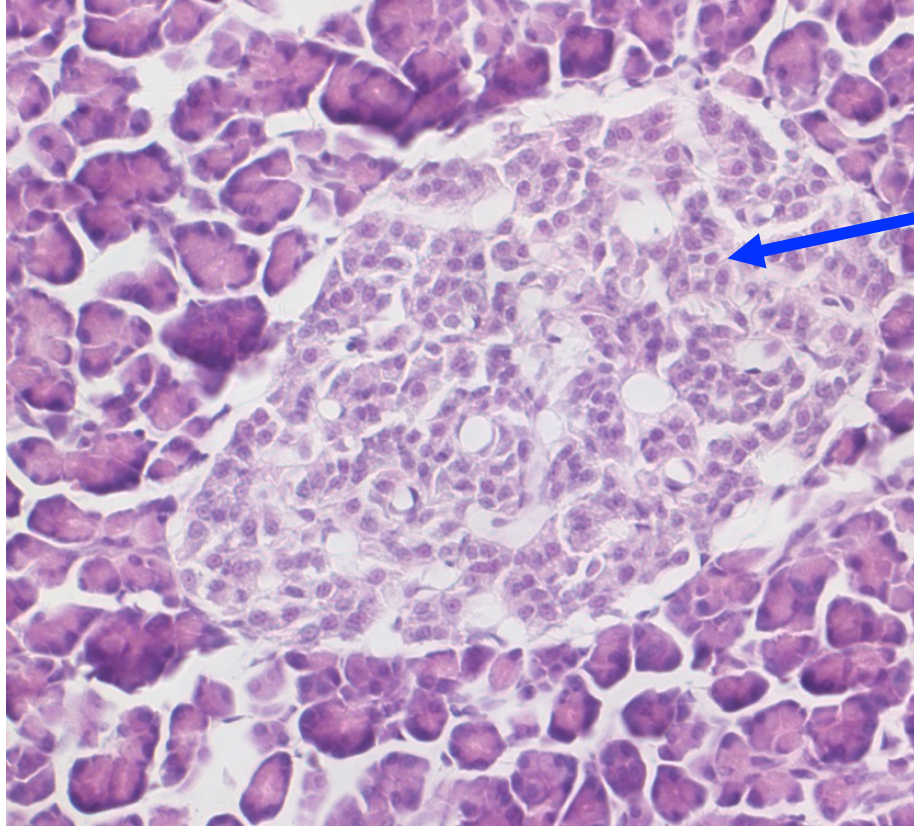


Quiz Section Test 3-AA
Answers are given in red.



1. Name the structure indicated by the arrow.

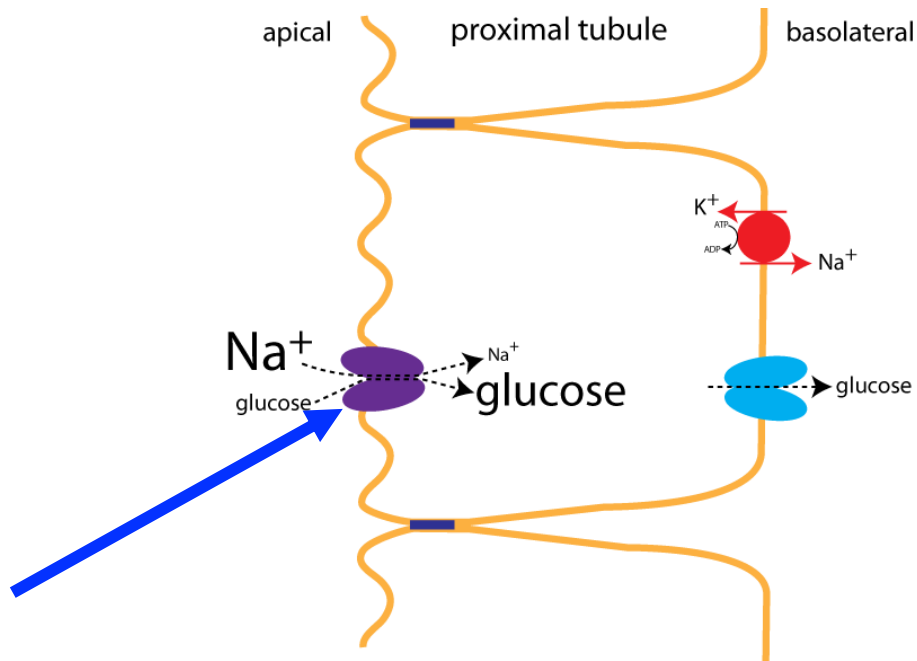
islet of Langerhans (pancreatic islet)

