Chapter Review

Word Building

Construct medical terms from the following meanings. The first question has been completed as an example.

1. inflammation of a gland
2. excessive production of thyroid hormones
3. peripheral nerve damage during diabetes mellitus
4. inflammation of the adrenal gland
5. disease of the endocrine system
6. excessive calcium levels in the blood
7. a tumor of the parathyroid gland
8. caused by too much GH in adulthood
9. abnormally reduced adrenal activity
10. excessive body hair
11. deficient production of PTH
12. abnormally low blood sugar levels
13. acute form of hyperthyroidism triggered by infection or trauma
14. form of hypothyroidism that involves water retention and swelling
15. caused by deficient FSH and LH that results in reduced reproductive capacity

- adenitis
- diabeti
- neuro
- adrenal
- pathy
- hyper
- parathyroid
- pituitary gigant
- adrenalism
- ism
- hypo
- hypo
- thyro
- myx
- gonadism
Medical Report Exercises

Anita Del Rio

Read the following medical report, then answer the questions that follow.

PEARSON GENERAL HOSPITAL
5500 University Avenue, Metropolis, UT
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Medical Consultation: Endocrinology
Date: 12/15/2011
Patient: Anita Del Rio
Patient Complaint: Malaise between meals, polydipsia, polyuria, cephalalgia, difficulty sleeping.
History: 13-year-old Hispanic female, 15 pounds underweight at 75 lbs. No blood tests recorded in file prior to visit.
Family History: Father 54-year-old with Type 1 DM, Mother 44-year-old with no medical file.
Allergies: None
Physical Examination: Vital signs normal. Blood test positive for ketone bodies and slight acidosis; FBS 220 confirmed with GTT; urinalysis high in glucose but otherwise clear.
Diagnosis: Diabetes mellitus Type 1.
Treatment: Treat as Type 1 DM with regular insulin injection and follow with FBS and GTT. Place on insulin regimen and enroll in DM management class with parent.

Jonathon McClary, M.D.
Jonathon McClary, M.D.

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Comprehension Questions

1. What patient complaints are consistent with the signs?

2. Is the diagnosis temporary and capable of a cure with the prescribed treatment?

3. What are the meanings of the abbreviations FBS and GTT?
Case Study Questions

The following Case Study provides further discussion regarding the patient in the medical report. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Choose your answers from the following list of terms. (Note that some terms may be used more than once.)

acidosis  glucose  ketosis
endocrinology hyperglycemia polydipsia
fasting blood sugar insulin Type 1 diabetes

A 13-year-old patient, Anita Del Rio, was referred by her personal physician for an endocrinological evaluation in the (a) __________________ department, following a 4-week history of symptoms of energy loss between meals, excessive thirst, or (b) __________________, headache, polyuria (excessive urination), and sleeplessness.

A routine blood test had also been recorded by the physician and had shown ketone bodies in the blood, or (c) __________________, combined with a lowered blood pH, or (d) __________________. Endocrinological evaluation included an FBS, or (e) __________________ test, followed by a (f) __________________ tolerance test, and a urinalysis. The tests indicated the patient suffered from excessive sugar levels in the blood, or (g) __________________, that was due to a failure of islet beta cells to produce proper levels of the hormone (h) __________________. A diagnosis of (i) __________________ __________________ was recorded. The patient was treated with regular insulin, trained in self-glucose testing and insulin administration, and referred to a local educational program in diabetes management to include her parents’ participation.
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Medical Consultation: Endocrinology
Date: 12/29/2011
Patient: Denaya Bellafonte
Patient Complaint: Frequent headaches, loss of energy, weight gain, tenderness in the lower back, increased growth of body hair.
History: 30-year-old female with no prior surgeries, with two children aged 8 years and 11 years.
Family History: Father negative, mother with thyrotoxicosis who underwent thyroidectomy without complications at age 45, 3 years ago.
Allergies: None
Physical Examination: Vital signs normal. Cephalalgia, lethargy with loss of strength, obesity suggestive of Cushing syndrome, lumbar pain, increased hair growth suggestive of hirsutism, blood sugar elevated at 165mg/dL.
Diagnosis: Primary adrenopathy; later MRI identified the presence of a left adenoma as causative of lumbar pain and adrenal virilism.
Treatment: Biopsy of tumor indicated it is benign, and MRI indicated the tumor has damaged most of the left adrenal gland. Surgery to be scheduled in 2 weeks for left adrenalectomy with exploratory to ensure complete tumor removal.

Joseph Ryan, M.D.

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Comprehension Questions
1. Why would a tumor of the adrenal gland lead to hirsutism in the patient?

2. What is the correlation between the patient’s hyperglycemia and weight gain?

3. What is the meaning of the term adrenopathy?
Case Study Questions
The following case study provides further discussion regarding the patient in the medical report. Recall the terms from this chapter to fill in the blanks with the correct terms.

A 30-year-old patient, Denaya Bellafonte, was admitted for hospitalization following reports of symptoms that included frequent headaches, loss of energy, unexplained weight gain, and tenderness in the left lumbar region. More recently, increased body hair, or (j) ____________, was an additional cause for concern. An early diagnosis was made of (k) ____________, or an inflammation of the adrenals. Also, the attending physician believed that the lumbar pain could be explained by an abnormal enlargement of the adrenal glands, a condition known as (l) ____________. In addition, the weight gain in the patient had produced a round “moon face” appearance that characterizes (m) ____________ syndrome. This diagnosis also explained the elevated blood sugar levels, or (n) ____________, combined with energy loss and muscle weakness. However, the actual cause remained a mystery until the patient’s tender lumbar region was examined with MRI. This diagnostic tool revealed a tumor of the left adrenal gland. Apparently, the tumor had caused the adrenal cortex to hypersecrete male sex hormones known as (o) ____________, which had caused the body hair, a sign of endocrine disease known as (p) ____________.

The tumor had also caused the hypersecretion of other adrenal cortex hormones, which led to the metabolic disturbance. A laparoscopic biopsy was performed, and the accompanying histology test confirmed the tumor was benign, and thereby called an (q) ____________. Surgery was performed to remove the left adrenal gland, called a left (r) ____________. Following the surgery the patient made a complete recovery with all symptoms abating within several weeks.