glucagons
- D. Calcitonin
- E. Prolactin

