

UWorld Endocrine Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which hormone is primarily involved in water retention in the kidneys?**
 - A. Thyroid hormone**
 - B. Aldosterone**
 - C. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)**
 - D. Glucagon**

- 2. What condition is characterized by elevated calcium levels in the blood?**
 - A. Hypocalcemia**
 - B. Hypercalcemia**
 - C. Hypoparathyroidism**
 - D. Pseudohyperparathyroidism**

- 3. What is a common treatment for hyperthyroidism?**
 - A. Beta-blockers**
 - B. Antithyroid medications**
 - C. Radioactive iodine therapy**
 - D. Both B and C**

- 4. What is the primary effect of insulin on fat tissue?**
 - A. Promotes lipolysis and inhibits lipogenesis**
 - B. Promotes lipogenesis and inhibits lipolysis**
 - C. Stimulates fat breakdown and enhances glucose uptake**
 - D. Increases fat oxidation and reduces storage**

- 5. Which condition is characterized by excessive thirst and frequent urination?**
 - A. Hyperglycemia**
 - B. Diabetes insipidus**
 - C. Hyperthyroidism**
 - D. Hypothyroidism**

6. What is the primary effect of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) on the kidneys?

- A. Increases urination**
- B. Decreases urination**
- C. Reduces blood pressure**
- D. Stimulates glycogen breakdown**

7. What is primary adrenal insufficiency also known as?

- A. Cushing's syndrome**
- B. Graves' disease**
- C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis**
- D. Addison's disease**

8. What is Cushing's syndrome primarily associated with?

- A. Excess aldosterone production**
- B. Excess cortisol production**
- C. Excess insulin production**
- D. Excess growth hormone production**

9. What triggers the secretion of glucagon from the pancreas?

- A. High blood glucose levels**
- B. Low blood glucose levels**
- C. High calcium levels**
- D. Low oxygen levels**

10. What are the potential risks when arterial blood pressure is uncontrolled due to pheochromocytoma?

- A. Increased risk of stroke**
- B. Hypoglycemia**
- C. Diabetic neuropathy**
- D. Thyroid storm**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which hormone is primarily involved in water retention in the kidneys?

- A. Thyroid hormone**
- B. Aldosterone**
- C. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)**
- D. Glucagon**

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH), also known as vasopressin, plays a crucial role in regulating water balance in the body, primarily by promoting water retention in the kidneys. When released from the posterior pituitary gland, ADH acts on the kidneys' collecting ducts, increasing their permeability to water. This allows more water to be reabsorbed back into the bloodstream, reducing urine volume and concentrating the urine. This mechanism is vital for maintaining proper hydration and osmolality in the body. Additionally, ADH is released in response to increased plasma osmolality or decreased blood volume, making it an essential component of the body's homeostatic mechanisms that manage fluid balance. By facilitating water retention, ADH helps prevent dehydration and maintains blood pressure, making it critical for overall fluid regulation in the body.

2. What condition is characterized by elevated calcium levels in the blood?

- A. Hypocalcemia**
- B. Hypercalcemia**
- C. Hypoparathyroidism**
- D. Pseudohyperparathyroidism**

The condition characterized by elevated calcium levels in the blood is hypercalcemia. This condition can arise from various causes, including increased intestinal absorption of calcium, excessive bone resorption, and renal failure, among others. In hypercalcemia, the increased calcium in the bloodstream can lead to a range of symptoms, such as fatigue, weakness, confusion, and nausea. It may also affect the proper functioning of organs, including the kidney and the heart. Understanding the mechanisms behind hypercalcemia is crucial in clinical settings, as it helps in diagnosing underlying causes, which can include primary hyperparathyroidism, malignancy, and vitamin D toxicity, allowing for appropriate management and treatment.

