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QUESTION 1

A 52-year-old woman begins pharmacotherapy after being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Four weeks later, her hepatic glucose output is decreased, and target tissue glucose uptake and utilization are increased. Which of the following drugs was most likely prescribed for this patient?

- A. Acarbose
- B. Glyburide
- C. Metformin
- D. Nateglinide
- E. Repaglinide

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which of the following terms correspond with the phrase: a woman that is pregnant?

- A. Gravida
- B. Parity
- C. Spermatogonia
- D. Zonapellucida

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A randomized controlled trial is conducted to assess the risk for development of gastrointestinal adverse effects using azithromycin compared with erythromycin in the treatment of pertussis in children. Of the 100 children with pertussis enrolled 50 receive azithromycin, and 50 receive erythromycin. Results show vomiting among 5 patients in the azithromycin group, compared with 15 patients in the erythromycin group. Which of the following best represents the absolute risk reduction for vomiting among patients in the azithromycin group?

- A. 0.1
- B. 0.2
- C. 0.33
- D. 0.67



E. 0.8

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A 62-year-old man comes to the physician for a follow-up examination after he was diagnosed with chronic inflammatory interstitial pneumonitis. Following pulmonary function testing, a biopsy specimen of the affected area of the lungs is obtained. Compared with a healthy man, analysis of this patient's biopsy specimen is most likely to show which of the following patterns of changes in the cell populations of alveoli?

A.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↑	↑	↑
B.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↑	↑	↓
C.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↑	↓	↑
D.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↑	↓	↓
E.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↓	↑	↑
F.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↓	↑	↓
G.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↓	↓	↑
H.	Type I Pneumocytes	Type II Pneumocytes	Fibroblasts
	↓	↓	↓

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

G. Option G

H. Option H

Correct Answer: E

**QUESTION 5**

A Guatemalan child with a history of meconium ileus is brought to a clinic because of a chronic cough. The mother notes a history of respiratory tract infections and bulky, foul-smelling stools. After assessment of the respiratory tract illness, the practitioner should also look for signs of:

- A. cystinuria
- B. hypoglycemia
- C. iron deficiency anemia
- D. sphingomyelin accumulation
- E. vitamin A deficiency

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

The child likely has cystic fibrosis. In this disorder, an abnormality of chloride channels causes all exocrine secretions to be more viscous than normal. Pancreatic secretion of digestive enzymes is often severely impaired, with consequent steatorrhea and deficiency of fat-soluble vitamins, including vitamin A. Cystinuria is a relatively common disorder in which a defective transporter for dibasic amino acids (cystine, ornithine, lysine, arginine; COLA) leads to saturation of the urine with cystine, which is not very soluble in urine, and precipitates out to form stones. Hypoglycemia is not a prominent feature of children with cystic fibrosis who are on a normal diet. Hyperglycemia may occur late in the course of the disease. Iron deficiency anemia is not typically found in children with cystic fibrosis. Sphingomyelin accumulation is generally associated with deficiency of sphingomyelinase, as seen in Niemann-Pick disease.

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