

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY
ASSESSMENT TEST
EXAMINATION SESSION – JANUARY-2017

(Answer all the Questions)

Time 60 min

Marks: 60

1. The Insulin polypeptide has
 - A. 21 amino acids in alpha and 30 aminoacids in beta chains
 - B. 20 amino acids in alpha and 31 aminoacids in beta chains
 - C. 19 amino acids in alpha and 32 aminoacids in beta chains
 - D. 22 amino acids in alpha and 29 aminoacids in beta chains

2. C – peptide level
 - A. Helps in diagnosing MODY
 - B. Shows the beta cells reserve
 - C. Indicates resistance of insulin receptors
 - D. Decreased in type 2 DM

3. OGTT – True is
 - A. For diagnosing IGT
 - B. Criteria for interpretation is different for different ages
 - C. WHO recommends 100 gm of glucose in 250-300 ml of water
 - D. Glycosuria is a reliable additional test recommended

4. Characters of “Type 2 DM in youth” is
 - A. Lower levels of insulin and C-peptide
 - B. Evidence of autoimmune destruction present
 - C. Good response to OHA
 - D. Acanthosis is present in 60-95% cases

5. Which edible oil has highest PUFA
 - A. Sunflower
 - B. Olive
 - C. Safflower
 - D. Soyabean

6. Dual PPAR – α and PPAR – γ agonist is
 - A. Nateglinide
 - B. Saroglitazar
 - C. Rosiglitazone
 - D. Miglitol

7. At rest, rate of insulin absorption is maximum in
 - A. Thigh
 - B. Abdomen
 - C. Upper limb
 - D. Gluteal region

8. Following drugs causes diabetes except
 - A. Pentamidine
 - B. Thiazide
 - C. Chloroquine
 - D. Phenytoin

9. Insulin inhibits
 - A. Hormone sensitive lipase (HSL)
 - B. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL)
 - C. Both HSL & LPL
 - D. None of them

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

10. All are the causes of secondary diabetes mellitus except
A. Acromegaly
B. Addison's disease
C. Cushing's disease
D. Glucagonoma
11. First priority in Acute DKA management is
A. Insulin administration
B. Correcting dehydration
C. K⁺ Correction
D. Acidosis correction
12. Classical features of Type 1 DM include all except
A. Insidious onset
B. Peak incidence is between 10 and 14 years of age
C. Prone to develop ketoacidosis
D. Autoimmune markers like GAD antibody positive
13. A condition of untoward fluctuations in blood sugar levels is called as
A. Fragile diabetes
B. Brittle diabetes
C. Unstable diabetes
D. Dangerous diabetes
14. 'Incretin' hormones – true fact is
A. Augmenting glucagon response to meal
B. GLP & GIP are incretin hormones secreted from small intestine
C. Inactivated by DPP 8 enzyme
D. Half life of GLP is 8-12hrs
15. First stage in Diabetic Nephropathy is
A. Silent stage
B. Incipient stage
C. Hyperfunction stage
D. Microalbuminuria stage
16. Treatment targets for management of diabetes (ADA)
A. HbA1C < 7%; FPG < 130mgs/dl; PPG < 180mgs/dl
B. HbA1C < 6%; FPG < 90mgs/dl; PPG < 120mgs/dl
C. HbA1C < 8%; FPG < 100mgs/dl; PPG < 140mgs/dl
D. HbA1C < 6.5%; FPG < 108mgs/dl; PPG < 180mgs/dl
17. True about diabetic retinopathy is
A. Affects primarily arteries and arterioles
B. Pregnancy can improve DR
C. Hypertension contributes to progression
D. ACE inhibitors do not retard the progress
18. WHO Diagnostic criteria for Diabetes
A. Fasting \geq 126 mg/dl and PPG \geq 200 mg/dl
B. Fasting \geq 100 mg/dl and PPG \geq 140 mg/dl
C. Fasting \geq 110 mg/dl and PPG \geq 180 mg/dl
D. Fasting \geq 126 mg/dl and PPG \geq 140 mg/dl

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

19. First line of drug used in diabetes patients with hypertension is
A. Diuretics
B. Calcium channel blockers
C. ACE Inhibitors/ARB
D. ARB + diuretics
20. Gestational glucose intolerance is a postprandial blood sugar value of (in mg/dL)
A. 120-140
B. 140-199
C. 120-199
D. 90-140
21. Which disease has proven association with diabetes
A. Hepatitis – B
B. AIDS
C. TB
D. Pneumococcal infection
22. Test to differentiate psychogenic and organic causes of erectile dysfunction is
A. Papaverin injection test
B. Testicular sensation test
C. Nocturnal penile tumescence test
D. Penile biothesiometry
23. Key features of dyslipidemia in Type 2 Diabetes mellitus are:
A. Increased small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL)
B. Increased triglycerides
C. Low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL)
D. All of the above
24. Which of these statements is NOT true with regard to combination therapy?
A. Statin can be combined with fibrates to treat mixed dyslipidemia
B. Fenofibrate is preferred to gemfibrozil when used as combined therapy with statin
C. Gemfibrozil is preferred to fenofibrate when used as combined therapy with statin.
D. None of the above.
25. Which of the following is false about insulin secretion?
A. Normal insulin secretion is in a pulsatile fashion.
B. Following a glucose load it shows a monophasic response.
C. First acute phase of insulin release occurs in 4-5 minutes.
D. High level of insulin secretion is seen in initial stages of Type 2 DM.
26. Canaglifozin is
A. SGLT 2 inhibitor.
B. SGLT 1 inhibitor.
C. Both SGLT 1 & 2 inhibitor
D. Both SGLT 2 & 3 inhibitor.
27. Drugs causing hypoglycemia are all except
A. Pentamidine
B. Salicylate
C. Quinines
D. Quinolones