2. Which of the following causes hypoglycemia?

- a. **too much insulin**
- b. not enough insulin

3. Which of the following drug treatments for diabetes mellitus tends to cause weight gain?

- a. **sulfonylurea**
- b. DPP-4 inhibitor
- c. SGLT2 inhibitor
- d. GLP-1 agonist
- e. metformin

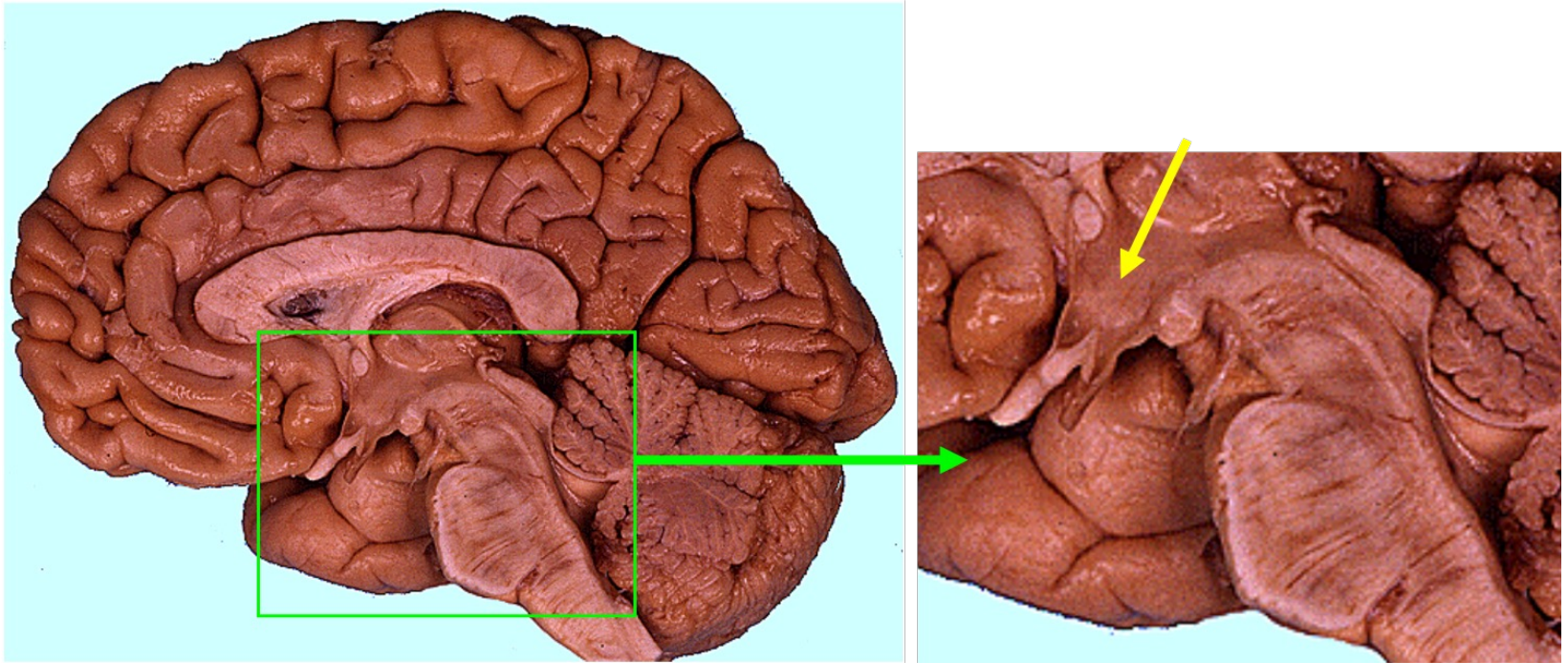


4. Which of the following drugs acts on the protein indicated by the arrow?

- a. DPP-4 inhibitor
- b. meglitinide
- c. insulin
- d. GLP-1 agonist
- e. **SGLT2 inhibitor**

