

## RENAL DISEASES

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

1) **Nephroptosis may be complicated by**

1. arterial hypertension; \*
2. kidneys amiloidosis;
3. pyelonephritis; \*
4. bleeding from kidneys fornix.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

2) **Nephrolithiasis is complicated by pyelonephritis in**

1. 10% cases;
2. 20% cases;
3. 50% cases; \*
4. 80% cases;
5. 100% cases.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

3) **Nechiporenko urinalysis has clinical value in**

1. active chronic calculous pyelonephritis; \*
2. primary shrunken kidney;
3. urethritis; \*
4. all mentioned above cases;
5. non of mentioned above cases.

4) **Urine culture has clinical value in**

1. acute purulent pyelonephritis; \*
2. active chronic pyelonephritis;\*
3. exacerbations of chronic glomerulonephritis;
4. all mentioned above cases;
5. non of mentioned above cases.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

5) **Urodynamic disturbances in pregnancy begin at**

1. 2-4 weeks of pregnancy;
2. 5-6 weeks;
3. 7-10 weeks; \*
4. 15-20 weeks;
5. 30 week.

6) **Leukocyturia – presence of lukocytes in urine in a number more than**

1. 10 in a field, or 4000 in 1 ml; \*
2. 3-4 in a field, or 2000 in 1 ml;
3. 15-20 in a field, or 6000 in 1 ml.

7) **Leukocyturia is present in**

1. pyelonephritis; \*
2. glomerulonephritis
3. kidneys amiloidosis
4. in all mentioned above cases

8) **In urinalysis bacteriuria, leukocyturia and lowered relative density was found. Your next step would be**

1. microbes susceptibility to antibiotics assessment in daily urine sample;
2. antibiotics prescription without microbes susceptibility to antibiotics assessment;
3. microbes susceptibility to antibiotics assessment in nocturnal urine culture;\*
4. culture of the urine taken via catheter.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

9) **Urography in pyelonephritis is useful in**

1. kidneys dimensions estimation; \*
2. kidneys position location; \*
3. urine tract infection detection;
4. calculi detection;\*
5. Urine flow through ureter assessment.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

10) **In 45 y.o. pt. with pyelonephritis fast to Ampicillin and Gentamycine colibacilli were found in urine.**

**Chose the right medication for treatment**

1. Kefzol;
2. Abactal; \*
3. Erithromycine;
4. Oksacilline.

11) **Which medication can be given for pyelonephritis in the first trimester of pregnancy**

1. semi synthetic penicillin's; \*
2. tetracycline;
3. biseptol;
4. karbenicilline.

12) **Which drug can be prescribed for urinary stone disease and secondary pyelonephritis in remission**

1. fangotherapy;
2. darsonval;
3. inductothermia;
4. mineral water intake. \*

ADD:

13) **The most common pyelonephritis cause agent is \_\_\_\_\_.**

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

14) **Chose the right statement**

1. Bacteriuria is always the sign of chronic pyelonephritis exacerbation.
2. Bacteriuria can be asymptomatic and can be not associated with chronic pyelonephritis exacerbation.\*

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

15) **Which morphological changes are characteristic for chronic pyelonephritis?**

1. kidney size insidious decreasing. \*
2. morphological changes are usually symmetrical;
3. deformity of the renal pelvis and calyces; \*
4. parenchymatous changes are localized to cortical layer;
5. parenchymatous changes are localized to medullar layer;\*

MAKE THE RIGHT SEQUENCE (3-1-2)

16) **Stages of renal parenchyma damage in chronic pyelonephritis:**

1. development of initial elements of sclerosis with glomeruli and vessels incorporation in the process;
2. terminal sclerosis appearing, leading to renal failure;
3. interstitial infarcts and canaliculi atrophy with intact glomeruli.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

17) **Which signs are typical for chronic pyelonephritis exacerbation:**

1. pain on urination;
2. fever; \*
3. chill; \*
4. intensive pain in lumbar area;
5. nicturia; \*
6. macrohematuria.

18) **What can be find on physical examination of pts. with pyelonephritis:**

1. legs and feet puffiness, more prominent in evenings;
2. facial puffiness, more prominent in the mornings; \*
3. pale skin and acrocyanosis;
4. grayish skin or normal color skin; \*
5. lumbar area tapotement is painful (in one or both sides); \*
6. rigid and poorly controllable arterial hypertension.
7. mild and readily controllable arterial hypertension in 50-70% of pts. \*

19) **The main chronic pyelonephritis syndromes:**

1. urinary syndrome \*
2. disuria \*
3. intocsication \*
4. nephrotic syndrome
5. nephritic syndrome

20) **First line drugs for non-hospital chronic pyelonephritis exacerbation treatment:**

