1. **The following statements are true about poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, EXCEPT:**
2. it is an autoimmune complex disease
3. acute renal failure is the common complication
4. the glomeruli appear microscopically hypercellular
5. it mostly affects children and young adult
6. oliguria and hematuria are features of the disease
7. **All of the following are features of renal failure, EXCEPT:**
8. alkalosis
9. high blood urea
10. anemia
11. inflammation of serous membrane
12. erythremia
13. **Choose the right statements about glomerulonephritis:**
14. glomerular injury
15. renal capsule injury
16. affects both kidneys
17. stones in renal calices
18. presence of blood and protein in urine
19. **Which of the following refers to the primary glomerulonephritis:**
20. diabetes mellitus
21. amyloidosis
22. lipoid nephrosis
23. IgA nephropathy
24. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
25. **The nephrotic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
26. hematuria
27. massive proteinuria
28. hypertension
29. generalized edema
30. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria
31. **The nephritic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
32. hematuria
33. massive proteinuria
34. hypertension
35. generalized edema
36. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria
37. **The microscopic changes of the kidney in chronic glomerulonephritis:**
38. glomerular amyloidosis
39. glomerular sclerosis
40. hypertrophy of the renal tube
41. atrophy of the renal tube
42. hyalinization of the vessels
43. **Choose the most common complication in glomerulonephritis:**
44. pneumonia
45. renal failure
46. pyelonephritis
47. adrenal failure
48. liver failure
49. **The macroscopic pattern of the kidney in lipoid nephrosis:**
50. increased in size
51. decrease in size
52. flaccid
53. pyramids are pale
54. the yellow-pale cortex is thicker
55. **The most common causes of necrotic nephrosis is the following, EXCEPT:**
56. poisons
57. xerophthalmia
58. severe infections
59. massive hemolysis
60. traumatic lesions
61. **Which of the following about pyelonephritis is right:**
62. infectious pathology with glomeruli involvement
63. immune mesangial disease
64. pathology of the renal pelvis, calices and interstitial tissue
65. pathology of the convolute tube
66. lesions of the renal pelvis mucosal layer

**12. Which ways of infections spread are characterized for pyelonephritis:**

1. urinary tract way
2. by drinking water
3. descendent way
4. lymphogenic way
5. sexual-transmitted way

**13. The macroscopic changes of the kidneys in acute pyelonephritis are the following, EXCEPT:**

1. increased in size
2. hyperemia of the parenchyma
3. renal pelvis dilation
4. renal pelvis contains mucus
5. microabscesses on cut section

**14. The microscopic changes of the kidneys in acute pyelonephritis are the followings, EXCEPT:**

1. hyperemia of the mucosal layer
2. leucocytic infiltration of the mucosa
3. epithelial degeneration
4. nonspecific granulomatosis
5. necrosis of the mucosal layer

**15. The macroscopic changes of the kidneys in chronic pyelonephritis are the following EXCEPT:**

1. the kidneys are different in size
2. the surface is macronodular
3. renal pelvis is enlarged
4. thickness of the renal pelvis wall
5. the capsule can be easy removed

**16. The microscopic changes of the kidney in chronic pyelonephritis are the following EXCEPT:**

1. sclerosis of the renal pelvis mucosa
2. pituitary-like appearance of the kidney
3. thyroid-like
4. vascular sclerosis
5. dystrophy and atrophy of the tube

**17. The complications in acute pyelonephritis are the following EXCEPT:**

1. renal abscesses
2. pyonephrosis
3. perinephritis
4. hepatitis
5. sepsis

**18. The following are chronic pyelonephritis complications:**

1. arterial hypotension
2. arterial hypertension
3. pneumonia
4. chronic renal failure
5. icterus

**19. The morphologic changes in nephrolithiasis include the following EXCEPT:**

1. renal parenchyma hypertrophy
2. renal pelvis dilatation
3. hydronephrosis
4. renal parenchyma atrophy
5. pyelonephritis

**20. The complications in nephrolithiasis are the following EXCEPT:**

1. pyelonephritis
2. glomerulonephritis
3. pyonephrosis
4. sepsis
5. chronic renal failure

**21. The morphologic patterns of the kidney in polycystic disease include the following:**

1. numerous cysts
2. polyps of the renal pelvis mucosa
3. renal parenchyma atrophy
4. cortex hypertrophy
5. renal hyperplasia

**22. 9. y litiasis n for"Thyroid-like" kidney is caused by:**

1. renal amyloidosis
2. Graves disease
3. chronic pyelonephritis
4. acute pyelonephritis
5. extracapillary glomerulonephritis

**23. What are extrarenal symptoms of glomerulonephritis:**

1. right ventricle hypertrophy of the heart
2. hematuria
3. oliguria
4. edema
5. left ventricle hypertrophy of the heart

**24. Name diseases, leading to kidney shrinkage:**

1. acute pyelonephritis
2. chronic pyelonephritis
3. chronic glomerulonephritis
4. acute tubular necrosis
5. amyloidic nephrosis

**25. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by:**

1. ascites
2. gross hematuria
3. proteinuria
4. hypercholesterolemia
5. edema

**26. Which of the following changes are found in uremia:**

1. hemorrhagic diathesis
2. fibrinous pericarditis
3. fibrinous pneumonia
4. pulmonary edema
5. all of the listed

**27. All of the following causes hematuria EXCEPT:**

1. urinary stones
2. cystitis
3. nephrotic syndrome
4. urinary neoplasm
5. leukemia

**28. Macroscopic signs of chronic pyelonephritis are:**

**a.** asymmetrical involvement kidneys

**b.** at autopsy renal parenchyma is dense due to extensive fibrosis

**c.** when cutting the scars are wide with involving of kidney cortex and medullary layer

**d.** kidneys are increased in size and have irregular shape

**e.** kidneys are shrunken with granular surface

**29. Macroscopic and microscopic changes in nephrosclerosis are:**

**a.** glomerulosclerosis

**b.** tubular atrophy

**c.** the cortex is thin on section

**d.** kidneys are increased in size

**e.** surface is smooth

**30. Microscopic types of renal cell carcinoma are:**

**a.** clear cell

**b.** spindle cell

**c.** granular cells

**d.** giant cell

**e.** undifferentiated cell

**31. Identify the most common malignant tumors of kidneys:**

**a.** renal cell carcinoma

**b.** Wilms tumor

**c.** urothelial carcinoma

**d.** angiosarcoma

**e.** lymphosarcoma

**32. Identify predisposing factors of pyelonephritis**

**a.** obstruction

**b.** diabetes mellitus

**c.** pregnancy

**d.** renal ptosis

**e.** gene mutations

**33. Characteristics of renal cell carcinoma are:**

**a.** is a benign kidney tumor

**b.** metastases are rare

**c.** more common in children

**d.** develops from tubules epithelium

**e.** constitutes 90% of all kidney tumors in adults