

TEST BANK



Scientific Team
الفريق العلمي

Done by: Volunteer

Reviewed by:

Biochemistry

In which one of the following tissues is glucose transport into the cell insulin Dependent?

- A. Adipose
- B. Brain
- C. Liver
- D. Red blood cells

A

A patient is diagnosed with an insulinoma, a rare neuroendocrine tumor, the cells of Which are derived primarily from pancreatic β cells. Which of the following would Logically be characteristic of an insulinoma?

- A. Decreased body weight
- B. Decreased connecting peptide in the blood
- C. Decreased glucose in the blood
- D. Decreased insulin in the blood

C

Which one of the following is characteristic of untreated diabetes regardless of the type?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Ketoacidosis
- C. Low levels of hemoglobin A1c
- D. Normal levels of C-peptide
- E. Obesity

F. Simple inheritance pattern

A

An obese individual with type 2 diabetes typically:

- A. benefits from receiving insulin about 6 hours after a meal.
- B. has a lower plasma level of glucagon than does a normal individual.
- C. has a lower plasma level of insulin than does a normal individual early in the disease process.
- D. shows improvement in glucose tolerance if body weight is reduced.
- E. shows sudden onset of symptoms

D

One of the following is not used as a Second messenger by hormone

- A. Mrna
- B. cAMP
- C. Calcium ions
- D. Myoinisotol 1, 4, 5 triphosphate

D

One of the following does not bind T3 and T4

- A. Albumin
- B. TBG
- C. TTR
- D. Haptoglobin

D

Reverse T3 is

- A. A synthetic compound given counter the effects Of T3
- B. Formed from T4 but has no hormone function
- C. Formed by isomerisation of T3
- D. Formed from T4 and has hormone function

B

High level of T3 and T4 and low TSH in Serum indicates

- A. Hyperthyroidism of pituitary origin

- B. Hypothyroidism of pituitary origin
- C. Hyperthyroidism of thyroid origin
- D. Hypothyroidism of thyroid origin

C

Administration of TSH increases serum T3 And T4 in

- A. Hyperthyroidism of pituitary origin
- B. Hyperthyroidism of thyroid origin
- C. Hypothyroidism of pituitary origin
- D. Hypothyroidism of thyroid origin

C

The most powerful thyroid hormone is

- A. Reverse T3
- B. DIT
- C. T3
- D. T4

C

The most abundant thyroid hormone in Blood is

- A. Free T3
- B. T3 bound to TBG
- C. Free T4
- D. T4 bound to TBG

D

All the following statements about Thyrotropin releasing hormone are true Except

- A. It is secreted by hypothalamus
- B. It is a pentapeptide
- C. It increases the secretion of TSH
- D. Its secretion is inhibited by high level of T3 And T4 in blood

B

Thyroid hormones are synthesized by the Iodination of the amino acid:

- A. Glycine
- B. Phenylalanine
- C. Alanine

D. Tyrosine

D

Thyropoxidase iodinates

- A. Free tyrosine in thyroid gland
- B. Tyrosine residues of thyroglobulin
- C. Tyrosine residues of thyroxine binding globulin
- D. Tyrosine residues of thyroxine binding Prealbumin

B

Thyroid hormones are present in blood

- A. In free form
- B. In association with thyroxine binding Globulins (TBG)
- C. In association with thyroxine binding pre-Albumin (TBPA)
- D. Mainly in association with TBG, partly in free Form and sometimes in association with TBPA Also

D

A common intermediate in the synthesis Of all the steroid hormones is

- A. Pregnenolone
- B. 17-Hydroxypregnenolone
- C. Corticosterone
- D. Progesterone

A

Phospholipase C is activated by

- A. Gs Proteins
- B. (B) GiProteins
- C. Gq proteins
- D. (D) G12 proteins

C