1. amycacin \*
2. imipenem
3. levofloxacacin \*
4. ciprofloxacacin \*
5. cefepim

21) **What criteria indicate recovery from exacerbation chronic pyelonephritis:**

1. X-rays picture became normal;
2. elimination of causative agent (according to multiple urine cultures); \*
3. elimination of clinical signs (fever, dysuria); \*
4. renal ultra sound picture normalization;
5. arterial blood pressure normalization;
6. elimination of Leukocyturia, proteinuria in urinalysis.\*

- 22) **Which factors are capable of chronic pyelonephritis course and prognosis deterioration:**
1. prostate adenoma; \*
  2. high BP;
  3. diabetes mellitus; \*
  4. chronic obstructive lung disease;
  5. urine stones disease. \*
- 23) **For diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis the following tests can be used:**
1. general urine analysis; \*
  2. Reberg test;
  3. Zimnizky test; \*
  4. Nechiporenko test; \*
  5. Renal ultrasound. \*
- 24) **Urine syndrome in pyelonephritis includes:**
1. leukocyturia \*
  2. erythrocyturia;
  3. proteinuria; \*
  4. bacteriuria; \*
  5. oliguria.
- 25) **CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:**  
**In actual bacteriuria the number of microorganisms per 1 ml of urine for E. coli:**
1. > 100;
  2. > 1000;
  3. >  $10^4$ ;
  4. >  $10^5$ ; \*
  5. >  $10^6$ .
- 26) **ADD (isostenuria)**  
**Urine specific gravity absence of variation - \_\_\_\_\_ .**
- 27) **CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS::**  
**Concentration function of the kidneys can be assessed by the following tests:**
1. Addisa-Kakovskogo test;
  2. Amburge test;
  3. Zimnizky test; \*
  4. Nechiporenko test;
  5. Folgard (with no water intake) \*
- 28) **Diagnostic tests, capable of renal function assessment:**
1. renal CT;
  2. urine culture;
  3. Zimnizky test; \*
  4. Reberg test; \*
  5. renal radioassay; \*
  6. Renal ultrasound.
- 29) **Factors, contributing to chronic pyelonephritis development:**
1. congenital renal pelvis and calyces system anomaly; \*
  2. E. coli; \*
  3. renal parenchyma tumor;
  4. urine stone disease; \*

5. nephroptosis; \*
6. renalis stenosis.

30) **For diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis the following tests should be done:**

1. renal biopsy;
2. intravenous urography; \*
3. general urine analysis; \*
4. urine culture; \*
5. Zimnizky test; \*
6. Renal ultrasound. \*

31) **For treatment of chronic pyelonephritis the following drugs can be used:**

1. Nitroksoline; \*
2. Paline; \*
3. Prednisolone;
4. Furadonine; \*
5. Ciclophosphane.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER::

32) **In development and progression of chronic glomerulonephritis the following factors have a particular impact:**

1. immune; \*
2. haemodynamic;
3. metabolic;
4. obstructive.

ADD:

33) **Classification of glomerulonephritis by the course of the disease:**

1. acute;
2. chronic;
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (subacute)

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS::

34) **Glomerulonephritis can be classified by the clinical entire into the following groups:**

1. secondary glomerulonephritis; \*
2. relapsing glomerulonephritis;
3. idiopathic glomerulonephritis; \*
4. progressive glomerulonephritis

35) **Which forms refer to proliferative glomerulonephritis:**

1. diffuse proliferative endocapillary (acute infectious) \*
2. ecstracapillary (diffuse with crescents, rapidly progressive); \*
3. membranouse-proliferative; \*
4. with minimal changes;
5. mesangio-proliferative (Ig nephropathy, Berge disease); \*
6. membranouse.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

36) **For exacerbation of chronic glomerulonephritis the following is charecteristic:**

1. increment of proteinuria and hematuria and edema; \*
2. increment of proteinuria, development of chronic renal failure, hypotension, pyuria;
3. development of hypertensive syndrome, acute renal failure, hypocholesterolemia, microhematuria.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT

ANSWERS:

37) **Clinical picture of chronic glomerulonephritis is characterized by the combination of the main syndromes**

1. urine syndrome; \*
2. nephritic syndrome; \*
3. pain;
4. hypertension.

38) **Nephrotic syndrome is consist of:**

1. massive proteinuria; \*
2. hypoalbuminuria; \*
3. edema; \*
4. hyperalbuminemia;
5. hyperlipidemia; \*
6. microhematuria.

39) **Urine syndrome in glomerulonephritis is characterized by:**

1. hematuris; \*
2. bacteriuria;
3. cristalluria;
4. leukocyturia;
5. proteinuria. \*

MATCH THE SEQUENCE:

40) **Nephrotic edema pathogenesis: (2-1-6-4-5-3)**

1. hypoalbuminemia;
2. massive proteinuria;
3. rennin angiotensin aldosterone system activation;
4. fluid transition into interstitial cavity;
5. decrease of total circulating blood volume;
6. decrease of intracapillary oncotic pressure.

