

39. In regard to the investigation of hyperthyroidism, which one of the following antibodies is specific to Grave's disease?

- A. Thyroglobulin antibody
- B. TSH receptor antibodies
- C. Thyroid peroxidase antibody

42. most common site of thyroglossal cyst is?

a. suprahyoid

b. infrahyoid

c. hyoid bone

d. just lateral to hyoid bone

38. What do Leydig cells produce?

A. estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Androgen binding globulin

D. ACTH

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40. Which of the following is not a symptom of Cushing's syndrome?

- A. Increased pigmentation of skin
- B. Stretch marks
- C. Easy bruising
- D. Weight gain
- E. acne

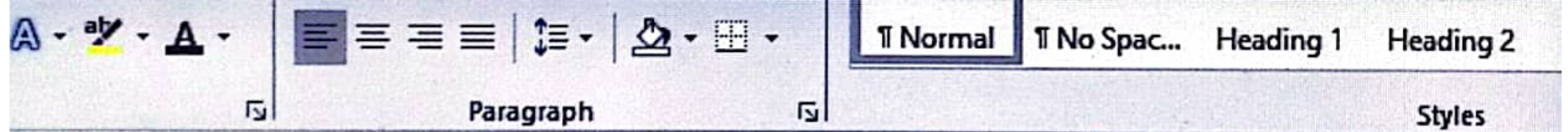
47. the cells in adrenal medulla include?

a. chromaffin cells & ganglion cells

b. acidophils & basophils

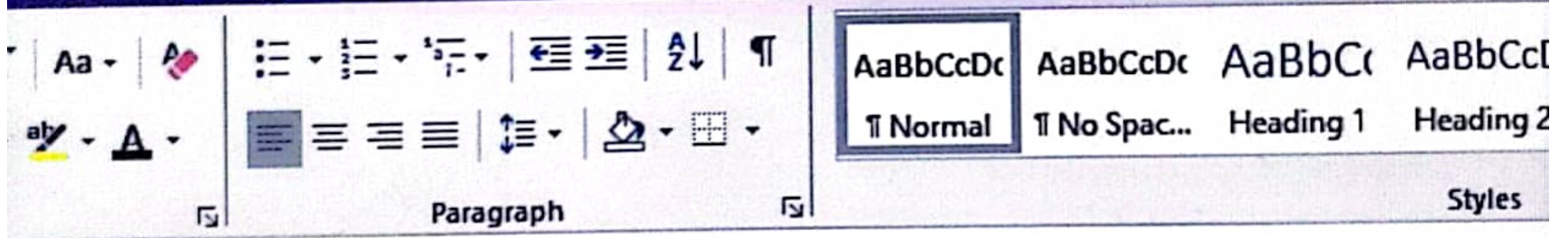
c. nerve cells & neuroglia cells

d. somatotropes & mammotropes



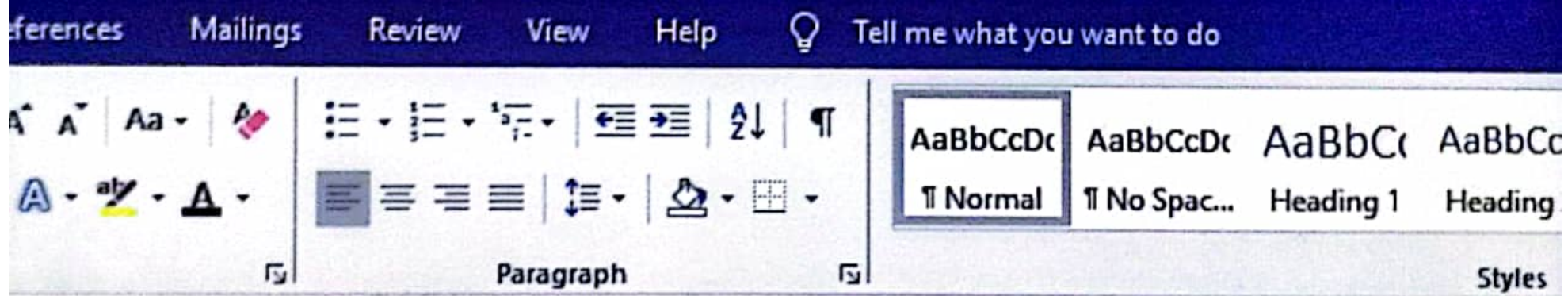
### 35. Chromaffin cells?