3. What is a common treatment for hyperthyroidism?

- A. Beta-blockers
- B. Antithyroid medications
- C. Radioactive iodine therapy
- D. Both B and C**

Hyperthyroidism, characterized by an excess production of thyroid hormones, can be effectively managed through several treatment modalities. Among these, antithyroid medications are frequently used to reduce the synthesis of thyroid hormones. These medications, such as methimazole or propylthiouracil, block the enzyme thyroperoxidase, which is crucial for thyroid hormone production. Additionally, radioactive iodine therapy is another common treatment approach for hyperthyroidism. This method involves administering radioactive iodine-131, which is selectively taken up by the thyroid gland. The radiation emitted from the iodine destroys thyroid cells, leading to a decrease in hormone production, ultimately treating the hyperthyroid state. Beta-blockers can be used to manage symptoms related to hyperthyroidism, such as tachycardia, tremors, and anxiety, but they do not address the underlying excess hormone production. Therefore, while both antithyroid medications and radioactive iodine therapy are mainstays in the treatment of hyperthyroidism, beta-blockers serve a supportive role rather than being a direct treatment for hyperthyroidism itself. Thus, the combination of antithyroid medications and radioactive iodine therapy is an appropriate and common treatment for hyperthyroidism, making this answer the most comprehensive and

4. What is the primary effect of insulin on fat tissue?

- A. Promotes lipolysis and inhibits lipogenesis
- B. Promotes lipogenesis and inhibits lipolysis**
- C. Stimulates fat breakdown and enhances glucose uptake
- D. Increases fat oxidation and reduces storage

Insulin plays a fundamental role in metabolic processes, particularly in fat tissue. The primary effect of insulin on adipose (fat) tissue is indeed to promote lipogenesis while inhibiting lipolysis. Lipogenesis is the process through which fatty acids are synthesized from glucose and other substrates, leading to the storage of fat. Insulin facilitates this by increasing the activity of enzymes such as acetyl-CoA carboxylase and fatty acid synthase, which are critical for synthesizing fatty acids. It also encourages the uptake of glucose into fat cells and signals the conversion of glucose to fat, further enhancing fat storage. In addition to promoting fat storage, insulin inhibits lipolysis, which is the breakdown of stored triglycerides into free fatty acids and glycerol. This regulatory effect is crucial as insulin levels rise after meals when the body seeks to store excess energy rather than release it. By reducing lipolysis, insulin helps maintain energy balance and prevents the excessive mobilization of fats from adipose tissues during times of plenty. Overall, insulin's effects on fat tissue are critical for managing energy storage and usage in the body, particularly after carbohydrate intake.

5. Which condition is characterized by excessive thirst and frequent urination?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Diabetes insipidus**
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Hypothyroidism

The condition characterized by excessive thirst and frequent urination is diabetes insipidus. This disorder occurs due to a deficiency of the antidiuretic hormone (ADH), which is responsible for regulating water balance in the body by controlling the amount of water reabsorbed by the kidneys. When ADH is insufficient, the kidneys cannot reabsorb enough water, leading to the production of large volumes of dilute urine. As a result, the individual experiences increased urination (polyuria) and, consequently, excessive thirst (polydipsia) as the body attempts to compensate for the loss of fluid. Other conditions mentioned do not primarily present with these specific symptoms. For instance, hyperglycemia, while it can lead to increased thirst and urination due to high blood sugar levels, is more specifically associated with diabetes mellitus rather than diabetes insipidus. Hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism do have various systemic effects and can influence hydration status but do not typically manifest solely through excessive thirst and urination as seen in diabetes insipidus.

6. What is the primary effect of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) on the kidneys?

- A. Increases urination
- B. Decreases urination**
- C. Reduces blood pressure
- D. Stimulates glycogen breakdown

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH), also known as vasopressin, plays a crucial role in regulating the body's water balance. Its primary effect on the kidneys is to decrease urination. Specifically, ADH increases water reabsorption in the kidneys by promoting the insertion of aquaporin-2 channels in the membranes of collecting duct cells. This action enhances the kidneys' ability to retain water, leading to a concentration of urine and a reduction in the volume of urine produced. When ADH is released, it signals the kidneys to reabsorb more water back into the bloodstream during times of dehydration or high plasma osmolality. As a result, less water is excreted, which conserves body fluids and helps maintain blood volume and osmotic balance. This mechanism is particularly important in circumstances such as dehydration, where the body needs to retain as much water as possible to prevent significant fluid loss. The other effects mentioned in the choices, such as increasing urination, reducing blood pressure, or stimulating glycogen breakdown, do not align with the primary role of ADH in kidney function. Instead, ADH's main physiological purpose is to decrease urine output by increasing water reabsorption, making it essential for fluid homeostasis in the

7. What is primary adrenal insufficiency also known as?

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Graves' disease
- C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- D. Addison's disease**