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

28. Post hypoglycemic hyperglycemia is seen in
A. Brittle diabetes
B. Dawn phenomenon
C. NPH insulin effect wearing off
D. Somogyi phenomenon.
29. Mechanism of hyperglycemia induced tissue damage are all except
A. Polyol sorbitol pathway
B. Free fatty acids accumulation
C. Myoinositol pathway
D. Advanced glycation end products.
30. First sensation lost in Diabetic peripheral sensory neuropathy is
A. Touch
B. Position
C. Vibration
D. Pain
31. Drug not useful in painful neuropathy is
A. Pregabalin
B. Tramadol
C. Pramlintide
D. Topical capsaicin
32. Earliest ophthalmological evidence of Diabetic Retinopathy is
A. Soft exudates
B. Hard exudates
C. Microaneurysm
D. Venous beading
33. Adverse effects of beta blockers in DM patients with heart failure are all except
A. Peripheral vasodilatation
B. Loss of Glycemic control
C. Increased insulin resistance
D. More atherogenic lipid profile
34. Consequences of Diabetes on pregnancy is increased occurrence of all except
A. Hypoglycemia
B. Diabetic keto acidosis
C. Oligohydramnios
D. Diabetic Gastropathy
35. Which is not a feature of Diabetic Neuropathic foot
A. Fissures and ulcers
B. Weak peripheral pulses
C. Loss of touch and pain sensation
D. Deformity of foot
36. The increased incidence of Rhinocerebral mucormycosis in DKA patients is due to
A. Increased Free Magnesium
B. Increased free Copper
C. Increased free Iron
D. Increased free Selenium
37. Which of the following is decreased in obesity
A. TNF -Alpha
B. Resistin
C. Leptin
D. Adiponectin
38. Which is not normally seen in Diabetic Gastroparesis
A. Nausea
B. Diarrhea
C. Vomiting
D. Post prandial fullness.

39. All the following are clinical features of LADA except
A. age at onset > 35 years
B. GAD positivity
C. presence of metabolic syndrome features
D. C-peptide level lower than type 2 DM
40. All stimulates insulin secretion except
A. GLP-1
B. GIP
C. Ghrelin
D. CCK
41. The following Autoantibodies are related to Type 1 DM except
A. TCFTL2
B. ZnT8
C. GAD65
D. IAA
42. All are clinical features of MODY except
A. Age of onset <25 years
B. Family h/o DM in three successive generations
C. Usually obese
D. Non ketotic mode of presentation
43. PATHOGENESIS of Type 2 DM include all except
A. Increased glucagon
B. Defective insulin secretion and its action
C. Impaired GLP-1 secretion
D. Increased adiponectin secretion
44. HbA1C is affected by all except
A. Uremia
B. Hyperuricemia
C. Hemoglobinopathy
D. iron deficiency anaemia
45. Screening for complication of Type 2 Dm to be done
A. At the time of diagnosis
B. After 1 year
C. After 5 years
D. After 10 years
46. Third generation sulphonylurea
A. glimipride
B. gliclazide
C. glipizide
D. none of the above
47. Biothesiometer is used to detect
A. light touch sensation
B. crude touch sensation
C. vibration perception threshold
D. thermal threshold
48. All of the following crosses placenta except
A. Insulin
B. Glucose
C. ketones
D. Triglycerides

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

49. Common adverse effect of Metformin is
A. Weight gain
B. Gastrointestinal disturbances
C. Lactic acidosis
D. Pedal edema
50. The drug that causes weight loss is
A. Pioglitazone
B. insulin
C. GLP-1 analogue
D. DPP4 inhibitor
51. The drug that wont interfere with ischaemic preconditioning is
A. glimipride
B. glipizide
C. chlorpropamide
D. glibenclamide
52. All of the following are components of Metabolic syndrome except
A. FPG >100mg%
B. TGL >150mg%
C. LDL >130mg%
D. BP >130/85mmHg
53. Insulin
A. Causes lipolysis
B. Increases gluconeogenesis
C. Increases glycogenesis
D. Increases glycogenolysis
54. Autosomal dominant inheritance type of DM is
A. Type 1 DM
B. Type 2 DM
C. MODY
D. LADA
55. Glucometers are used to measure
A. Capillary blood glucose
B. Arterial blood glucose
C. Venous blood glucose
D. Venous plasma glucose
56. Tuning fork used to test vibration sense is
A. 512 Hz
B. 256 Hz
C. 128 Hz
D. 258 Hz
57. All of the following are true about mononeuropathy except
A. involve truncal or cranial nerve
B. insidious onset
C. self limiting
D. treatment is analgesic & physiotherapy
58. Limited joint mobility in a patient with diabetic retinopathy has
A. Osteomyelitis
B. Charcots arthropathy
C. Pagets disease
D. Diabetic cheiroarthropathy
59. All are soluble fibres except
A. Gums
B. pectins
C. Cellulose
D. mucilage

