

## Visceral Pathology Midterm 2

1. What hormones does the anterior pituitary produce?
  2. What are the benign tumors of the anterior pituitary?
  3. What regulates anterior pituitary production and secretion?
  4. What hormonal changes result from hyperprolactinemia?
  5. What is the effect of decreased LH in women?
  6. What is the effect of decreased LH in men?
  7. What is galactorrhea and what is it caused by?
  8. What is occurring in gigantism?
  9. What is caused by excess somatotropin?
  10. What are the clinical features of acromegaly?
  11. What is Cushing's syndrome?
  12. What is the result of decreased GH on children?
  13. What is Sheehan's syndrome?
  14. What can cause postpartum failure to lactate?
  15. What is empty sella syndrome?
  16. What is the major cause of primary HYPERparathyroidism?
  17. What is the major cause of secondary HYPERparathyroidism?
  18. What is the result of increased PTH?
  19. What are the clinical features of HYPERparathyroidism?
  20. What is the etiology of HYPOparathyroidism?
  21. What are the effects of HYPOparathyroidism?
  22. What are the clinical features of Cushing's syndrome?
  23. What are the possible causes of secondary hypertension?
1. Somatotropin, Prolactin, TSH, ACTH, FSH, LH
  2. Adenoma and Craniopharyngioma
  3. hypothalamus
  4. decreased LH releasing factor, decreased LH
  5. decreased estrogen and progesterone (amenorrhea and infertility)
  6. decreased testosterone (impotency and decreased libido)
  7. lactation w/o pregnancy (increased prolactin)
  8. excessive growth @ epiphysis (really tall long bones)
  9. gigantism (children), acromegaly (adults)
  10. increased growth of soft tissues, visceromegaly, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, headache
  11. increased cortisol (from excess ACTH)
  12. dwarfism
  13. infact of ant. Pituitary after obstetric hemorrhage
  14. sheehan's syndrome
  15. congenital defect resulting in HYPOpituitarism
  16. parathyroid adenoma
  17. chronic renal failure
  18. increased serum Ca, decreased phosphatemia
  19. **kidney stones** (nephrolithiasis), **osteitis fibrosa cystica** (decreased Ca in bone), **depression, constipation** (decreased absorption)
  20. idiopathic or neck surgery
  21. decreased serum Ca, increased phosphatemia, tetany, carpopedal spasm, perioral numbness
  22. moon face, thick neck, truncal obesity, msc. wasting, peri-umbilical striae, psych probs
  23. Cushing's syn, hyperthyroidism, Pheochromocytoma, Acromegaly

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24. What is Conn's syndrome and what is another name for it?
25. What are the clinical features of Conn's syndrome?
26. What layers are involved in adrenal insufficiency?
27. What are the results of acute adrenal insufficiency?
28. What are the results of chronic adrenal insufficiency?
29. What is hyperkalemia and how does it manifest?
30. What is the etiology of Cushing's syndrome?
31. In Congenital adrenal hyperplasia, what enzymes are defective?
32. What is the result of Congenital adrenal hyperplasia in infants?
33. What is the result of Congenital adrenal hyperplasia in men and women?
34. What causes Pheochromocytoma?
35. What are the clinical features of Diabetes mellitus?
36. What are some possible acute complications of Diabetes mellitus?
37. What chronic effects does Diabetes mellitus have on the eye?
38. What chronic effects does Diabetes mellitus have on the kidney?
39. What are the effects of autonomic neuropathy?
40. Why does Diabetes mellitus affect the vascular system?
41. What is virilization?
42. What causes ketoacidosis?
43. What are the 2 conditions associated with decreased ADH?
44. What hormone is secreted by the posterior pituitary?
45. What are the clinical features of Diabetes insipidus?
46. What are the clinical features of SIADH?
24. aldosterone secreting neoplasm (*primary hyperaldosterism*)
25. headache, increased BP, hypokalemia
26. zona glomerulosa and zona fasciculata
27. Addisonian crisis (shock in pts using lg amts of prednisone)
28. Addison's Dz: cortisol and aldosterone deficiency, hyperpigmentation, hypotension (K retention), hyperkalemia, cardiac arrhythmias
29. increased potassium (crave salty foods!)
30. adenoma, bilateral adrenal hyperplasia
31. 21, 17 or 11 hydroxylase
32. female infants w/ ambiguous genitalia
33. men (precocious puberty), women (amenorrhea and virilization)
34. tumor of adrenal medulla
35. polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, skin/urinary infection, cataracts
36. Ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma, hypoglycemic coma
37. blot hemorrhage, cotton wool spots on retina, cataract, blindness
38. proteinuria and renal failure
39. impotence, atonic bladder
40. increased sugar in blood binds to proteins, causing plaques
41. development of male-like features (in women)
42. fat is converted to ketone bodies in absence of glucose (for energy)
43. Diabetes insipidus, Syndrome of Inappropriate Anti-diuretic Hx
44. ADH
45. deficient water absorption, polyuria, polydipsia, increased serum osmolality and hypERnatremia
46. concentrated urine, decreased osmolality, hypONatremia

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47. What Cretinism?
  48. What is myxedema?
  49. What is another name for myxedema?
  50. What are the clinical features of myxedema?
  51. What are the 3 diseases associated with hyperthyroidism?
  52. What is Grave's Dz?
  53. What is Subacute thyroiditis and what is another name for it?
  54. What are the clinical features of DeQuervain's thyroiditis?
  55. What are the clinical features of Riedel's thyroiditis?
  56. What is Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia type I called?
  57. What tumors are associated with Werner's syndrome?
  58. What is Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia type II called?
  59. What tumors are associated with Sipple's syndrome?
  60. What are the clinical features of Grave's Dz?
47. irreversible mental retardation of infant from hypothyroid in pregnant mother
  48. deposition of mucopolysaccharides in CT
  49. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
  50. thyroid is enlarged and rubbery, presence of anti-thyroid antibodies, destruction of follicles by lymphocytes
  51. Grave's Dz, Subacute thyroiditis, Riedel's thyroiditis
  52. familial autoimmune dz of IgG's (only in females)
  53. enlarged, painful thyroid (from virus) aka. *De Quervain's*
  54. painful neck, fever, enlarged cervical lymph nodes
  55. enlarged, stony painless thyroid, dysphagia, dyspnea, hoarseness (elderly women)
  56. Werner's Syndrome
  57. pituitary adenoma, parathyroid adenoma, pancreatic islets neoplasm
  58. Sipple's syndrome
  59. medullary carcinoma of thyroid, pheochromocytoma, parathyroid adenoma
  60. grossly enlarged thyroid, increased vascularization, neck bruit, exophthalmos