

RENAL PATH MCQS

1. This manifestation of renal failure is usually due to uraemia:

 - A: encephalopathy ✓
 - B: hyperphosphataemia
 - C: hypertension
 - D: oedema
2. What is most important in the pathogenesis of post-infectious glomerulonephritis?

 - A: activation of alternative complement pathway
 - B: anti-basement membrane antibodies
 - C: direct podocyte injury
 - D: immune complex formation ✓
3. A previously well child presents with generalised oedema. You diagnose nephrotic syndrome. The most likely underlying disease is:

 - A: dense deposit disease
 - B: focal & segmental glomerulosclerosis
 - C: membranous nephropathy
 - D: minimal change disease ✓
4. A man with poorly-controlled hypertension develops renal failure. What pathological lesion is causing this?

 - A: corticomedullary scarring
 - B: fibromuscular dysplasia
 - C: hyperplastic arteriolitis ✓
 - D: papillary necrosis
5. A patient is resuscitated from cardiac arrest & his creatinine begins to rise. Which part of his nephron is most vulnerable to damage by ischaemia?

 - A: ascending limb of the loop of Henle ✓
 - B: distal convoluted tubule
 - C: glomerulus
 - D: proximal convoluted tubule
6. An elderly man develops acute pyelonephritis. The most common underlying cause is

 - A: haematogenous spread of infection
 - B: malformation of the vesicoureteric junction
 - C: stasis of urine in the bladder ✓
 - D: ureteric obstruction

7. A patient is referred from TB clinic. She has been taking rifampicin and has developed fever, rash and renal impairment. She has:
- A: haemolytic uraemic syndrome
 - B: Ig A nephropathy
 - C: interstitial nephritis ✓
 - D: light chain cast nephropathy
8. What is the most common cause of renal artery stenosis?
- A: atherosclerosis ✓
 - B: dissection
 - C: fibromuscular dysplasia
 - D: vasculitis
9. What is the most common cause of renal calculi?
- A: idiopathic hypercalciuria ✓
 - B: hypercalcaemia
 - C: hyperuricosuria
 - D: infection
10. A complication of acute pyelonephritis in diabetic patients is:
- A: chronic pyelonephritis
 - B: haemorrhagic cystitis
 - C: papillary necrosis ✓
 - D: tubular injury