

- A. B-HCG
- B. AFP
- C. Sodium
- D. Hematocrit

113. You are taking care of a patient that you suspect has pituitary apoplexy. What finding would lead you to perform emergent decompression of the sella?

- A. Hypotension
- B. Visual field cut
- C. Hypernatremia
- D. Elevated urine output

114. You see a patient with evidence of hypercortisolism. There appears to be a functioning pituitary adenoma. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Cushing's disease
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Nelson's syndrome
- D. Pituitary apoplexy

115. You are evaluating a patient who has had both adrenal glands removed as a treatment for her primary disease. She has noticed some worsening of her peripheral vision and states that her skin appears darker than usual. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Cushing's disease
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Nelson's syndrome
- D. Pituitary apoplexy

116. Patients with growth hormone-secreting pituitary adenomas have an elevated risk of what other type of cancer?

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Colon cancer
- C. Pancreatic cancer
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma

117. You see a patient with a large pituitary tumor and bitemporal hemianopia. Prolactin level is 356. You decide to attempt medical management. The main medication used in this case works on what receptor?

- A. D1 dopamine receptor
- B. D2 dopamine receptor
- C. GABA receptor
- D. Glutamate receptor