Multichoice Questions

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1. In conn's disease, there is an excess of :
   a) Adrenaline b) Aldosterone
   c) Cortisol d) Noradrenalione
2. Which of the following hormones is released from the posterior pituitary?
   a) ACTH b) Antidiuretic hormone
   c) Growth hormone d) Luetinizing hormone
3. In children, hypothyroidism causes
   a) Acromegaly b) Cretinism
   c) Gigantism d) Myxoedema
4. Which of the following associated with a low concentration of ionized calcium in the serum?
   a) Hypothyroidism
   b) Osteogenesis imperfecta
   c) Paget's disease of the bone
   d) Tetany
5. Which hormone is released when serum calcium decrease:
   a) Parathormone b) Calcitonin
   c) Thyroxine d) Adrenaline
6. A phaeochromocytoma is a tumour of the:
   a) Adrenal cortex b) Parathyroids
   c) Pituitary d) None of the above
7. Due to fear which of the following hormones increases rapidly:
   a) Growth hormones b) Epinephrine
   c) Corticosteroid d) Thyroid hormone
8. Aldosterone
   a) Increases reabsorption of sodium
   b) Increases excretion of potassium
   c) Increases retention of sodium
   d) Both 'A' and 'B'
9. Deficiency of cortisol causes:
   a) Cushing syndrome b) Graves disease
   c) Addison disease d) Acromegaly
10. Vasopressin is synthesized in the:
    a) Anterior pituitary
    b) Hypothalamus
    c) Juxtaglomerular apparatus
    d) Vasomotor centre
11. A child with stunted growth with a stuffedbelly, and short stature with mental retardation is suffering from the deficiency of which of the following:
    a) Thyroxine b) Growth hormone
    c) Rickets d) Parathyroid
12. Trousseau's sign and chovstek's signs are positive in:
    a) Hyperparathyroidism
    b) Hypothyroidism
    c) Hypoparathyroidism
    d) Hyperthyroidism
13. Which hormone, together with the catecholamines, enhances the tone of vascular smooth musle and assists in elevating blood pressure?
    a) Parathyroid hormone
    b) Glucagon
    c) Thyroxine d) Cortisol
14. Iodine is primarily important in the biochemical synthesis of :
    a) ACTH b) Thyroxine
    c) Adrenaline d) Calcitonin
15. Function of ADH is:
    a) Water reabsorption b) Water excretion
    c) Na+ absorption d) K+ secretion
16. Changes in biological activity occuring daily are referred as _____ rhythm:
    a) Circadian b) Circa triginatan
    c) Circa sestin d) Circannual
17. Calcitonin is released by :
    a) Parafollicular cells of thyroid
    b) Chief cells of thyroid
    c) Granular cells of adrenal gland
    d) Stratum fasciculata of adrenal gland
18. Bone metabolism is controlled by:
    a) Vit-D & Calcium b) Parathormone
    c) Calcitonin d) All of the above
19. Which of the following hormones does not affect growth?
    a) Oxytocin b) Somatotropins
    c) Thyroid hormone d) Estrogen
20. Which of the following results due to excessive parathormone secretion:
    a) Increased excretion of phosphates
    b) Increased serum calcium
    c) Decrease excretion of calcium
    d) Increase excretion of calcium
21. Which of the following hormones exerts the least effect on calcium metabolism of bone tissue?
    a) Androgen b) Estrogen
    c) Nor epinephrine d) Thyroid hormone
22. Hormones, which stimulate spermatogenesis are:
    a) Insulin and glucagon
    b) Thyroxine and parathormone
    c) A.D.H. and Oxytocin
    d) Testosterone and F.S.H.
23. Which of the following anterior pituitary hormones is primarily under inhibitory control of hypothalamus.
    a) TSH b) GRH
    c) Somatostatin d) Prolactin
24. Aldosterone production is controlled by:
    a) Anterior pituitary gland
    b) Posterior pituitary gland
    c) Hypothalamus
    d) Adrenal gland
25. Low calcium level will cause:
    a) Hyper excitability of wrist muiscle
    b) Weak heart action
    c) Tetanus
    d) All of the above
26. Hypercalcemia results from the excess production of:
    a) Parathormone b) Calcitonin
    c) Both of the above d) None of the above

