

TEST PATHOLOGY
RENAL

TIME 50 min

✓ Q-1 A 60 years old male from south Punjab presents with generalized body edema, lab shows hypoalbuminemia, macroalbuminuria, with fasting blood glucose levels more than 200 mg/dl. What spectrum of changes do you expect in his renal biopsy. 3

— b- Give causes of renal papillary necrosis. 2

✓ Q-2 A young male HCV positive male presents with nephrotic syndrome. electron microscopy reveals double contour of basement membrane

a- What is the diagnosis. 0.5

MPGN

b- Give light microscopic, immunofluorescence and electron microscopy of minimal change disease, Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, and membranous nephropathy. 3.5

c- What is collapsing glomerulopathy 1

FSGN
HIV associated

✓ Q-3 A 5 year old boy presents with hematuria and coca cola colored urine after a sore throat infection.

a- Describe its renal biopsy changes. 2

b- Write down differences between nephrotic and nephritic syndrome 2

✓ c- Enlist renal function tests. 1

✓ Q-4 A 35 years old man who has been treated unsuccessfully for a resistant urinary tract infection develops fever and leukocyte cast in urine.

What is your diagnosis 1

acute pyelonephritis

Give steps of its pathogenesis. 3

Give gross and microscopic morphology as well 1

✓ Q-5 A 45 year old man developed flank mass with hematuria. He has experienced weight loss over last few months. Lab findings reveal polycythemia.

a- What is the diagnosis 1

RCC

b- Describe its morphology and types 1+2

c- Give morphology of wilms tumour 1 X

✓ Q-6 A 70 year old man presents with hematuria, and a mass in bladder. It turned out to be a papillary neoplasm.

a- Enlist causes of painless hematuria 1

1- Benign papilloma

2- Urothelial Transitional cell CA

2

b- Give classification of papillary tumour of bladder. 2

c- Give causes and pathogenesis of acute tubular necrosis. 2

Q What is spectrum of renal changes 2-5
in Multiple Myeloma and SLE. (5)
Give morphology of witten tumor

Class I
Class II
C

Tubulointerstitial changes in light chain cast nephropathy characteristic.

Bence Jones tubular casts in tubular lumen.

Some casts surrounded by multinucleated giant inflammatory response in adjacent interstitium.

Amyloidosis

light chain deposition

nephrocalcinosis

infection.

Acute & chronic renal failure both