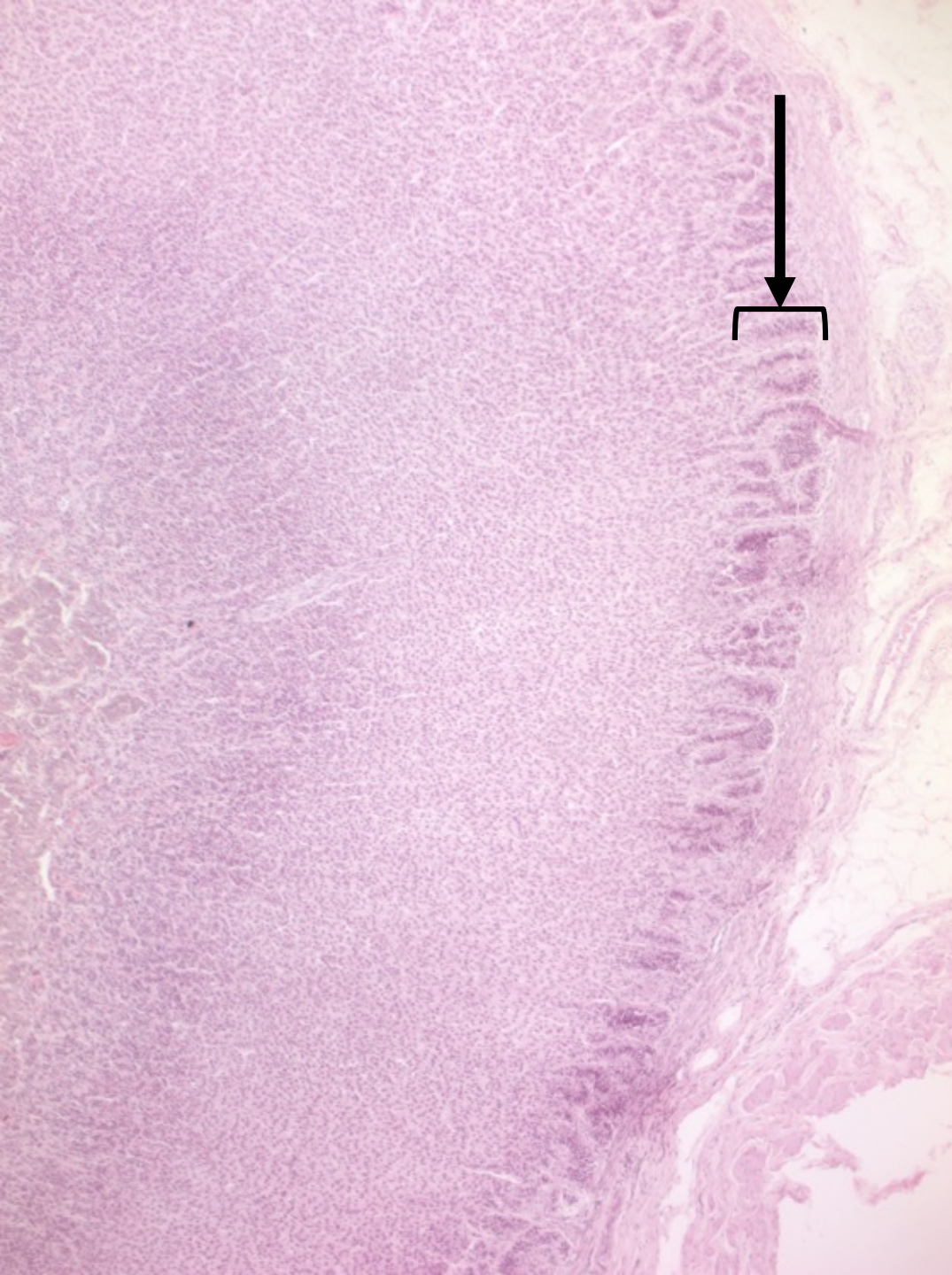
5. Which of the following tests is used to determine glycemic control?

