

CLASS TEST NEPHROLOGY JUNE 2020

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MCQS

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Attempt all questions on separate sheets of 4-A size with serial page numbers and send it in proper serial sequence i.e. -1.2.3.4 etc

Don't mixed it with SEQs sheets..(15-min) 12-20PM

Q-01

12-year-old boy is found to have auditory nerve deafness, corneal dystrophy, and ocular lens dislocation. A urinalysis shows microscopic hematuria. A renal biopsy is performed. Microscopically, the glomeruli show irregular basement membrane thickening and attenuation with splitting of the lamina densa. The mesangial matrix is increased and epithelial cells may appear foamy. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Goodpasture syndrome
- B. IgA nephropathy
- C. Alport syndrome
- D. Dominant polycystic kidney disease
- E. Diabetes mellitus, type I

Q-02

A 3-year-old child has palpate a mass on the right side of abdomen and CT scan reveals a 10 cm solid mass involving the right kidney. The biopsy shows sheets of small blue cells along with primitive tubular structures.. Which of the following neoplasms is this child most likely to have had?

- A. Angiomyolipoma
- B. Renal cell carcinoma
- C. Urothelial carcinoma
- D. Wilms tumor
- E. Medullary fibroma

Q-03

A clinical study is performed involving subjects with Glomerulonephritis. One group of subjects has a diagnosis of crescent Glomerulonephritis and another group has membranous nephropathy. Which one of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be found in the absence of other findings in subjects with membranous nephropathy?

- A. Rapid onset
- B. Red blood cell cast
- C. Oliguria
- D. Albuminuria
- E. Hypertension

Q-04

A 43-year-old man has had increasing malaise for the past 3 weeks. On physical examination he has a blood pressure of 150/95 mm Hg and 1+ pitting edema of the lower extremities. Dipstick urinalysis shows no glucose, blood, ketones, nitrite, or urobilinogen, and the microscopic urinalysis reveals no RBC/hpf and only 1 WBC/hpf. Additional laboratory studies show a 24 hour urine protein of 4.1 gm/dl. His serum creatinine is 3.5 mg/dL with urea nitrogen of 38 mg/dL. His hepatitis B surface antigen is positive. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Membranous nephropathy
- B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- C. Acute tubular necrosis
- D. Diabetic nephropathy
- E. Post-streptococcal Glomerulonephritis

Q-05

A 60-year-old woman is admitted with sudden onset of chest. There is difficulty maintaining adequate blood pressure and tissue perfusion for 3 days. Her serum lactate becomes elevated. Her serum urea nitrogen increases to 44 mg/dL and creatinine to 2.2 mg/dL. Granular and hyaline casts are present on microscopic urinalysis. Which of the following renal lesions is most likely to be present in this situation?

- A. Chronic pyelonephritis
- B. Acute tubular necrosis
- C. Nodular Glomerulosclerosis
- D. Renal vein thrombosis
- E. Minimal change disease

Q-06

A 60-year-old man was diagnosed last year with Adenocarcinoma of the lung. Abdominal and chest CT scans show scattered hepatic mass lesions and hilar lymphadenopathy. Urinalysis reveals 4+ proteinuria serum urea nitrogen is 55 mg/dL with creatinine of 6.1 mg/dL. A renal biopsy shows focal deposition of IgG and C3 with a granular pattern. Which of the following forms of glomerular disease is he most likely to have?

- A. Membranous nephropathy
- B. Rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis
- C. Nodular Glomerulosclerosis
- D. Chronic Glomerulonephritis
- E. Dense deposit disease

Q-07

A clinical study is performed with subjects born with congenital urinary tract anomalies. Their records are reviewed to assess the development of long term complications. One group of subjects is found to have an increased risk for both infection and development of a carcinoma. Which of the following congenital urinary tract anomalies is most likely to carry this risk?

- A. Unilateral renal agenesis
- B. Bladder exstrophy
- C. Bilateral ureteral duplication
- D. Horseshoe kidney
- E. Medullary sponge kidney

Q08

A 25-year-old G3 P2 woman has felt no fetal movement by 18 weeks gestation. Fetal ultrasound scan reveals the lack of amniotic fluid and bilaterally asymmetrically enlarged fetal kidneys. No fetal bladder can be

visualized. The fetal heart appears to have four chambers, and the feet have marked varus deformities. At the time of birth at 36 weeks gestation, the neonate has severe respiratory difficulty. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Bilateral Wilms tumor
- B. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- C. Urethral atresia
- D. Congenital infection
- E. Multicystic renal dysplasia

Q09

A 49-year-old woman has been hospitalized. She has developed chills and fever over the past 2 days. On physical examination her temperature is 38.8°C and she has a diffuse erythematous skin rash. Laboratory studies show serum creatinine 2.2 mg/d. A peripheral blood smear reveals eosinophilia. On urinalysis she has 2+ proteinuria but no blood, glucose, or ketones. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Post-streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- B. Drug-induced interstitial nephritis
- C. IgA nephropathy
- D. Acute tubular necrosis
- E. Acute serum sickness

Q10

A 30-year-old man has noted puffiness around his eyes and swelling of his feet for the past 2 weeks. On physical examination his blood pressure is 155/95 mm Hg. Urine microscopic examination reveals oval fat bodies. Which of the following conditions is he most likely to have?

- A. Ascending pyelonephritis
- B. Nephritic syndrome
- C. Nephrotic syndrome
- D. Obstructive uropathy
- E. Renal infarction

Q11

A 5-year-old child has periorbital edema. He is afebrile. Dipstick urinalysis has 4+ proteinuria. Microscopic urinalysis reveals no casts, but oval fat bodies are seen. He is treated with corticosteroid therapy and his condition improves. Which of the following renal electron micrographic findings is most characteristic for this child's disease?

- A. Fusion of podocyte foot processes
- B. Subepithelial electron dense deposits
- C. Duplication of glomerular capillary basement membranes
- D. Irregular thickening of the glomerular basement membranes
- E. Mesangial cell proliferation

Q-12

Which one of the following is most likely cause of clinical combination of generalized edema, Hypoalbuminemia, and hypercholesterolemia in an adult whose urinalysis shows marked proteinuria with fat bodies?

- A. Nephritic syndrome
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. Acute renal failure
- D. Renal tubular defect
- E. Urinary tract infection

Q-13

Predisposing factor for the Carcinoma of renal carcinoma is

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hypertension
- C. Smoking
- D. Obesity
- E. Hypercholesterolemia

Q-14

Acute nephritis syndrome is characterized by?

- A. Proteinuria
- B. Hematuria
- C. Oedema
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hypoproteinemia.

Q-15

A 24 years old male is suffering from painless hematuria. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stone in renal pelvis
- B. Stone in urinary bladder
- C. Renal cell carcinoma
- D. Acute Glomerulonephritis
- E. Chronic pyelonephritis.