27. Edocrine disorder is the primary cause of:
    a) Acromegaly b) Albright's syndrome
    c) Paget's disease d) Fibrous dysplasia
28. The decreased phosphate levels seen in hyper parathyroidism is due to:
    a) Decreased intestinal phosphate absorption
    b) Increased calcium excretion
    c) Decreased renal phosphate absorption
    d) Increased loss of phosphate in urine
29. Enzymes, which play an important role in calcification, are:
    a) Enolase and Calcitonin
    b) Alkaline phosphatase and catalase
    c) Alkaline phosphatase and pyrophophatase
    d) Pyrophosphatase and carbonic anhydrase
30. The primary effect of calcitonin is;
    a) Bone deposition b) Bone resorption
    c) Increases intestinal absorption of calcium
    d) Decreases intestinal absorption of calcium
31. Adrenal gland has two parts; cortex and meduall. Which of the following is correct.
    a) Cortex is under the control of ACTH
    b) Both cortex and medulla are under the control of autonomic nervous system
    c) Cortex is exocrine and medulla is endocrine
    d) All of the above.
32. Adrenaline used for controlling of bleeding during surgery may result in
    a) Syncope
    b) Cardiac arrhythmias
    c) Drastic fall in blood pressure
    d) Production of parathyroid hormone and bone resorption.
34. The blood glucose level in diabetes mellitus is decreased by removal of the:
    a) Thyroid b) Parathyroids
    c) Anterior pituitary d) Posterior pituitary
35. Excess of cortisol causes:
    a) Conn's syndrome b) Cushing's syndrome
    c) Acromegaly d) Diabetes insipidus
36. Posterior pituitary insufficiency leads to:
    a) Diabetes mellitus b) Diabetes insipidus
    c) Dwarfism d) Cretinism
37. Glucocorticoids have all the following actions except:
    a) Increase in blood glucose level
    b) Increase in protein catabolism
    c) Anti-insulin action in peripheral tissues
    d) Decrease in glucose uptake by the heart
38. Which of the following is called hunger hormone
    a) Epinephrine b) Glucagon
    c) Pituitary d) Thyroxine
39. Negative BMR is observed with:
    a) Pituitary disturbance
    b) Thyroid disturbance
    c) Parathyroid
    d) All of the above
40. Which of the following hormones increases the sensitivity of heart to epinephrine:
    a) Parathyroid b) Insulin
    c) Thyroid d) Glucagon
41. Thyroxine causes all the following except:
    a) Decreased cell metabolism
    b) Increased oxygen consumption
    c) Increased pulmonary ventilation
    d) Increased basal metabolism
42. The receptors for parathyroid hormone are present in:
    a) Osteoblasts b) Osteoclasts
    c) Periosteum d) Cartilage
43. Glucagon is secreted by:
    a) Alpha cells of pancreas
    b) Beta cells of pancreas
    c) Gamma cells of pancreas
    d) None of the above
44. Parathytoid hormone acts in the body to:
    a) Decrease calcium absorption from the intestinal tract
    b) Accelerates the removal of the calcium and phosphate from the skeleton but not the teeth.
    c) Stimulates liver gluconeogenesis
    d) Decreases excretion of sodium and chloride
45. Endocrine glands that are not influenced by the pituitary gland include the:
    a) Thyroid gland, testes, and adrenal medulla
    b) Adrenal medulla, parathyroids, and the islets of Langerhans
    c) Adrenal cortex, parathyroids and ovaries
    d) Pancreas, adrenal medulla and thyroid gland
46. The hormone, which stimulates uterus contraction and lets down milk, is:
    a) Progesterone b) Prolactin
    c) Prostaglandin d) Oxytocin
47. The hormone having the maximum effect on granulation wound healing is:
    a) Thyroxine b) Cortisone
    c) Parathormone d) Epinephrine
48. The primary site of action of antidiuretic hormone is on the:
    a) Distal tubules and collecting ducts in the kidney
    b) Afferent arterioles of the glomeruli
    c) Thirst center in the hypothalamus
    d) Osmoreceptors in the hypothalamus
49. Which of these following is not an effect of insulin?
    a) Decreased gluconeogenesis
    b) Increased glycogenolysis
    c) Increased transport of glucose into cells
    d) Induction of lipoprotein lipase
50. Features of hypothyroidism does not include :
    a) Obesity
    b) Hypertension
    c) High TSH levels
    d) Increased risk of infections
51. Glucagon is secreted by:
    a) Alpha cells of pancreas
    b) Liver lobules
    c) Spleen
    d) Delta cells of pancreas
52. Hormone released during increased stress is:
    a) Cortisol b) Thyroxine

