



SAUDI FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

ADULT ENDOCRINOLOGY

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

The Saudi subspecialty fellowship and diplomas final written examination shall consist of one paper with 80-120 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10% unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:

The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.


Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage
1	Adrenal Disorders	12%
2	Pituitary Disorders	12%
3	Lipids, Obesity, and Nutrition	12%
4	Diabetes	25%
5	Calcium and Bone Disorders	14%
6	Thyroid Disorders	15%
7	Reproduction	10%
Total		100%

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism and Patient Safety are incorporated within the various domains



Suggested References:

- Endocrine Self-Assessment Program ESAP.
- American Diabetes Association Self-Assessment Program ADA-SAP.
- Guidelines for management of endocrine Disorders published by American Association of Clinical Endocrinology.
- Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.
- Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.



Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 33-year-old man is referred to the doctor for the postoperative management of right Pheochromocytoma. He had hypertension for 10 years, he underwent left adrenalectomy for a previous pheochromocytoma 5 years ago, and several other family members are reported to have hypertension. He has a normal thyroid examination and no evidence of mucosal neuromas, café-au-lait spots, or axillary freckling. Initial urine catecholamine lab studies are shown (see lab results).

Blood pressure 120/80
 BMI 25.3 kg/m²

Test	Result	Normal Values
Metanephrine	159	< 400 µg/24h
Normetanephrine	2200	< 900 µg/24h
Norepinehrpine	434	< 170 µg/24h
Epinephrine	7	< 35 µg/24h
Dopamine	245	< 700 µg/24h

Which of the following genetic tests is most likely to demonstrate a mutation in this man?

- A. Von-Hippel Lindau gene
- B. Neurofibromatosis type 1 gene
- C. One of the familial paraganglioma genes
- D. Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia type 2 gene

EXAMPLE OF K1

Question 2

A 27-year-old woman without diabetes whose husband has type 1 diabetes mellitus is contemplating pregnancy and is inquiring about the risk of type 1 diabetes developing in her child. None of her family members have type 1 diabetes.

Which of the following characterizes the risk of type 1 diabetes developing in the patient offspring?

- A. <1%
- B. 6-16%
- C. 20-30%
- D. > 30%