# **JCD**

#### Compiled By: Dr CHANCHAL SAMANTA

### 1. Which of the following causes fed state (reactive) hypoglycemia?

- a. Cirrhosis of liver.
- b. Post gastrectomy (dumping syndrome).
- c. Severe hepatitis.
- d. Insulinoma.

### 2. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding latent autoimmune diabetes of adults (LADA)?

- a. Age of onset > 30 years.
- b. LADA type 1 has 2 or more antibodies in high titres and has a phenotype closer to type 1 diabetes.
- c. LADA type 2 has only one antibody present in low titres and the phenotype is similar to type 2 diabetes.
- d. LADA type 2 has 2 or more antibodies in high titres and the phenotype is similar to type 1 diabetes.

#### 3. Dapagliflozin is not recommended in patients with eGFR:

- a. <58 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>
- b. <55 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>
- c. <50 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>
- d. <45 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>

#### 4. Which of the following is false regarding transition from intravenous to subcutaneous insulin?

- a. Start rapid acting insulin subcutaneously 1-2 hours before discontinuing intravenous insulin.
- b. Intermediate or long acting insulin must be injected 2-3 hours before discontinuing intravenous insulin.
- c. Total daily dose of insulin should be based on insulin requirement within last 6-8 hours that can be extrapolated to 24 hours.
- d. About 40-60 % of total dose can be administered as the basal or intermediate insulin.

#### 5. Which of the following is a cause of pseudo-hypoglycemia?

- a. Leucine sensitivity.
- b. Hereditary fructose intolerance.
- c. Alimentary hyperinsulinism.
- d. Chronic leukaemias.

#### 6. Which of the following is false regarding mild DKA?

- a. pH = 7.25 7.3
- b. Serum bicarbonate= 15-18 mmol/L
- c. Patient is alert.
- d. None.

## 7. Pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus in hepatitis C virus infection includes:

- a. Insulin deficiency or poor insulin secretion.
- b. Pancreatic infection by hepatitis C virus.
- c. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.
- d. All of the above.

#### 8. Microalbuminuria is defined as urinary albumin excretion of:

- a.  $\leq$ 30 mg/24 hour.
- b. 30-299 mg/24 hour.
- c. 300-380 mg/24 hour.
- d. >380 mg/24 hour.

### 9. Which of the following is incorrectly matched regarding levels of diabetic retinopathy?

- a. Moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR): soft exudates, venous beading and intraretinal microvascular abnormalities definitely present.
- b. Severe NPDR: Haemorrhages/microaneurysms in all four quadrants.
- c. Early proliferative diabetic retinopathy: New vessels on the disc of 1/4 to 1/3 or more of the disc area.
- d. Clinically significant macular oedema: Thickening of the retina located 500 micro-meter or less from the centre of the macula.

#### 10. Diabetic truncal neuropathy is characterised by:

## a. Pain and paraesthesia in thoracic 4-thoracic 12 distribution in the chest or abdominal distribution.

- b. Bulging of abdominal wall.
- c. Onset may be sudden or gradual.
- d. All of the above.

### 11. Which of the following is true regarding erectile dysfunction in diabetes?

- a. Neurogenic factors involve loss of unmyelinated C-fibres in the early stage and large myelinated fibres in late stage.
- b. Stenosis of internal pudendal artery.
- c. Impaired relaxation of the corpus cavernosal smooth muscle.
- d. All of the above.

#### 12. The first aim in management of diabetic foot ulcer is to:

- a. Treat the infection.
- b. Revascularize the affected limb if ischaemia present.
- c. Offload the ulcer.
- d. Prepare the wound bed for closure.

## 13. Which of the following is correct regarding bone mineral density (BMD) and risk of fracture in type 2 diabetes mellitus?

- a. Low BMD and high risk of fracture.
- b. High BMD and low risk of fracture.
- c. High BMD and high risk of fracture.
- d. Low BMD and low risk of fracture.

#### 14. Which of the following is correct regarding hypoglycemia in elderly diabetics?

- a. Neuroglycopenic symptoms predominates compared to adrenergic symptoms.
- b. Recovery from hypoglycemia may be slower.
- Elderly diabetics who become hypoglycemic are at a greater risk for myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular accidents.
- d. All of the above.

## 15. Smallest concentration of glucose which can be measured in urine using reagent test strips is:

- a. 1-10 mg/dL.
- b. 10-99 mg/dL.
- c. 100-199 mg/dL.
- d. 200-299 mg/Dl.

(Answers on page 52)