1. The following statements concerning primary hyperparathyroidism and bone disease are correct, except which one?
   a. Women are affected more than men.
   b. Bone disease is often asymptomatic.
   c. Bone resorption predominates over bone formation.
   d. Trabecular involvement is more common than cortical involvement.
   e. Osteitis fibrosa cystica indicates severe hyperparathyroidism.

2. Osteoporotic vertebral fractures in a South African cohort of patients yielded the following findings – which one is incorrect?
   a. Most patients manifested a single vertebral fracture.
   b. The most common fracture sites were T11, T12, and L1.
   c. The highest prevalence of vertebral fractures occurred in patients above 80 years of age.
   d. African women had a significantly lower prevalence of fractures than Indian women.
   e. Low bone mineral density was a significant risk factor for vertebral fractures.

3. The following statements concerning thyrotoxicosis and hyperemesis gravidarum are correct, except which one?
   a. Hyperemesis usually resolves after the first trimester.
   b. Excess serum TSH is the usual cause.
   c. Excess HCG is the usual cause.
   d. TSH receptor sensitivity is evident.
   e. Severe dehydration requiring admission occurs in less than 1% of patients.

4. The following statements concerning the association of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) deficiency and phaeochromocytomas/paraganglionomas are correct, except which one?
   a. Loss of SDH immunohistochemical staining indicates a germline mutation.
   b. Loss of SDH staining occurs in elderly patients (> 65 years) with phaeochromocytoma.
   c. Loss of SDH staining indicates familial disease.
   d. Loss of SDH staining indicates malignant potential.
   e. Loss of SDH staining indicates mitochondrial dysfunction.

5. A South African randomised, community-based, face-to-face, peer-support intervention programme in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus yielded the following outcomes – which one is correct?
   a. Significant reduction in HbA1c.
   b. Significant reduction in BMI.
   c. Significant reduction in waist circumference.
   d. Significant reduction in systolic BP.
   e. Significant reduction in diastolic BP.

6. A meta-analysis concerning acute, high-intensity, single-bout exercise and improved glucose control in patients with diabetes indicated the following, except which one?
   a. Glucose control is improved for 24 hours following exercise.
   b. Aerobic training is superior to resistance training.
   c. Resistance training is superior to no training.
   d. Interval walking reduced insulin levels better than continuous walking.
   e. Submaximal continuous aerobic training is better than interval, high-intensity training.