

1. In the thyroid gland produces the following hormones:
 - a) triiodothyronine
 - b) tetraiodothyronine
 - c) calcitonin
 - d) TSH

2. The main function of parathyroid hormone is:
 - a) calcium homeostasis in the body
 - b) increase the secretion of TSH
 - c) formation of ossification points in the skeleton

3. Daily requirement of iodine is:
 - a) 150 micrograms
 - b) 100 - 200 g
 - c) not less than 300 micrograms

4. The main thyroid pathologies associated with iodine deficiency:
 - a) non-toxic diffuse (endemic) goitre
 - b) nodular euthyroid goiter
 - c) autoimmune thyroiditis

5. The normal level of total serum calcium:
 - a) 1.9 - 2.1 mmol / l
 - b) 2.1 - 2.55 mmol / L
 - c) 2.7 - 3.0 mmol / L

6. Treatment of diffuse nontoxic goiter include:
 - a) appointment antythyroid drugs
 - b) appointment of β -blockers
 - c) appointment of iodine preparations
 - d) appointment of levothyroxine sodium

7. In order to diagnose the syndrome of goiter is used:
 - a) palpation of the thyroid gland
 - b) US of the thyroid gland
 - c) blood test for thyroid status

8. Indications for surgical treatment of nodular nontoxic goiter:
 - a) nodule more than 1 cm
 - b) "cold" nodule thyroid
 - c) compression of surrounding organs and tissues

9. The main cause of hypoparathyroidism:
 - a) congenital
 - b) an autoimmune process
 - c) damage due to operation
10. Diagnostic criteria for primary hyperparathyroidism:
 - a) serum calcium > 2.55 mmol / l
 - b) elevated levels of parathyroid hormone
 - c) the presence of at least one fracture