- a. Ganglion cells of the adrenal medulla
- b. Hypothalamic neurons responsible for GnRH production
- c. Interstitial (Leydig's) cells
- d. Pituitary luteotrophs
- e. Secretory cells in the zona glomerulosa



37. which hormone stops the acidic secretion of stomach?

- a. Enterogastrone
- b. Gastrin
- c. Pancreozymin
- d. ACTH
- e. mineralocorticoids



49. Mammotropes secrete which hormone?

- a. melatonin
- b. growth hormone
- c. calcitonin
- d. prolactin



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34. Which ovarian hormone inhibits pituitary LH secretion?

a. Chorionic gonadotropin

b. Estrogen

c. FSH

d. LH

e. Progesterone

46. oxyphil cells of the parathyroid gland are characterized by all of the following except?

- a. they are fewer in number than chief cells
- b. they have acidophilic cytoplasm
- c. they may be degenerative chief cells
- d. they are present in children below 7 year age

48. Somatotropes secrete?

- a. melatonin
- b. growth hormone
- c. calcitonin
- d. prolactin



## MCQ- 5<sup>TH</sup> MODULE (ENDOCRINE SYSTEM)

2<sup>ND</sup> YR MBBS

1. Which hormone targets smooth muscle cells in the uterus and causes contractions necessary for labor and childbirth?

- a. Oxytocin
- b. FSH
- c. LH
- d. ACTH
- e. Prolactin

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36. the contraction of gall bladder is due to?

- a. cholesystokinin
- b. gastrin
- c. nerve impulse
- d. parietal cell secretion

44. regarding thyroid?

- a. drains into deep cervical lymph nodes
- b. drains into which superficial cervical lymph nodes
- c. drains into submental lymph nodes
- d. drain into paratracheal lymph nodes

43. during thyroidectomy, inferior thyroid artery is ligated, which nerve is likely to injury?

- a. external laryngeal
- b. internal laryngeal
- c. recurrent laryngeal
- d. superior laryngeal
- e. vagus nerve

24. para-follicular cells of thyroid gland secrete?

a. t3

b. t4

c. TSH

d. calcitonin



25. All of the following are hormones of the anterior pituitary except:

- A. Human growth hormone (GH).
- B. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH).
- C. Parathyroid hormone -(PTH).
- D. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH).

31. A patient is complaining of spastic contraction in skeletal muscle. This condition is due to?

a. hypofunction of thyroid gland

b. hypofunction of parathyroid gland

c. hyperfunction of parathyroid gland

d. hyperfunction of thyroid gland

33. Which hormone is uniquely secreted by the syncytiotrophoblast?

a. Chorionic gonadotropin

b. Estrogen

c. FSH

d. LH

e. Progesterone

23. The clusters of cells in the pancreas that produce hormones are the:

- A. Nodules.
- B. Islets of Langerhans.
- C. Pancreatic medulla.
- D. Pancreatic cortex.

26. The secretions from which of these glands differs between males and females?

- A. Adrenal.
- B. Parathyroid.
- C. Gonadal.
- D. Pancreas.

32. Which pituitary hormone stimulates the growth of granulosa cells and oocytes in the ovarian follicles?

a. Chorionic gonadotropin

b. progesterone

c. Estrogen

d. FSH



27. Name the gland, which releases Neurohormone.

a) Hypothalamus

b) Pituitary

c) Thyroid

d) Pancreas

29. Which of the following is Growth hormone inhibiting hormone?

a) FSH

b) TRH

c) GHRH

d) Somatostatin



45. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland includes the following structures except?

