**Day 2. Tests of initial level of knowledges**

**Management of decompensated forms of diabetes (ketoacidosis).**

***# 1.***

**One of the main causes of hypoglycaemia is:**

#### Diarrhea

1. Stress
2. Weight loss
3. Weight gain
4. Unaccustomed exercise

***# 2.***

**Excess glucose in the blood:**

1. Crystallizes and clogs capillaries throughout the body
2. Becomes food for invading bacteria, causing sepsis
3. Causes carbon dioxide bubbles
4. Sticks to proteins indiscriminately, creating abnormal molecular complexes

***# 3.***

**Hypoglycemia:**

1. Should always be treated in people with diabetes mellitus
2. Will go away on its own in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus
3. Is only a problem during the day time
4. Is a problem only for people with type 1 diabetes mellitus

***# 4.***

**If a patient has a hypoglycemic reaction while on precome, what would be the most effective product to take?**

1. Orange Juice
2. Snickers Candy Bar
3. Should not take anything
4. Glucose Tablets
5. Sucrose

***# 5.***

**The presence of ketone bodies in the blood or urine indicates the metabolism of:**

1. Glucose
2. Fatty acids
3. Amino acids
4. Carbohydrates
5. Glucose and carbohydrates

***# 6.***

**Which of the following is not among the traditional “ketone bodies?”**

1. Acetoacetate
2. Acetohexamide
3. Acetone
4. β-hydroxybutyrate

***# 7.***

**Which of the following can lead to an elevated level of ketone bodies?**

1. Surgery
2. Infection
3. Missed insulin dose
4. All the above

***# 8.***

**Patients have been found to be more compliant with urine tests than with blood tests for ketone bodies:**

1. True
2. False

***# 9.***

**Two major diabetic crises are diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state. Both conditions are characterized by:**

1. Polydipsia
2. Diuresis
3. Hypoglycemia
4. Dehydration
5. Rehydration

***# 10.***

**Treatment for diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state of the two major diabetic crises requires:**

1. Insulin and fluids
2. Oral hypoglycemics and glucose
3. Glucose and diuretics
4. Blood transfusions
5. Glucose and adrenalin

***# 11.***

**The treatment program for a person with diabetes mellitus:**

1. Is best done by one physician because involving others is not cost effective
2. Is best done by one nurse practitioner because involving physicians is not cost effective
3. Is best done by a team of professionals
4. Is best done by a patient and family to ensure compliance

***# 12.***

**Treatment for prediabetes:**

1. Is unnecessary, but the patient should be warned
2. Never include medications
3. Always includes some form of medication
4. Can delay or prevent type 2 diabetes mellitus

***# 13.***

**What is the most dangerous adverse effect following use of biguanides?**

1. Hyperglycaemia
2. Hypoglycaemia
3. Diabetic ketoacidosis
4. Hyperosmolality
5. Lactic acidosis

***# 14.***

**Which of the following drugs may precipitate cardiovascular complications?**

1. Glyburide
2. Gliclazide
3. Glimepiride
4. Acarbose
5. Nateglinide

 ***# 15.***

**Mechanism of sulphonylureas’ action includes**

1. Beyond pancreatic activity
2. Stimulating beta cells to synthesise insulin
3. Inhibiting beta cell to secrete insulin
4. Stimulation beta cells to secrete insulin
5. Inhibiting insulin resistance

***# 16.***

**Mechanism of biguanides’ action includes**

1. Inhibiting insulin resistance
2. Stimulating beta cells to synthesise insulin
3. Inhibiting beta cell to secrete insulin
4. Stimulation beta cells to secrete insulin
5. Beyond pancreatic activity

***# 17.***

**Which of the following is not correct for oral hypoglycaemic drugs?**

1. Stimulation of insulin release
2. Anorexigenic effect
3. Reduction of carbohydrate absorption
4. Inhibition of gluconeogenesis
5. Stimulation of insulin synthesis

***#18.***

**The first step in treating hyperglycemia in patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus is usually:**

1. Insulin therapy
2. Oral hypoglycemics
3. A combination of insulin and oral medications
4. Lifestyle and diet changes
5. Only diet

***# 19.***

**For type 2 diabetes mellitus, a proper diet contains:**

1. No carbohydrates
2. No fats
3. No proteins
4. A minimum of trans fats