Primary adrenal insufficiency is commonly referred to as Addison's disease, named after the British physician Thomas Addison who first described the condition in the 19th century. This disorder is characterized by the adrenal glands' failure to produce sufficient amounts of key hormones, particularly cortisol and aldosterone. Addison's disease can lead to various symptoms such as fatigue, weakness, weight loss, low blood pressure, and darkening of the skin. Understanding the context of this condition is crucial because it highlights the importance of adrenal function in maintaining hormonal balance in the body. Cushing's syndrome, Graves' disease, and Hashimoto's thyroiditis, on the other hand, are distinct disorders affecting different aspects of the endocrine system. Cushing's syndrome is associated with excess cortisol production, Graves' disease involves hyperthyroidism, and Hashimoto's thyroiditis is an autoimmune condition leading to hypothyroidism. Each of these disorders has different underlying causes, symptoms, and treatment strategies, which further emphasizes why Addison's disease specifically relates to primary adrenal insufficiency.

8. What is Cushing's syndrome primarily associated with?

- A. Excess aldosterone production
- B. Excess cortisol production**
- C. Excess insulin production
- D. Excess growth hormone production

Cushing's syndrome is primarily associated with excess cortisol production. This condition results from prolonged exposure to high levels of cortisol in the body, which can occur due to various factors such as pituitary adenomas (Cushing's disease), adrenal tumors, or ectopic ACTH production from tumors elsewhere in the body. The symptoms of Cushing's syndrome include weight gain, particularly around the abdomen and face (moon facies), thinning skin, easy bruising, hypertension, and glucose intolerance, all of which can be attributed to the effects of elevated cortisol levels. Cortisol is a glucocorticoid hormone that plays a key role in metabolism, immune response, and stress management, and its excess can lead to significant metabolic disturbances. In contrast, excessive aldosterone production is characteristic of conditions like primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome), excess insulin production is seen in insulinomas and metabolic syndrome, and excess growth hormone is associated with acromegaly and gigantism. Thus, these options do not relate directly to Cushing's syndrome, reinforcing that excess cortisol production is the hallmark of this condition.

9. What triggers the secretion of glucagon from the pancreas?

- A. High blood glucose levels
- B. Low blood glucose levels**
- C. High calcium levels
- D. Low oxygen levels

Glucagon secretion from the pancreas is primarily triggered by low blood glucose levels. When blood glucose levels drop, the alpha cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas release glucagon into the bloodstream. This hormone plays a critical role in maintaining blood glucose homeostasis. Glucagon acts on the liver to promote the conversion of glycogen to glucose (glycogenolysis) and facilitates gluconeogenesis, the process of creating glucose from non-carbohydrate sources. As a result, glucagon effectively raises blood glucose levels, counteracting hypoglycemia to ensure a steady supply of glucose for energy, particularly for the brain and muscles. In contrast, high blood glucose levels would trigger the secretion of insulin, which serves to lower blood glucose levels. High calcium and low oxygen levels do not have direct significant impacts on glucagon secretion. Thus, the body has specific mechanisms to respond to varying blood glucose levels, with glucagon being essential for responding to hypoglycemia.

10. What are the potential risks when arterial blood pressure is uncontrolled due to pheochromocytoma?

- A. Increased risk of stroke**
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Diabetic neuropathy
- D. Thyroid storm

Uncontrolled arterial blood pressure due to pheochromocytoma significantly increases the risk of stroke. Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of the adrenal glands that secretes catecholamines (epinephrine and norepinephrine), leading to episodes of hypertension, palpitations, and sweating. The persistent elevation in blood pressure can result in damage to the vascular system, particularly the small vessels in the brain. This heightened blood pressure can facilitate the development of ischemic strokes, either through direct vessel rupture or through thromboembolic events. Increased blood pressure, particularly if sustained or severe, can lead to cerebrovascular accidents, which manifest as strokes. Thus, managing blood pressure in patients with pheochromocytoma is critical to prevent these severe complications. The other choices presented relate to different physiological conditions. Hypoglycemia is not commonly associated with pheochromocytoma; instead, patients might experience hyperglycemia due to catecholamine-induced glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Diabetic neuropathy is a long-term complication of diabetes and, while it relates to blood glucose levels, is not directly linked to pheochromocytoma. Finally, a thyroid storm is a critical condition associated with hyperthyroid states and is not

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://uworldendocrine.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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