

Thyroid

Azra Naheed Medical College
Department of Surgery
Final year MBBS

TIME ALLOWED 45 min

TOTAL MARKS 35

MCQs (single Best Answer)

1. A 16 years young boy presented with midline swelling in front of his neck since childhood and moves up with protrusion of tongue
 - a. Sistrunk operation is treatment of choice
 - b. Abberant thyroid is most common differential
 - c. Solitary nodule need trucut biopsy to confirm
 - d. Midline swellings are mostly malignant
2. A 30 years old woman with diffuse neck swelling of butterfly shape. She is Euthyroid and denies any voice change and pressure symptoms.
 - a. Expophthalmos is swelling in front of tibia
 - b. Graves disease is most likely diagnosis.
 - c. Autoantibodies are not required for diagnosis.
 - d. This patient need CT neck for diagnosis.
3. Regarding Lingual thyroid (b)
 - a. Foraman cecum lies at root of neck
 - b. Surgery should be abandoned unless we confirm presence of normal thyroid tissue.
 - c. This condition happens bcos of abnormal ascend of thyroid.
 - d. This condition need conservative treatment only.
4. Post thyroidectomy patient with circumoral tingling and numbness .Twitching of facial muscles is likey
 - a. Due to recurrent laryngeal nerve damage
 - b. Need serum calcium level monitoring only
 - c. Need to be treated with calcim supplements till symptoms subside
 - d. External laryngeal nerve injury is the cause of this condition.
5. A 40 years female with HO sweating ,palpitation ,weight loss and warm sweaty hands
 - a. Need to investigate for brain tumour causing hypothalamus dysfunction.
 - b. Need reassurance ,anxiolytics and follow up
 - c. CT neck is advisable before any other Lab.
 - d. Thyroid function tests.Neck imaging is standard approach.
6. Post thyroidectomy patient suddenly become tachypnic,enlarging neck swelling at operation site.the most important steps taken by attending junior doctor are
 - a. Call to senior and start IV fluids
 - b. Call to senior, immediate release sutures at incision site in theatre while senior on the way .
 - c. Call to senior ,compression at neck to control bleeding
 - d. Call to senior and take permission for re exploration of thyroid pedicle.
7. During total thyroidectomy
 - a. Collar incision is given ,skin and platysma incised ,strap muscles divided and thyroid approached.
 - b. Collar incision is given ,skin and platysma incised, internal carotid artery dissected away from thyroid
 - c. Collar incision is given ,skin incised and platysma muscles retracted to reach thyroid
 - d. Collar incision is given ,skin and platysma incised ,jugular vein identified and clipped .
8. All of the following are extrathyroidal manifestations of Graves' disease except
 - a. Vitiligo
 - b. Pretibial myxedema
 - c. Exophthalmos
 - d. Myxedema coma
 - e. Acropachy
9. All of the following are considered an increased risk factor for cancer in a patient with a thyroid mass except
 - a. Age younger than 45 years
 - b. Rapid growth

- c. Family history
 d. Hot nodules on thyroid uptake scan
 e. Male gender
10. Calcitonin is produced by the parafollicular cells of the thyroid gland. Measurement of calcitonin is most useful in what disease process
- a. Pheochromocytoma
 b. Follicular thyroid carcinoma
 c. Hashimoto's disease
 d. Medullary thyroid cancer
 e. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
11. After total thyroidectomy, patient facial twitch and numbness of the face started next day
- a. His PTH is intact but his potassium level drops causes symptoms
 b. His PTH is responsible for maintenance of calcium levels
 c. PTH gland is supplied by internal carotid a.
 d. Risk of parathyroid gland ischemia is negligible
12. A 54-year-old woman has proximal muscle weakness, polyuria, and depressed mood. Her serum calcium level of 11.2 mg/dL and a PTH level of 110 ng/L. Which of the following is the least sensitive preoperative localization study to identify an abnormal parathyroid gland?
- a. MRI
 b. Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)
 c. Technetium-99m-labeled sestamibi scan
 d. Neck ultrasound
 e. Four-dimensional CT (4D-CT)
13. The most common site of an ectopic parathyroid gland in a patient with persistent or recurrent hyperparathyroidism
- a. Paraesophageal
 b. Mediastinal
 c. Intrathyroidic
 d. Intrathyroidal
 e. In the carotid sheath
14. Which of the following is the first sign or symptom of hypocalcemia?
- a. Shortened QT interval
 b. Trousseau sign
 c. Circumoral numbness
 d. Anxiety
 e. Laryngospasm
15. A 30 years old patient with recurrent renal stones, chronic constipation, he is taking antidepressants, now presented with lumbar pain. Investigations revealed high calcium levels, PTH level also very high.
- a. Sestamibi scan in most appropriate to locate the lesion.
 b. FNA C is required for diagnosis
 c. MRI neck is investigation of choice
 d. PET scan is most appropriate imaging to locate tumor.
16. A 50 years old house wife with recurrent renal stones, abdominal cramps, she is taking antidepressants for psychic moans, now presented with bone pains. Investigations revealed high calcium levels, PTH level also very high and USG detected nodule at lower pole of thyroid gland. Definite diagnosis?
- a. PTH adenoma
 b. PTH carcinoma
 c. PTH hyperplasia
 d. Toxic Adenoma
17. A 50 years old patient with recurrent renal stones, chronic constipation, he is taking antidepressants, now presented with lumbar pain. Investigations revealed high calcium levels, PTH level also very high. Management would be
- a. only medical management

- b. selective parathyroidectomy
- c. All 4 gland parathyroidectomy
- d. Total thyroidectomy

18. A 60 years old diabetic man admitted for dialysis due to Chronic renal failure. Metabolic workup showed high PTH and low calcium levels. Most likely diagnosis would be

- a. primary hyper parathyroidism
- b. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
- c. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism.
- d. Parathyroid carcinoma

19. A 26-year-old university student with a history of deep vein thromboses presents to the office with hypertension, facial plethora, and truncal obesity. Which of the following additional features is not associated with this syndrome?

- a. Hyperglycemia
- b. Decreased libido
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Nephrolithiasis
- e. Proximal muscle weakness

DX = Cushing syndrome

20. According to the most current recommendations, at what size should operative intervention of adrenal incidentalomas be considered?

- a. 2 cm
- b. 3 cm
- c. 4 cm
- d. 5 cm
- e. 6 cm

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Short Essay Questions

1. A 30 years old lady with huge swelling in front of neck, which is diffusely enlarge on examination ,her labs showed Euthyroid status .

- A. What is most likely diagnosis ? 1.0
- B. write down investigations for thyroid disorder? 2.0
- C. Enumerate early complications of thyroid surgery? 2.0

2. A 50 years old lady with episodic hypertension, severe headache and syncopal attacks was admitted for work up

- A. What is suspected diagnosis 1.0
- B. Enumerate Investigations to confirm your diagnosis 2.0
- C. What are different surgical approaches for adrenals gland tumour surgery? 2.0

3. A 50 years old lady after thyroid surgery suddenly develop breathlessness.

- A. Enumerate causes of breathlessness after thyroid surgery? 2.0
- B. what are the emergency steps taken to relieve patient complaints ? 3.0