c) Growth hormone d) Somatostatin

53. Acromegaly is a disorder of:
    a) Excess growth hormone secretion
    b) Excess thyroxine secretion
    c) Excess ACTH secretion
    d) Excess FSH secretion
54. Which of the following statements about the action of the somatomedin is true?
    a) They inhibit protein synthesis
    b) They antagonize the effect of insulin
    c) They promote growth of bone and cartilage
    d) They mediate the local effects of somatostatin
55. Steroid hormones are believed to enter target cells via:
    a) Facilitated diffusion
    b) Carrier-mediated endocytosis
    c) Cholesterol lined pores in the plasma membrane
    d) Simple diffusion
56. The supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus is believed to control secretion of which of the following hormones?
    a) Antidiuretic hormone
    b) Oxytocin
    c) Growth hormone
    d) Adreno corticotrophic hormone
57. Epinephrine is most closely related in structure to:
    a) Niacin b) Tyrosine
    c) Methionine d) Glycerol
58. Glucocorticoids decrease inflammatory reaction by reducing:
    a) Activity of histamine
    b) Release of histamine
    c) Fibroblastic activity
    d) Neutrophils
59. Contraceptive action of combined pill is mainly due to:
    a) Decrease in tubal motility
    b) Prevents the fertlization
    c) Prevents the implantation of fertilized egg
    d) Inhibits ovulation
60. The following hormones increase the blood glucose level except:
    a) Thyroxine b) Parathormone
    c) Growth Hormone d) Epinephrine
61. All the following hormones are secreted by adrenal cortex except:
    a) Estriol b) Cortisol
    c) Corticosterone d) Aldosterone
62. The reabsorption of sodium chloride in kidneys is controlled by the hormones:
    a) Adrenaline
    b) Aldosterone
    c) A.D.H.and vasopressin
    d) All of the above
63. Progesterone production in the ovary is primarily by:
    a) Stroma b) Corpora albicans
    c) Corpora lutea d) Mature follicles
64. Ovulation is associated with sudden rise in
    a) Prolactin b) Testosterone
    c) L.H. d) Oxytocin
65. In Thyrotoxicosis, there is:
    a) Decrease in calcium excretion
    b) Increase in serum proteins which bind thyroxine
    c) Potentiation of catecholamine action
    d) Increase in calcium excretion
66. Not true about T3 and T4 is:
    a) T3 more potent than T4
    b) T4 binds to prealbumin
    c) Absorption of T4 is more than T3
    d) Concentration of T4 is more than T3
67. The catecholamines secreted by adrenal medulla:
    a) Increases the blood glucose level by favoring glycogenolysis in blood and muscle cells.
    b) Decrease the level of free fatty acids and ketone bodies.
    c) Increases the splanchnic blood flow
    d) Are under the control of parasympathetic nerves.
68. Menopausal hormonal relations are:
    a) LH/FSH increase
    b) Gonadotropins increase, estrogens decrease
    c) Estrogens and gonadotrpins decrease
    d) Both increase
69. Regarding Myxoedema the following are true except:
    a) Swollen, oedematous look of the face
    b) Impotency, amenorrhoea
    c) B.M.R. increased by 30%-45%
    d) Dullness, loss of memory
70. Reverse T3 is:
    a) Synthetic derivative
    b) Isomerisation product of T3 and active
    c) Isomerisation product of T3 and inactive
    d) Reverse of T3
71. Human choronic gonadotrophin hormone (HCG):
    a) Acts on the uterus to maintain integrity of endometrium in early pregnancy.
    b) Production is greatest in the last three months of pregnancy
    c) Can be identified in the urine of pregnant women by immunolgical technique
    d) Is a steroid hormone.
72. FSH is secsreted by:
    a) Chromophobes b) Basophils
    c) Acidophils d) Theca intern cells
73. Which is false regarding insulin:
    a) Secreted by Beta cells
    b) Glycopeptide
    c) Causes lipogenesis
    d) Promotes glycogenesis
74. In the adrenal gland, androgens are produced by the cells in the:
    a) Zona glomerulosa b) Zona reticularis
    c) Zona fasciculata d) Medulla
75. All are seen in cushing's syndrome except:
    a) Truncal obesity b) Hypertensiion
    c) Hypoglycemia d) Poor wound healing
76. Cortisol levels are maximum during:
    a) Sleep b) Early morning
    c) Evening d) Have no change
77. Cortisol:
    a) Secsretion increases following injury

b) Favours protein synthesis
c) Enhances antigen-antibody reactions
d) Tends to lower blood pressure

78. Oxytocin causes all accept:
a) Lactogenesis
b) Milk ejection
c) Contraction of uterine muscle
d) Myepithelial cell contraction