41) MATCH THE SEQUENCE

1)d; 2)c; 3)b; 4)a

**Type of glomerulonephritis course:**

**Frequency of exacerbations:**

1. continually relapsing
2. mild frequency of relapse
3. rarely relapsing
4. frequently relapsing

- a) 1 per 1-3 years
- b) no more than 1 per 8 years
- c) every 4-7 years
- d) not full elimination of the disease signs after 1-2 years of treatment or permanent signs presence during all time of the disease

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS::

42) **Criteria of exacerbation for patients with solated urine syndrome are the following:**

1. increasing of proteinuria in 8-10 times in sporadic urine analyses; \*
2. increasing of erythrocyturia in 2-3 times in urine analyses;
3. increasing of erythrocyturia in 8-10 times in urine analyses;\*
4. diurnal loss of protein with urine increment for more than 1 g;
5. diurnal loss of protein with urine increasing in 8-10 times \*

43) **Signs of recover from glomerulonephritis exacerbation are the following:**

1. normalization or decreasing to normal levels of BP;
2. hypoglycemia;

3. absence of proteinuria and erythrocyturia; \*
4. elimination of nephritic syndrome. \*

44) **Complication of the glomerulonephritis are the following:**

1. encephalopathia (eclampsia); \*
2. chronic renal failure; \*
3. arterial hypertension;
4. acute renal failure. \*

45) **Pathogenesis therapy for glomerulonephritis consists of:**

1. diuretics;
2. citostatics; \*
3. hemodialysis;
4. glucocorticoids. \*

46) **MATCH THE SEQUENCE : (1-A, D, E; 2-B,C)**

Question	Answer
1. symptomatic therapy	A. hypotensives
2. substitutional therapy	B. peritoneal dialysis
	C. renal transplantation
	D. diuretics
	E. ACE inhibitors

**CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:**

47) **Primary prevention of acute glomerulonephritis consists of:**

1. hospitalisation in timely manner;
2. in time streptococcal infection treatment; \*
3. in time complications treatment.

48) **Test, capable of identifying the morphological type of chronic glomerulonephritis:**

1. renal CT;
2. Reberg test;
3. Zimnizky test;
4. Renal ultrasound;
5. Renal biopsy; \*
6. Renography.

49) **The diet of patient with glomerulonephritis should be aimed at:**

1. decrease of fluids and protein intake;
2. decrease of animal fats, salt, carbohydrates intake;
3. decrease of protein, salt, fluids intake. \*

**CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:**

50) **Typical signs of membranouse glomerulonephritis are the following:**

1. insidious begininng; \*
2. first sign - edema;\*
3. frequently hematuria;
4. possibility of spontaneous remission;
5. periodical proteinuria.

51) **Typical signs of the mesangio-proliferative glomerulonephritis are the following:**

1. early malignant arterial hypertension;
2. frequently - hematuria; \*

3. relatively benign course of the disease; \*
4. frequent exacerbations;
5. early development of nephritic syndrome.

52) For glomerulonephritis diagnosis the following instrumental tests are frequently used:

1. intravenous urography;
2. renal radioassay;
3. renal biopsy;\*
4. Reberg test. \*

ADD: (ERYTHROCYTURIA)

53) Urine syndrome in chronic glomerulonephritis includes proteinuria, cilinduria,

\_\_\_\_\_.

54) Nephrotic syndrome signs are the following: hypoproteinemia, hypercholesterinemia, edema, \_\_\_\_\_. (albuminemia)

#### ANSWERS RENAL DISEASES

1	1,3	28	3,4,5		
2	3	29	1,2,4,5		
3	1,3	30	2,3,4,5,6		
4	1,2	31	1,2,4		
5	3	32	1		
6	1	33	subacute		
7	1	34	1,3		
8	3	35	1,2,3,5		
9	1,2,4	36	1		
10	2	37	1,2		
11	1	38	1,2,3,5		
12	4	39	1,5		
13	E.coli	40	2-1-6-4-5-3		
14	2	41	1d,2c,3b,4a		
15	1,3,5	42	1,3,5		
16	3-1-2	43	3,4		
17	2,3,5	44	1,2,4		
18	2,4,5,7	45	2,4		
19	1,2,3	46	1a,d,e,2 b,c		
20	1,3,4	47	2		
21	2,3,6	48	5		
22	1,3,5	49	3		
23	1,3,4,5	50	1,2		
24	1,3,4	51	2,3		
25	4	52	3,4		
26	isostenuria	53	erythrocyturia		
27	3,5	54	albuminuria		