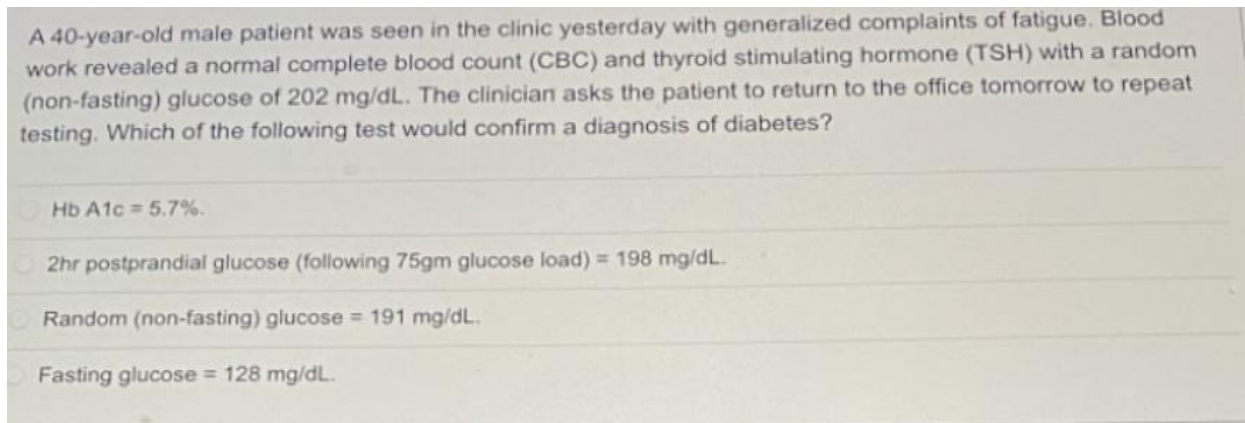


1. What is a possible result of untreated hypothyroidism during pregnancy?

Development problem such as decreased IQ.

2. A 38-year old has been diagnosed with hyperthyroidism. Which of the following medications should the clinician prescribe to manage the symptoms associated with tachycardia until the patient becomes euthyroid? **Propranolol**

3.



**Answer: fasting glucose=128 mg/dL**

Explanation:

Diagnostic criteria by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) include the following:

- A fasting plasma glucose (FPG) level of 126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L) or higher, *or*
- A 2-hour plasma glucose level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher during a 75-g oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), *or*
- A random plasma glucose of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher in a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, *or*
- A hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) level of 6.5% (48 mmol/mol) or higher

**Question 4:**

**Question 4** 2 pts

Match the drug class to the example drug.

Biguanide	[ Choose ]
Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonists (GLP-1 )	[ Choose ]
sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors (SGLT2-I)	[ Choose ]
dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4i)	[ Choose ]
Thiazolidinediones (TZD)	[ Choose ]
Sulfonylurea	[ Choose ]

**1. Biguanides:**

Metformin

**2. Glucagon-like Peptide-1 (GLP-1)**

Exenatide (Byetta)

Exenatide extended release (Bydureon)

Liraglutide (Victoza)

Dulaglutide (Trulicity)

Lixisenatide (Adlyxin)

**3. Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter 2 (SGLT-2) Inhibitors:**

Canagliflozin (Invokana)

Dapagliflozin (Farxiga)

**4. Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 (DPP-4) Inhibitors: Alogliptin (Nesina)**

Linagliptin (Tradjenta)

Saxagliptin (Onglyza)

Sitagliptin (Januvia)

**5. Thiazolidinediones:**

Pioglitazone, Rosiglitazone

**6. Sulfonylureas:**

Glyburide, Glimepiride, Glipizide

**Question 5:**