

Instructional Objectives / Learning Outcomes
DMP 775, Veterinary Clinical Pathology
Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology
College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University

Chapter 18: Adrenocortical function

314. If given values for serum cortisol concentrations from LDDST, HDDST, or ACTH stimulation test and basic clinical information,
- a. List or classify abnormalities using appropriate terms.
 - b. Propose appropriate ideas or conclusions (i.e., diseases, syndromes, or pathologic states) that might cause the defined abnormalities.
 - c. Based on your conclusions or ideas, explain the pathogenesis of each defined abnormality if the abnormality could be caused by the disorder.
315. List the major process that produces hypercortisolemia.
316. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of hypercortisolemia that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. PDH
 - b. FAN
 - c. 'Stress'
317. List the major process that produces hypocortisolemia.
318. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of hypocortisolemia that may be found in the following conditions.
- a. Primary hypoadrenocorticism
 - b. Secondary hypoadrenocorticism
 - c. Iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism
 - d. Iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism
319. Based on your understanding of physiologic and pathologic conditions involving the adrenal cortices, explain why the $(\text{Cort:Crt})_u$ has a:
- a. High diagnostic sensitivity for primary hyperadrenocorticism
 - b. Low diagnostic specificity for primary hyperadrenocorticism
320. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of increased or decreased [ACTH] in the following conditions:
- a. PDH
 - b. FAN
 - c. Primary hypoadrenocorticism
 - d. Secondary hypoadrenocorticism
 - e. Iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism
 - f. Iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism
321. Explain and recognize the pathogenesis of increased or decreased aldosterone concentration in the following conditions:
- a. Primary hypoadrenocorticism
 - b. Iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism
 - c. Renal failure
 - d. Heart failure
 - e. Diabetes mellitus
322. If given values for serum cortisol concentrations from LDDST, HDDST, or ACTH stimulation test and basic clinical information, recognize data that are consistent with:
- a. PDH

- b. FAN
 - c. 'Stress'-induced changes
 - d. Primary hypoadrenocorticism
 - e. Secondary hypoadrenocorticism
 - f. Iatrogenic hyperadrenocorticism
 - g. Iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism
323. Interpret the following findings for a dog that has clinical signs suggestive of hyperadrenocorticism:
- a. Increased $(\text{Cort/Crt})_u$ ratio
 - b. $(\text{Cort/Crt})_u$ ratio WRI
324. Explain the physiologic reasons that dexamethasone suppression tests in cats and horses have different schedules from those of dogs.