

Ques - P.T.U. 3/2014
Pituitary tumours - 5%

Hyperthyroidism

Endocrinopathies

Endocrinopathies Parathyroid

Hyperthyroid - 90%

Hypothyroid - 10%

With regard to MEN 2A

40-50% & 50% bt 10% male

A. Pheochromocytoma will occur in 20% of cases

B. Medullary thyroid carcinoma will be present all the time

C. Parathyroid over activity will be present in 60% of cases

D. Parathyroid tumours will be present all the time

E. Most of the time pheochromocytoma will be bilateral

14. With regard to risk of breast tumour, all the following syndromes carry genetic

risk of the disease except?

A. Women with Li-Fraumeni syndrome are at risk - P53, Calyx, bifurcation, leukemias

B. Men with Cowden syndrome are at risk - AD xed by hamartomatous lesions in breast

C. Muir-Torre syndrome - associated with HNPCC

D. Sipple syndrome / MEN 2A

E. Ataxia-telangiectasia syndrome

15. Which of the following is not a local complication of acute pancreatitis?

A. Ascites ✓ T

abscess

B. Pseudocyst T

thrombosis

C. Necrosis ✓ T

hyporeflexia

D. Hyperglycaemia F

hyperglycemia

E. Pancreatic abscess

diabetes

16. The following are true with regard to hernia

A. It is impossible to differentiate femoral from inguinal hernia clinically.

B. It is impossible to differentiate indirect from direct hernia clinically

C. Ultrasound is always the investigation of choice before diagnosis of hernia

D. Hernia is the commonest cause of intestinal obstruction in developed countries

E. Femoral varix is a differential diagnosis of groin hernia.

17. Assessment of a breast lump include all of the following EXCEPT

A. Clinical examination

1. Clinical

B. Mammography

2. Clinical tissue

C. Core biopsy

3. Clinical assessment

D. Ultrasonography

4. Imaging

E. Mastectomy

5. Pathology

6. Immunology

→ Werner's syndrome

MEN 1: pituitary, pancreas, parathyroid

↓

PRL

↓

GH

↓

insulinoma

↓

gastroenteritis

↓

glucagonoma

↓

VIPoma

↓

secretory diarrhoea

MEN 2B thyroid MTC

adrenal medulla

Pheochromocytoma

neurofibromatosis

neurofibromatosis

mesothelioma

Medullary carcinoma

GIT

megacolon

→ Sipple's syndrome

MEN 2A

thyroid medullary thyroid ca (90%)

adrenal medulla pheochromocytoma (40-50%)

parathyroid (parathyroid hyperplasia 10-25%)

skin cutaneous lichen amyloidosis