79. Not a glycoprotein:
a) FSH b) LH
c) TSH d) GH

80. Following are local hormones except:
a) Insulin b) Heparin
c) Bradykinin d) Acetylcholine

81. Insulin facilitates glucose uptake in:
a) Kidney tubules b) Red blood cells
c) Brain d) Skeletal muscle

82. Noradrenaline is differentiated from adrenaline by increasing:
a) Heart rate
b) Cardiac output
c) Peripheral resistance
d) All of the above

83. Hypercalcemia associated with malignancy is most often mediated by:
a) Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
b) Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTHrP)
c) Interleukin-6 (IL-6)
d) Calcitonin

84. A child is below the third percentile for height Growth velocity is normal, but chronologic age is more than skeletal age. The most likely diagnosis is:
a) Constitutional delay in growth
b) Genetic short stature
c) Primordial dwarfism
d) Hypopituitarism

85. Hyjpothyroidism should be treated with daily administration of which of the following thyroid hormone preparations?
a) Thyroid extract b) Thyroglobulin
c) Thyroxine (T4) d) Triodothyronine (T3)

86. Blood coagulation is impaired in
a) Tetany b) Hyperparathyrodism
c) Rickets d) None

87. The hormone which exerts hypoglycemic effect is:
a) Insulin b) Glucagon
c) Growth hormone d) Epinephrine

88. All of the following hormones have cell surface receptors except:
a) Adrenalin b) Growth Hormone
c) Insulin d) Thyroxine

89. Which of the following organs is not involved in calcium homeostasis?
a) Kidneys b) Skin
c) Intestines d) Lungs

90. Osteoclasts are inhibited/modified and regulated by:
a) Parathyroid hormone
b) Calcitonin
c) 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol
d) Tumour necrosis factor

91. which one of the following is a precursor of both gonadal and adrenocortical hormones?
a) Progesterone b) Cortisol
c) Testosterone d) Corticosterone

92. Following are the features of cretinism, except
a) Pot-belly
b) Idiotic look
c) Normal intelligence
d) Stunted growth

93. Parathyroid hormone increases the blood level of
a) Copper b) Calcium
c) Iron d) Sodium

94. Paneth cells secrete which of the following?
a) Antibacterial substance
b) Lipase
c) Maltase
d) Secretin

95. Glucose tolerance test is usually done to assess:
a) Acute Pancreatitis
b) Carcinoma of Head of Pancreas
c) Acinar Function of the Pancreas
d) Endocrine Dysfuncres

96. Tetany is characterised by :
a) Hypotonicity of muscles
b) Hypertonicity of muscles
c) Increased serum calcium concentration
d) None of above

97. Which of the following hormiones act via cAMP?
a) Insulin b) Parathormone
c) Vasopressin d) Adrenalin

98. The effect which is seen due to decrease in serum calcium concentration is
a) Relaxation of muscle
b) Excitability of the muscle
c) Increase the renal absorption
d) Depression of Nervous system

ANSWERS

1 (B)	2 (B)	3 (B)	4 (D)	5 (A)
6 (D)	7 (B)	8 (D)	9 (C)	10 (B)
11 (A)	12 (C)	13 (D)	14 (B)	15 (A)
16 (A)	17 (A)	18 (D)	19 (A)	20 (B)
21 (C)	22 (D)	23 (D)	24 (A)	25 (D)
26 (A)	27 (A)	28 (C)	29 (C)	30 (A)
31 (A)	32 (B)	33 (D)	34 (C)	35 (B)
36 (B)	37 (D)	38 (B)	39 (B)	40 (C)
41 (A)	42 (B)	43 (A)	44 (B)	45 (B)
46 (D)	47 (B)	48 (A)	49 (B)	50 (D)
51 (A)	52 (A)	53 (A)	54 (C)	55 (D)
56 (A)	57 (B)	58 (B)	59 (D)	60 (B)
61 (A)	62 (B)	63 (C)	64 (C)	65 (C)
66 (B)	67 (A)	68 (B)	69 (C)	70 (C)
71 (C)	72 (B)	73 (B)	74 (B)	75 (C)
76 (B)	77 A)	78 (A)	79 (D)	80 (A)
81 (D)	82 (C)	83 (B)	84 (A)	85 (C)
86 (A)	87 (A)	88 (D)	89 (D)	90 (B)
91 (A)	92 (C)	93 (B)	94 (A)	95 (D)
96 (B)	97 (B)	98 (B)		