

QUESTION

1. A 65-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and a recent diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus is being treated with lisinopril and metformin. He presents with a 2-week history of increasing fatigue, weakness, and weight loss. He also reports frequent urination and increased thirst. Physical examination reveals a blood pressure of 150/90 mmHg, a heart rate of 100 bpm, and a respiratory rate of 20. There are no murmurs, rubs, or gallops. The lungs are clear, and the abdomen is soft with no organomegaly. The patient's hemoglobin A1c is 8.5%, and his serum creatinine is 1.8 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- C. Chronic kidney disease
- D. Heart failure
- E. Anemia

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The patient's symptoms of fatigue, weakness, and weight loss, along with frequent urination and increased thirst, are classic signs of uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus. The elevated hemoglobin A1c (8.5%) and the presence of polyuria and polydipsia strongly support this diagnosis. While hypertension and chronic kidney disease are also present, they do not fully account for the patient's symptoms.

QUESTION

2. A 45-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and a recent diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus is being treated with lisinopril and metformin. He presents with a 2-week history of increasing fatigue, weakness, and weight loss. He also reports frequent urination and increased thirst. Physical examination reveals a blood pressure of 150/90 mmHg, a heart rate of 100 bpm, and a respiratory rate of 20. There are no murmurs, rubs, or gallops. The lungs are clear, and the abdomen is soft with no organomegaly. The patient's hemoglobin A1c is 8.5%, and his serum creatinine is 1.8 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- C. Chronic kidney disease
- D. Heart failure
- E. Anemia

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION: The patient's symptoms of fatigue, weakness, and weight loss, along with frequent urination and increased thirst, are classic signs of uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus. The elevated hemoglobin A1c (8.5%) and the presence of polyuria and polydipsia strongly support this diagnosis. While hypertension and chronic kidney disease are also present, they do not fully account for the patient's symptoms.