- a. pars tuberalis
- b. pars nervosa
- c. neural stalk
- d. pars intermedia

30. Which feature is true of both endocrine and exocrine glands?

- I a. Are incapable of merocrine secretion
- b. Have secretory cells that derive from lining epithelia
- c. Contain abundant SER in peptide- or protein-secreting cells
- d. Nerves do not affect their secretory activity
- e. Release their secretions directly into the blood

22. herring bodies are?

a. degenerative nerve cells

b. degenerative nerve fibers

c. accumulated secretions of anterior pituitary

d. accumulated secretions of hypothalamus

28. Name the hormone which takes part in the release of FSH and LH from the anterior pituitary.

- a) Growth hormone
- b) GnRH
- c) Somatostatin
- d) TRH

20. Which of the following hormones are responsible for the "fight-or-flight" response?

- A. Epinephrine and norepinephrine.
- B. Insulin and glucagon.
- C. Esrtogen and progesterone.
- D. Thyroxin and melatonin.

7. Where are the major endocrine glands located?

A) In the head, shoulders, knees, and toes

B) In the abdomen, joints, brain, and spinal column

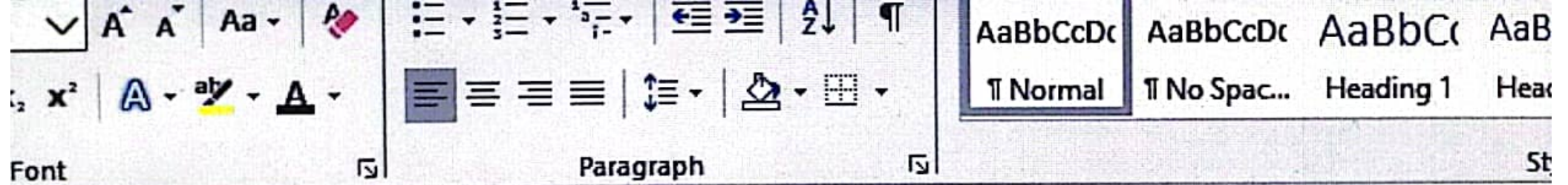
C) In the brain, neck, abdomen, and groin

D) In the gall bladder, appendix, tonsils, and spleen

18. Which Of the following gland which can be classified as an endocrine and an exocrine gland?

- A. Thyroid.
- B. Thymus.
- C. Pancreas.
- D. Pituitary.

