Anatomy

1. Anterior relation of this structure :



- A- Diaphragm.
- B- Kidney.
- C- Celiac ganglion.
- D- IVC.
- E- Lesser sac.
- 2. The pointed structure is :



- A- Optic nerve. B- Infundibulum.
- C- Optic chiasm. D- Cribriform plate.

Answer: C

Answer: E

3. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Inferior phrenic artery.
- B- Superior phrenic artery.
- C- Inferior suprarenal artery.
- D- Superior suprarenal artery.
- E- Renal artery.
- 4. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Superior thyroid artery.
- B- Inferior thyroid artery.
- C- Common carotid artery.
- D- External carotid artery.

Answer: B

nswer: A

5. Which part of thyroid gland pointed below :



- A- Cricoid cartilage.
- B- Isthmus.
- C- Pyramidal lobe.
- D- Lateral lobe.
- E- Thyroid cartilage.
- 6. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Superior thyroid vein.
- C- Inferior thyroid vein.
- B- Middle thyroid vein.
- D- External jugular vein.

Answer: A

7. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- B- Vagus nerve.
- C- External laryngeal nerve.
- D- Inferior laryngeal nerve.
- E- External jugular nerve.
- 8. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Superior hypophyseal artery.
- C- Inferior hypophyseal artery.
- B- Internal carotid artery.
- D- External carotid artery.

Answer: C

9. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Trochlear nerve.
- B- Ophthalmic nerve.
- C- Optic nerve.
- D- Maxillary nerve.
- E- Abducens nerve.
- 10. What is the pointed structure :



- A- Pars tuberalis.
- B- Pars intermedia.

- C- Pars distalis.
- D- Pars nervosa.

Answer: D

Answer: E

Histo

11. This cells secrete :



- A- Insulin.
- B- Somatostatin.
- C- Glucagon.
- D- Pancreatic polypeptide.
- E- Epinephrine.
- 12. The pointed area contains :



- A- Chromophobes.
- B- Basophils.

D- Sinusoids.

C- Acidophils.

Answer: A

Answer: B

13. The pointed structure present in :



- A- Pituitary gland.
- B- Parathyroid gland.
- C- Pineal body.
- D- Cerebral cortex.
- E- Adrenal gland.
- 14. Which type of hormone present in the pointed structure :



- A- ACTH. B- GH.
- C- Insulin. D- MSH.

Answer: D

15. The most common type of cells present in this structure is :



- A- Follicular cells.
- B- Clear cells.
- C- Oxyphil cells.
- D- ECL cells.
- 16. What is this structure present :



- A- Old age pineal gland.
- B- Young age pineal gland.
- C- Old age parathyroid gland.
- D- Young age parathyroid gland.

Answer: C

Answer: A

17. What does this gland secrete :



- A- Mineralocorticoids.
- B- Glucocorticoids. C- Androgens. D- Epinephrine. E- melatonin. 18. The pointed structure secrete :



- A- Insulin. B- Cortisol.
- C- Aldosterone. D- Epinephrine.

19. One of the following is incorrect about the pointed structure :



20. All of the following is true regarding this structure except :



Answer: Parathyroid cells.

Patho

21. This histological pattern characterized by :



- A- Areas of necrosis and hemorrhage.
- B- Lymphovascular invasion.
- C- Caseating granuloma.
- D- Nests of cells containing catecholamines.
- E- Transient thyrotoxicosis.
- 22. This sign related to which of the following disease :



- A- Grave's disease.
- C- Follicular adenoma.
- B- Cushing syndrome.
- D- Hyperpituitarism.

Answer: A

Answer: D

23. A 40 years old female present with persistent headache, visual disturbance and irregular menstrual cycle. Blood test show elevated prolactin levels and an MRI reveals a small mass in pituitary gland. Which of the following symptoms not related to this disease :



A- Acromegaly. B- Infertility. C- Gigantism. D- Cushing disease.

24. This disease caused by mutation in :



A- RAS. B- PTEN.

C- TP53. D- GNAS1.

Answer: C

25. Gene mutation that leads to this disease is :



A- Loss of function of PTEN.
B- Loss of function of RAS.
C- Gain of function of PTEN.
D- Loss of function of TP53.
E- Rearrangement of RET.
Answer: A
26. This disease characterized by :



- A- Capsular invasion.
- C- Widely invasion.
- B- Vascular invasion.
- D- Metastisized through lymphatics.

Answer: B

27. Type of stain that used in this state is :





- A- Infection. B- Autoantibodies to thyrotropin.
- C- Hypothyroidism. D- lodine deficiency.
- E- Increased uptake of radioactive iodine.

Answer: D

29. One of the following is not a manifestation of this disease :



30. Type of antibodies that used to diagnosed this lesion is :



- A- Antithyroid peroxidase antibodies.
- B- Antithyroglobulin antibodies.
- C- TSH receptor autoantibodies.

31. All of the following are differential diagnosis for this lesion except :



- A- Follicular adenoma. B- Simple cyst.
- C- Foci of thyroiditis. D- Medullary carcinoma.
- E- Dominant nodules in multinodular goiter.
- 32. One of the following is incorrect about this lesion :



- A- Acute onset of pain in the neck.
- B- Caused by viral infection.
- C- More common in middle aged female.
- D- Non granulomatous.

Answer: D

Answer: D

33. A 65 years old female with history of rheumatoid arthritis has been on long term prednisone therapy for past 5 years. She now presents with progressive memory loss and mood changes. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis :

