



Endo- pathology

Archive

Lecture 1

Lecture's name
Diabetes mellitus

Done by :
Alaa Sbou

patho -lecture (1)

1-All of the following is features of diabetic retinopathy except:

- A) advanced proliferative retinopathy.
- B) retinal hemorrhages.
- C) neovascularization.
- D) tractional retinal detachment
- E) Transudate

Answer: E

2 All of the following are correct manifestations of type | diabetes , except ?

- A) Polyuria
- B) Dehydration
- C) Weight loss
- D) ketoacidosis
- E) Hypoglycemia

Answer: E

patho -lecture (1)

3-according to accelerated atherosclerosis all is true except (Mechanisms for vascular disease in diabetes ALL

True except ?

- A. impaired vasodilatory response attributable to nitric oxide inhibition
- B. smooth muscle cell dysfunction
- C. Decrease of endothelial growth factors.

Answer : C

4-Insulin deficiency causes?

Increased ketogenesis

5-All of the following are correct about diabetes except?

-
- Both patients of diabetes type 1 and 2 should screen about complication at the time of diagnosis

patho -lecture (1)

6-Which of following is diagnostic of threshold of diabetes ?

الجواب صح لان اكبر من 126

Fasting glucose ≥ 140

7-The correct statement regarding criteria of diabetes mellitus :

Fasting blood glucose > 126 mg/dl.

8-One of the following is incorrect regarding criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus :

A- Fasting glucose more than 126.

B- 2h plasma glucose more than 200.

C- Classic diabetes symptoms and random plasma glucose more than 200.

D- Diagnosed at glucose cut-off points that are higher than those for diabetes mellitus.

Answer: D

9-which of the following is false regarding diagnosis of diabetes?

A) one 2-hour post prandial blood glucose test for symptomatic person is sufficient for diagnosis

B) If random glucose test is > 200 the patient will diagnose with diabetes

C) glycated hemoglobin=5.6 indicates a risk of diabetes

D) a+c

Answer: C

هذه الاسئلة وردت في الارشيف ولكن التفاصيل مش موجودة بالمحاضرة



Endo- pathology

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Lecture 2&3

- pathology of thyroid & parathyroid glands
- thyroid neoplasms

Done by :

Nour

patho -lecture (2&3)

1.All of the following is thyrotoxicosis not associated with hyperthyroidism except :

- A- Granulomatous thyroiditis.
- B- Thyroxin intake.
- C- Ovarian teratoma with thyroid.
- D- Pituitary adenoma.

Answer: D

2.All of the following are features of papillary carcinoma except:

- A- pseudoinclusion
- B- coffee nucleus
- C- vascular invasion
- D- fibrovascular core

Answer: C

3.All of the following associated with hypothyroidism except :

- A- weight gain
- B- cold intolerance
- C- slow heartbeat
- D- nervousness

Answer: D

patho -lecture (2&3)

4. A 46-year-old man has "puffy" skin and is lethargic. His plasma thyroid-stimulating hormone concentration is low and increases markedly when he is given thyrotropin-releasing hormone. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A- Hyperthyroidism due to a thyroid tumor
- B- Hyperthyroidism due to an abnormality in the hypothalamus
- C- Hypothyroidism due to an abnormality in the thyroid
- D- Hypothyroidism due to an abnormality in the hypothalamus
- E- Hypothyroidism due to an abnormality in the pituitary

Answer: D

5. which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- A- Hashimoto = oncocytic change
- B- De Quervain thyroiditis = preserved follicular epithelium with dense lymphocytic infiltrate

Answer: B

patho -lecture (2&3)

6.The goiter :

A- Increase the function of thyroid gland

B- Increase the size of thyroid gland

C- Increase the function and size of thyroid gland

Answer:B

7. Protruding tongue and umbilical hernia are symptoms of??

A- Hashimoto thyroiditis

B- De Quervan thyroiditis

C- Subacute lymphocytic thyroiditis

D- certinism

Answer: D



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Lecture 4

Endocrine system pathology-
ADRENAL GLAND

Done by :

Orjwan Mawajdeh

patho -lecture (4)

1. One of the following is incorrect about waterhouse friderichsen syndrome :

- A- Hemorrhage in adrenal gland.
- B- Cause by acute bacterial infection.
- C- Dissemination Intravenous coagulation.
- D- Stops producing hormone by adrenal gland.
- E- Treated by adrenalectomy.