- a. fasting plasma glucose
- b. random test of blood glucose
- c. oral glucose tolerance test
- d. **glycated hemoglobin (HbA1C)**



6. Name the region of the brain indicated by the yellow arrow.

hypothalamus

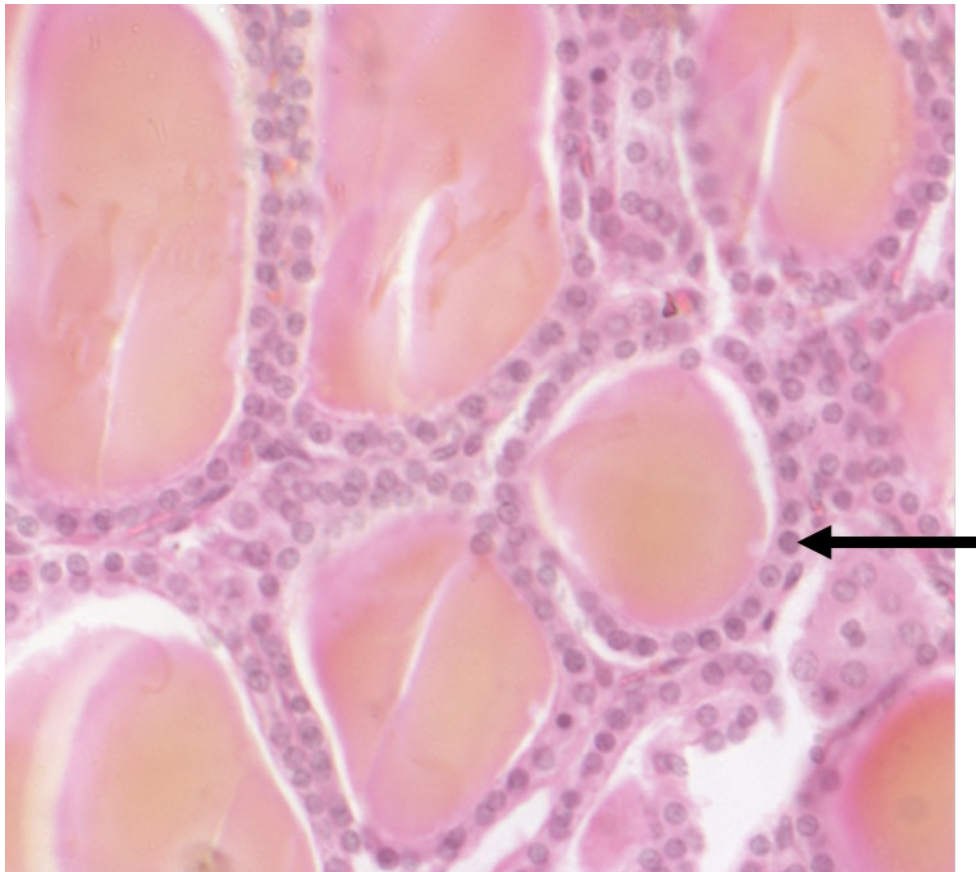


7. Which of the following regions is indicated by the bracket?

- a. adrenal medulla
- b. zona reticularis
- c. zona fasciculata
- d. **zona glomerulosa**



8. The woman shown in the figure above has hyperpigmentation as well as high secretion of ACTH. What disorder does she have?
- a. Graves' disease
 - b. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - c. **primary adrenal insufficiency (Addison's disease)**
 - d. hypopituitary adrenal insufficiency
 - e. iodine deficiency



9. Name the cell shown by the arrow.

follicle cell

10. In which of the following disorders are there antibodies that bind to and stimulate the TSH receptor?

- a. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- b. Cushing's disease
- c. Addison's disease
- d. Graves' disease**
- e. Cushing's syndrome