**Day 1**

**Tests of initial level of knowledges**

***# 1.***

**Insulin works mainly:**

1. At the surface of cells
2. Inside cells
3. On skin cells
4. On pancreatic cells
5. On hepatocitis

***# 2.***

**The kidneys excrete significant amounts of glucose in the urine:**

1. Normally
2. When blood glucose gets higher than the fasting level 5,55 mmol/L
3. Only after the blood glucose is already too high > 9,99–11,1 mmol/L
4. In all people with diabetes mellitus
5. In patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus

***# 3.***

**The most common long-term complications of diabetes are:**

1. Hearing loss due to thinning of the tympanum
2. Psychiatric illness arising from damage to the brain
3. Damage to the lungs, stomach, gallbladder, and large intestine
4. Damage to arteries, kidneys, eyes, nerves, and feet

***# 4.***

**Which of the features given below is correct with regard to bone lesion due to diabetes mellitus?**

### Aseptic necrosis of bone

1. Dupuytren contracture
2. Skeletal hyperostosis
3. Articular cartilage calcification
4. Seronegative polyarthritis

***# 5.***

**Albuminuria:**

1. Is excess albumin in the bloodstream
2. Is excess protein in the urine
3. Indicates neuropathy
4. Is excess fat in the liver
5. Is excess protein in the blood and urine

***# 6.***

**Diabetic retinopathy:**

1. Is early macular degeneration
2. Is a type of glaucoma
3. Is damage to the blood vessels in and around the retina
4. Is caused by ultraviolet (UV) damage to the retina
5. Is a type of cataract

***# 7.***

**Diabetic neuropathy:**

1. Is a classic painless nerve disease
2. Causes problems with memory and reasoning abilities
3. Sometimes causes burning pain
4. Causes lower back pain

***# 8.***

**Diabetic autonomic neuropathy is damage to:**

1. Sensory nerves of the skin
2. Nerves of the internal organs
3. Automatic responses of the body
4. Kidneys and liver
5. Liver and brain

***# 9.***

"**Socks and gloves" sensory deficits:**

1. Are paresthesias and numbness in areas where socks and gloves are worn
2. Are paresthesias and numbness of extremities caused by tight clothing
3. Are a type of diabetic nephropathy
4. Are an early sign of diabetic cardiomyopathy
5. Are an early sign of diabetic retinopaty

***# 10.***

**Macroangiopathy, as a symptom of diabetes mellitus, most often destroy vessels of:**

### Lung

### Brain

1. Retina
2. Kidneys
3. Liver

**# 11.**

**In the absence of visualized injuries, it is unnecessary to test ankle and foot pulses or do a sensory check at every 6-month diabetic checkup**

1. True
2. False

**# 12.**

**When the foot of a person with diabetes becomes pale, pulseless, and painful:**

1. Apply warm compresses and massage
2. Apply cool compresses and elevate
3. Increase insulin injections and suggest a better diet
4. It is an emergency and a surgeon should be consulted

## # 13.

**Foot wounds in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus:**

1. Are made significantly worse by diabetic artery damage
2. Are usually the result of clumsiness
3. Are no problem if the person's A1C is less than 7%
4. Are rare, occurring mainly in people with type 1 diabetes mellitus

***# 14.***

**Insulin is obligatory in the following states, except:**

1. Surgery in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
2. Pregnancy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
3. Lactation in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
4. Ketoacidosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
5. Light course of type 2 diabetes mellitus

***# 15***

**Choose insulin without peak of action:**

#### Glargine

1. Actrapid
2. Novorapid
3. Protaphane
4. Insulin NPH

***# 16***

**In type 2 diabetes mellitus, insulin therapy:**

1. Is generally no longer needed, although it is sometimes used for convenience
2. Should only be used in patients who are unafraid of injections
3. Often becomes necessary in the second decade after the disease is diagnosed
4. Shortens a patient's lifespan and speeds up the development of complication