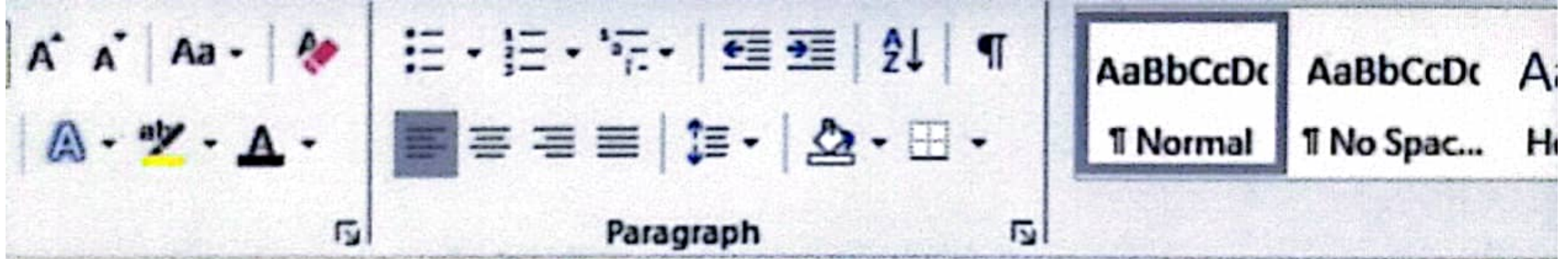




9. Which one of the followings are male sex hormones?

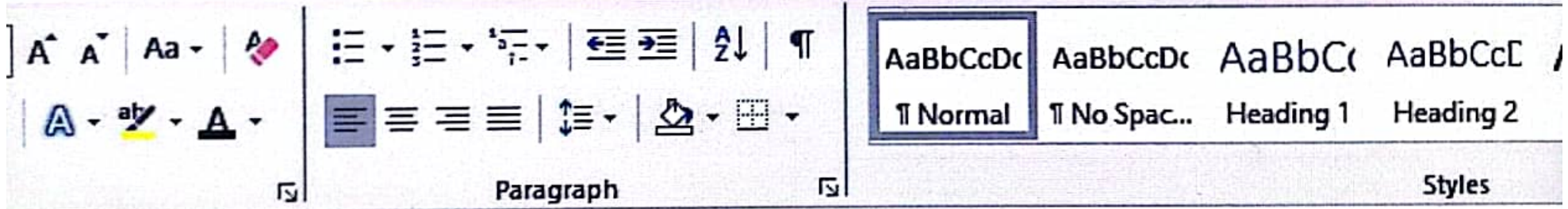
- A. Insulin
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Androgens
- D. Pheromones





8. What is your largest endocrine gland?

- A) Adrenal
- B) thyroid gland
- C) Pituitary
- D). Pancreas



21. The pituitary hormone that stimulates the male testes to produce sperm and stimulates the development of the follicle in the female on a monthly cycle is:

- A. growth hormone
- B. luteinizing hormone
- C. prolactin
- D. follicle-stimulating hormone

19. The posterior pituitary stores and releases:
- A. Growth hormone and prolactin.
  - B. Prolactin and oxytocin.
  - C. Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone (ADH).
  - D. ADH and growth hormone.

3. Which of the following is true of ACTH?

- a. Causes Addison's disease when produced in excess
- b. Inhibits the production of glucocorticoids by the adrenal cortex
- c. Enhances the production of mineralocorticoids by the adrenal cortex
- d. Enhances corticotropin-releasing hormone production by the hypothalamus
- e. Is produced by acidophils in the adenohypophysis

6. Spongiocytes are the cells of?

a. zona granulosa

b. zona fasiculata

c. zona reticularis

d. adrenal medulla



5. Which of the following is a structure that develops after ovulation?

- a. Ovarian cyst
- b. Ovarian corpuscle
- c. Corpus luteum
- d. Androgen
- e. Placenta

11. In children, hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid gland) can lead to \_\_\_\_\_

A. Goiter

B. Acromegaly

C. Cretinism

D. Myxedema

17. Which is not a function of the hypothalamus?

- A. Affect heart rate
- B. Control temperature
- C. Affect water balance
- D. Secrete FSH



13. The endocrine gland which contributes to setting the body's biological clock is the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thymus gland

C. Pineal gland

D. Thyroid gland

10. In adults, insufficient thyroxine can lead to

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Goiter

B. Tetany.

C. Cretinism

D. Myxedema

4. Where is the pineal gland located?

a. Between the right and left hemispheres of the brain

b. Directly behind the retina of the eye

c. Hanging down from the hypothalamus

d. In the frontal lobe of the brain

15. Endocrine glands differ from exocrine glands in that:

- A. Endocrine glands are ductless and exocrine glands release secretions at the body's surface or into ducts.
- B. Endocrine glands release hormones, whereas exocrine glands release waste.
- C. Endocrine glands are formed by epithelial tissue, but exocrine glands are primarily connective tissue.
- D. Endocrine glands are all interconnected; whereas exocrine glands act completely independently.

16. The primary target of the releasing and inhibiting hormones of the hypothalamus is the:

- A. Liver and adipose tissue
- B. Gonads
- C. Anterior pituitary
- D. Bone marrow

14. In the pancreas, which are the cells that secrete insulin, decrease the blood levels of glucose?

A. delta.

B. alpha.

C. beta.

D. beta.

2. Release of steroid hormones by the adrenal gland is stimulated by the hormone

- a. oxytocin
- b. adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- c. follicle-stimulating hormone
- d. thyroxin
- e. prolactin

12. Islets of Langerhans are found in?

A. Anterior Pituitary

B. Kidney Cortex

C. Spleen

D. Endocrine pancreas

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