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

60. All of the following approaches promote wound healing in Diabetic foot except
A. Hyperbaric oxygen
B. Transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation
C. PDGF
D. Negative pressure therapy
61. True about critical limb ischemia
A. ABI < 0.4
B. rest pain
C. gangrene
D. all of the above
62. Drug that causes deleterious effect on lipid profile
A. Metformin
B. Glipizide
C. Rosiglitazone
D. Linagliptin
63. Normal urine albumin excretion is
A. < 30mg/day
B. < 150mg/day
C. 30-300mg/day
D. 150-500mg/day
64. Ideal time to screen for GDM is
A. 16-20 weeks
B. 06-10 weeks
C. 24-28 weeks
D. 28-32 weeks
65. The commonest form of laser therapy used for diabetic retinopathy is
A. Helium
B. Xenon
C. Argon
D. Neon
66. All of the following are true about gliptins except
A. Weight neutral
B. Augments insulin secretion
C. Increases appetite
D. Less chance of hypoglycemia
67. The best insulin regimen for optimal glycemic control is
A. Mixed split
B. Basal plus OHA
C. Basal bolus
D. None of the above
68. All of the following causes insulin resistance except
A. Cushing syndrome
B. Acromegaly
C. Hypopituitarism
D. Hyperthyroidism
69. Malignant otitis externa is caused by
A. Staph.aureus
B. Pseudomonas
C. Candida
D. E.Coli
70. Drug related to ADVANCE trial is
A. glimipride
B. glibenclamide
C. gliclazide
D. gatifloxacin

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

71. Meggit Wagners classification deals with
A. Diabetic retinopathy
B. Diabetic foot ulcer
C. Diabetic nephropathy
D. Diabetic foetopathy
72. Recent antidiabetic drug belongs to
A. SGLT -1 inhibitor
B. SGLT -2 inhibitor
C. SGLT -3 inhibitor
D. SGPT -1 inhibitor
73. All insulin analogues are approved to use in pregnancy except
A. Aspart
B. Lispro
C. Glargine
D. Detemir
74. Ideal storage temperature for insulin
A. Minus 2 to plus 2 degree celsius
B. 2 to 8 degree celsius
C. Minus 2 to minus 8 degree celsius
D. 16 to 24 degree celsius
75. All of the following are true except in a 45 year old man presents with BMI-30kg/m², FBS-126mg%, PPBS-180mg%, LDL cholesterol-150mg%, HDL cholesterol-40mg% ,
A. Has Diabetes mellitus
B. Has increased CV risk
C. Has obesity
D. Smoking does not further increase CV risk
76. Which one of the following contains highest % of monounsaturated fat
A. Coconut oil
B. Soybean oil
C. Corn oil
D. Olive oil
77. All of the following are true except in a 30 year old man with type 1 Dm for 15 years presented with following profile Wt:38kg, BMI-17kg/m², FBS-236mg%, PPBS-380mg%, urine albumin plus, proliferative diabetic retinopathy
A. High resistance exercise recommended
B. At risk for retinal haemorrhage
C. At risk for DKA
D. At risk for hypoglycemia
78. Metformin should be avoided in all of the following except
A. Serum creatinine more than 2mg%
B. Liver dysfunction
C. corpulmonale
D. PCOS

REFRESHER COURSE IN DIABETOLOGY – JANUARY 2017

79. All of the following are indications to initiate early insulin therapy except
A. MODY
B. LADA
C. FCPD
D. GDM
80. All of the following are true about insulin analogues except
A. no peak with glargine
B. lyspro is safe in pregnancy
C. superior to human insulin in preventing microvascular complications of DM
D. rapidly acting analogues are superior to human regular insulin in lowering PP sugars
81. Signs of diabetic neuropathy include
A. diarrhoea
B. Urinary retention
C. Changes in gait
D. all of the above
82. Following is true about ACE inhibitors except
A. Contraindicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis
B. Safe in pregnancy
C. Serum potassium need to be monitored
D. First line drug in the management of hypertension in diabetes
83. Normal HbA1c
A. <5.7
B. <5.5
C. <6.5
D. <7
84. Glycemic index is maximum in.
A. wheat
B. oranges
C. milk
D. soya beans
85. Incretin effect is due to
A. glucagon
B. Glucagon like peptide-1
C. cck
D. secretin
86. Commonest micro organism causing emphysematous pyelonephritis in uncontrolled diabetes is
A. Pseudomonas
B. E.coli
C. Klebsiella
D. Clostridium difficile.

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