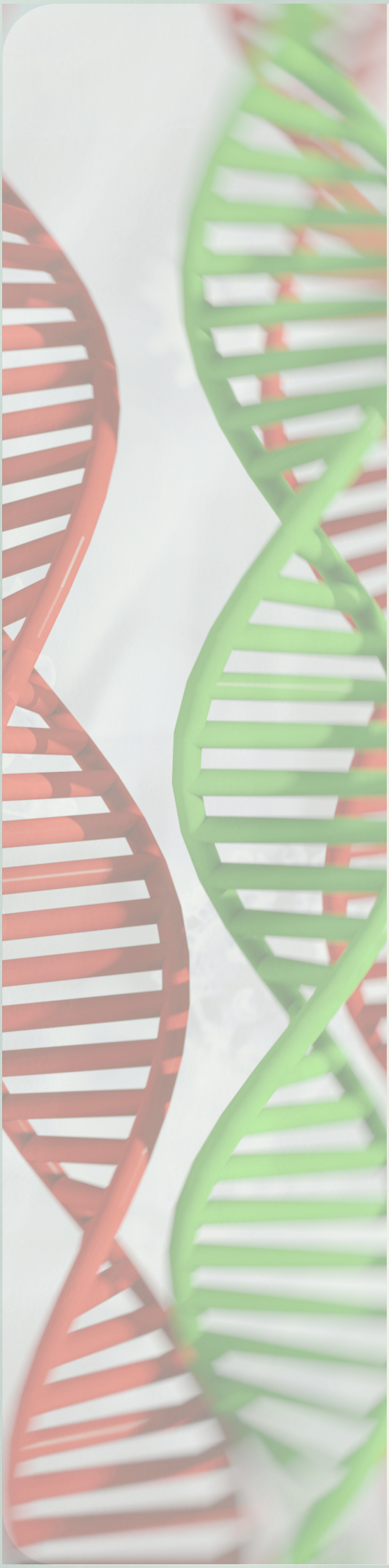

QUIZ TIME

Bio-chemistry

Lec 19

لجنة طب الأسنان

1-Glucose is the main source of energy for body cells. Blood glucose levels must be maintained within a narrow limit as part of:

a) Respiratory control
b) Enzymatic activation
c) Metabolic homeostasis
d) Hormonal degradation

Ans:c

2-Diabetes mellitus is best defined as:

a) A disorder of excessive insulin secretion leading to hypoglycemia
b) A metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycemia due to insulin deficiency or resistance
c) A genetic condition only affecting lipid metabolism
d) An acute condition caused by rapid protein breakdown

Ans:B

3-Which of the following is NOT correctly matched with its cause in Diabetes Mellitus?

a) Polyuria – osmotic diuresis due to glucose loss in urine
b) Polydipsia – excessive thirst due to dehydration and hyperglycemia
c) Polyphagia – increased hunger due to glucose underutilization
d) Polyuria – increased fat breakdown leading to ketone body formation

Ans:d

4-In the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT), the standard glucose load given to an adult patient is:

a) 50 g of glucose dissolved in 100 ml water
b) 75 g of glucose dissolved in about 250 ml water
c) 100 g of glucose dissolved in 500 ml water
d) 1 g/kg body weight with no maximum limit

Ans:b

5-Which of the following statements about types of Diabetes Mellitus is correct?

a) Type 1 diabetes is usually adult onset and non–insulin dependent
b) Type 2 diabetes is juvenile onset and always insulin dependent
c) Type 1 diabetes is juvenile onset and insulin dependent
d) Type 2 diabetes is juvenile onset and insulin dependent

Ans:c

6-Which of the following laboratory tests reflects the long-term average blood glucose level in diabetic patients?

a) Fasting blood glucose
b) 2 hours post-prandial blood glucose
c) Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
d) Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C)

Ans:d

7-Which of the following findings is characteristic of the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) in a diabetic patient?

a) Fasting blood glucose < 100 mg/dl and rapid return to basal level within 2 hours
b) Blood glucose after ingestion never exceeds 140 mg/dl
c) Persistent hyperglycemia for more than 2 hours with possible glucosuria when blood glucose > 180 mg/dl
d) Blood glucose drops below fasting level after 1 hour of glucose ingestion

Ans:c