

Knowledge assessment 1 (Multiple-choice test on diabetes mellitus)

Participant code: _____

Date: _____

Please tick the correct answer. **There is always only one answer correct.**

- 1) Which statement about the HbA1c value is correct?
 - (A) In order to prevent complications for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, the HbA1c value should be in the range of 6.5 - 7.5%, taking individual therapy goals into account.
 - (B) The HbA1c value gives information about hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia that has occurred.
 - (C) The HbA1c value is a snapshot and reflects the glucose level of the past few minutes.
 - (D) An HbA1c value below 6.5% is a diagnostic criterion for diabetes mellitus.

- 2) Which statement about hypoglycemia is correct?
 - (A) Ideally, hypoglycemia should be treated with fatty foods to accelerate absorption.
 - (B) Mild hypoglycemia should not be treated.
 - (C) A possible cause of hypoglycemia is forgetting an insulin injection.
 - (D) Typical symptoms of hypoglycemia include tremors, sweating, cravings, and dizziness.

- 3) Which statement about type 2 diabetes mellitus is correct?
 - (A) Metformin is the first choice for type 2 diabetes mellitus treatment.
 - (B) Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus should monitor their blood glucose more often than patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus, especially if they are treated with metformin.
 - (C) Type 2 diabetes mellitus usually manifests itself acutely and within a few days.
 - (D) Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus do not experience hypoglycemia.

- 4) Which statement about the use of insulin is correct?
 - (A) Insulin that is not in use should be stored at 0 ° C if possible.
 - (B) Insulin is usually injected into the subcutaneous fat.
 - (C) Insulin absorption is slowed down by heat.
 - (D) Injection of insulin into the abdomen leads to very slow absorption.