Answer: E

2. One of the following is true about cushing syndrome:

- A) Hypertension
- B) Virilization in female
- C) strong muscle and bone
- D) peripheral fat accumulation

Answer: A

3. All of the following are related to high renin and high Aldosterone ,except?

- A) Adrenal adenoma
- B) Hypotension
- C) Renal artery stenosis
- D) Hypokalemia

Answer: B

patho -lecture (4)

4. According to the Waterhouse friderichsen syndrome all are true except?

- A) grossly, the adrenals are hemorrhagic and shrunken
- B) in histo, little residual cortical architecture is discernible
- C) always unilateral
- D) in infant with overwhelming sepsis

Answer: C

وَتَفْقَدُ إِن جَهَلْتَ وَأَنْتَ بَاقٍ *** وَتَوْجَدُ إِن عَلِمْتَ وَلَوْ فُقِدْتَ
دَعَوَاتِكُمْ لَنَا بِالْخَيْرِ

notes about Waterhouse friderichsen syndrome:

Waterhouse-Friderichsen؟ أولاً: ما هي متلازمة

يؤدي إلى فشل مفاجئ في إنتاج الهرمونات الكظرية → قصور كظري حاد (Adrenal glands) هي حالة طارئة ومميتة تحدث بسبب نزيف حاد في الغدتين الكظريتين (Adrenal crisis).

السبب الأساسي

- (Overwhelming bacterial sepsis) عدوى بكتيرية شديدة جداً وسريعة الانتشار
- (المسببة لالتهاب السحايا) Neisseria meningitidis: أشهر مسبب
- وقد تُسببها أيضاً:
- Pseudomonas
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Pathogenesis (كيف تحدث؟ - الآلية المرضية)

1. endotoxins (عدوى بكتيرية مدمرة → تؤدي إلى إطلاق كبير للسموم)
2. (DIC - Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation) هذه السموم تُفَعِّل مسار التجلط داخل الأوعية
3. ونزيف داخل الغدتين الكظريتين (ischemia) يحصل نقص تروية
4. الغدتان الكظريتان تتعرضان لنزيف حاد → تلف كامل في القشرة → توقف تام في إفراز الهرمونات الحيوية مثل الكورتيزول والألدوستيرون

📌 خلاصة للمراجعة السريعة:

النتيجة:

- انخفاض حاد ومفاجئ في ضغط الدم
- نقص صوديوم، زيادة بوتاسيوم، نقص سكر الدم
- صدمة (Shock)
- (Acute adrenal insufficiency) قصور كظري حاد
- غالباً تحدث في الأطفال والرضع، لكنها قد تصيب البالغين

الأعراض السريرية (Clinical Features)

السبب	العرض
نقص الكورتيزول والألدوستيرون	انخفاض الضغط الشديد
فشل الدورة الدموية	برودة الأطراف وصدمة
نقص سكر الدم ونقص التروية	تغيرات عقلية أو غيبوبة
العدوى الشديدة	حمى شديدة
بسبب الصدمة الكظرية والعدوى	وفاة سريعة

Waterhouse-Friderichsen Syndrome

السبب	عدوى بكتيرية شديدة (غالباً Neisseria meningitidis)
النتيجة	نزيف ثنائي البعد الكظري + قصور كظري حاد
أهم عرض	صدمة وفشل مفاجئ في الدورة الدموية
التسج	نزيف، غياب البنية الكظرية
خطأ شائع	أنها تصيب عدة أعضاء فقط - خطأ شائع: تصيب كل الغدتين