1. **The following statements are true about poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis EXCEPT:**
2. it is an autoimmune complex disease
3. acute renal failure is the common fate
4. the glomeruli appear microscopically hypercellular
5. it mostly affects children and young adult
6. oliguria and hematuria are features of the disease
7. **Which of the following statements is true about chronic glomerulonephritis:**
8. the disease affects both kidneys, often in an asymmetrical pattern
9. chronic glomerulonephritis represents the most common fate of poststreptococcal

glomerulonephritis

1. clinically, the patient may develop hypertension and may complain of polyuria
2. All the listed
3. None of the listed
4. **All of the following are features of renal failure EXCEPT:**
5. alkalosis
6. high blood urea
7. anemia
8. inflammation of serous membrane
9. erythremia
10. **Choose the right statements about glomerulonephritis:**
11. glomerular injury
12. renal capsule injury
13. affects both kidneys
14. stones in renal calices
15. presence of blood and protein in urine
16. **Which of the following refers to the primary glomerulonephritis:**
17. diabetes mellitus
18. amyloidosis
19. lipoid nephrosis
20. IgA nephropathy
21. membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
22. **The nephrotic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
23. hematuria
24. massive proteinuria
25. hypertension
26. generalized edema
27. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria

1. **The nephritic syndrome is characterized by the following:**
2. hematuria
3. massive proteinuria
4. hypertension
5. generalized edema
6. hyperlipidemia and lipiduria
7. **The basic mechanisms in glomerulonephritis development:**
8. immune
9. humoral
10. with antibody formation
11. nervous
12. endocrin
13. **The microscopic changes in acute glomerulonephritis:**
14. swollen kidney
15. pale, gray kidney
16. variegated kidney
17. red pyramid
18. pale pyramid
19. **The microscopic changes of the kidney in chronic glomerulonephritis:**
20. glomerular amyloidosis
21. glomerular sclerosis
22. hypertrophy of the renal tube
23. atrophy of the renal tube
24. hyalinisation of the vessels
25. **Choose the most common complication in glomerulonephritis:**
26. pneumonia
27. renal failure
28. pyelonephritis
29. adrenal failure
30. liver failure
31. **The macroscopic pattern of the kidney in lipoid nephrosis:**
32. increased in size
33. decrease in size
34. flaccid
35. pyramids are pale
36. the yellow-pale cortex is thicker
37. **The most common causes of necrotic nephrosis is the following EXCEPT:**
38. poisons
39. xerophthalmia
40. severe infections
41. massive hemolysis
42. traumatic lesions
43. **Which of the following about pyelonephritis is right:**
44. infectious pathology with glomeruli involvement
45. immune mesangial disease
46. pathology of the renal pelvis, calices and interstitial tissue
47. pathology of the convolute tube
48. lesions of the renal pelvis mucosal layer

**15. 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

**16. 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

**17. 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

**18. 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

**19. 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

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

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

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

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

**22. The morphologic changes in nephrolithiasis depend on the following:**

1. stones situation
2. stones size
3. duration of the process
4. number of the kidneys
5. blood pressure

**23. 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

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

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

**25. 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

**26. The following are polycystic kidney disease complications:**

1. nephrotic syndrome
2. pyelonephritis
3. nephrolithiasis
4. cysts suppuration
5. acute glomerulonephritis

**27. The glomerulopathy include:**

1. glomerulonephritis
2. myelomatous kidney
3. tubule fermentopathy
4. polycystic kidney disease
5. kidney litiasis

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

1. jaundice
2. physical inactivity
3. proteinuria
4. hyperlipidemia
5. edema

**29. 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

**30. What is the acute kidney insufficiency most severe complication:**

1. amyloidosis
2. primary contracted kidney
3. nephrolithiasis
4. total cortical necrosis of kidney
5. kidney carbuncle

**31. Chronic glomerulonephritis is characterized by:**

1. micronodular kidneys surface
2. shrunken kidneys
3. large cyanotic kidneys
4. large lardy kidneys
5. large spotted kidneys

**32. Name the acute renal failure stages:**

1. shock
2. latent
3. azotemic
4. oligo-anuric
5. recovery of diuresis

**33. 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

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

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

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

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

**36. 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

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

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

**38. Which of the following statement is true about crescentic**

**glomerulonephritis:**

1. it is characterized by glomerular necrosis
2. the bowman's capsule show parietal crescent
3. the disease often progresses rapidly to renal failure
4. all of the listed
5. none of the listed

**39 Pathogenetic stages of chronic renal insufficiency are :**

a) early renal insufficiency

b) impaired renal function

c) terminal renal insufficiency

d) decreased renal reserves

e) atrophy of renal parenchyma

**40 Identify types of azotemia:**

a) prerenal

b) neurogenic

c) renal

d) postrenal

e) interstitial

**41 Acute nephritic syndrome characteristics are:**

a) oliguria

b) proteinuria

c) generalized edema

d) hematuria

e) hypertension

**42 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

**43 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

**44 Microscopic types of renal cell carcinoma are:**

a) clear cell

b) spindle cell

c) granular cells

d) giant cell

e) undifferentiated cell

**45 Macroscopic pattern of renal cell carcinoma are:**

a) yellowish on section

b) increased consistency

c) partially encapsulated

d) foci of necrosis

e) does not invade adjacent tissues

**46 Identify the most common malignant tumors of kidneys:**

a renal cell carcinoma

b Wilms tumor

c urothelial carcinoma

d angiosarcoma

e lymphosarcoma

**47 Characteristics of renal cell carcinoma are:**

a) is a benign kidney tumor

b) metastases are rare

c) more commom in children

d) develops from tubules epithilium

e) constitute 90% of all kidney tumors in adults

**48 Frequent urinary malformations are:**

a) ureteral duplication

b) bladder exstrophy

c) polycystic kidney disease

d) renal agenesis

e) renal dysplasia

**49 Identify predisposing factors of pyelonephritis**

a) obstruction

b) diabetes mellitus

c) pregnancy

d) renal ptosis

e) gene mutations

**50 Identify the etiology of renal cell carcinoma:**

a smoking

b von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

c chronic alcoholism

d chronic pyelonephritis

is chronic glomerulonephritis