8 ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY (AKI)

أسئلة امتحانات السنين السابقة (نظام جديد)

1. Which of the following suggests volume overload on clinical examination? A. Postural drop of systolic blood pressure of 20 mmHg. B. Bradypnea C. 24-hour urinary Na excretion of <10 mmol. D. Jugular venous pressure of 22 cm H20. راوند 57 E. Pulsus paradoxicus.	D
2. Which of these clinical findings represent an indication of dialysis? A. Flat neck veins. B. Heart rate 88/min. C. Pericardial rub. D. Loud systolic murmur. راوند 57 E. Respiratory rate 18/min	C
3. In which of the following conditions renal failure can be fatal except? A. Systemic lupus erythematous (SLE). B. Weil's disease. C. Renal tuberculosis. D. Accelerated hypertension. راوند 57 E. Post renal transplant graft rejection	C
4. Specific indications for dialysis include: A. A serum potassium concentration of 5.5 mmol/l (5.5 mEq/l). B. A blood PH of 7.2. C. A blood urea concentration of 63 mmol/l (378 mg/100 ml). D. Pericarditis. راوند 57 E. S. creatinine 2.5 mg/dl	D
5. Oliguria is: A. Less than 50 ml urine/24 hours. B. Less than 100 ml urine/24 hours. C. Less than 200 ml urine/24 hours. D. Less than 400 ml urine/24 hours. راوند 57 E. Less than 1000 ml urine/24 hours	D
6. All the following are complications during hemodialysis except: A. Fever. B. Hyperglycemia. C. Hypotension. راوند 57 D. Anaphylactoid reaction. E. Muscle cramps.	B
7. Which one of the following represents the most probable renal histopathological finding in a 23-year-old female patient who presented with oliguria and abnormally elevated serum creatinine few hours after experiencing severe postpartum hemorrhage? A. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis راوند 57 B. Acute interstitial nephritis فاينال 58 C. Normal renal histology D. Proliferative glomerulonephritis with crescents E. Intimal fibroplasia with micro-aneurysms	C

8. Which one of the following conditions represents a post-renal cause of acute kidney injury? A. A renal hypo-perfusion caused by acute hypotension B. Severe postpartum hemorrhage in a recently delivered woman C. Crescentic glomerulonephritis in a patient with lupus nephritis D. Acute interstitial nephritis in a patient with known allergy to NSAIDS E. Unilateral ureteric obstruction in a patient with solitary kidney راوند 57	E
9. Which of the following patients meets the criteria of diagnosing acute kidney injury? A. Patient with serum potassium 6.7 meq/l B. Patient whose creatinine has increased from 0.8 to 1 within 48 hours C. Patient with a creatinine of 1.69 mg/dl whose most recent creatinine was reported 12 months ago 1.24 mg/dl D. 70 kg patient who has produced 20-25 ml of urine per hour for each of the last 7 hours E. Patient with an eGFR of 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 راوند 57	D
10. Which of the following is not a cause of non-oliguric acute kidney injury? A. Glomerulonephritis B. Acute tubular necrosis C. Tubulointerstitial nephritis D. Nephrotoxins E. Hepatorenal syndrome راوند 57	E

11. Which of the following is considered and indication for urgent hemodialysis in acute kidney injury? A. Serum creatinine of 3 mg/dl B. Serum potassium level of 4.5 meq/l C. Uremic pericarditis D. Serum Bicarbonate of 25 meq/l E. Serum BUN of 12 mg/dl راوند 57	C
12. Which of the following biochemical disturbances is possible to be in a patient with acute kidney injury? A. Hyperkalemia B. Hypermagnesemia C. Hypophosphatemia D. Elevated serum Bicarbonate E. Decreased serum urea راوند 57	A
13. All the following represent an indication of urgent hemodialysis except: A. Disturbed conscious level. B. Persistent nausea and vomiting C. Fluid overload, pulmonary edema. D. Plasma K+ > 7 mmol/L. E. RBCs cast in urine. راوند 57	B
14. Which of the following is considered a cause of prerenal Acute Kidney Injury? A. Glomerulonephritis B. Acute tubular necrosis C. Small vessel vasculitis D. Benign prostatic hyperplasia E. Dehydration راوند 57	E

15. Which of the following is considered the most common cause of Acute Kidney Injury? A. Glomerulonephritis B. Hepatorenal syndrome C. Ureteric stricture D. Acute tubular necrosis E. Vasculitis راوند 57	**D**
16. Which of the following is considered a sure exclusion of Acute kidney injury? A. Anemia B. Hypocalcemia C. Atrophied kidneys in ultrasound D. Hyperphosphatemia E. Hyponatremia راوند 57	**C**
17. Which of the following is specific for postrenal cause of AKI? A. Presence of urinary dysmorphic red blood cells B. Ultra sonographic bilateral dilatation of pelvi-calyceal system C. Patients developed renal failure following severe dehydration D. Unilateral decrease of renal artery blood flow E. Presence of nephrotic range proteinuria راوند 57	**B**
18. Which of the following conditions is most appropriate intrinsic renal cause of AKI? A. Vomiting B. Diarrhea C. Lupus nephritis D. Benign prostatic hyperplasia E. Bilateral ureteric store راوند 57	**C**
19. Acute kidney injury is defined based on which of the following parameters? A. Plasma creatinine and urine flow B. Plasma sodium and potassium C. Serum uric acid D. Blood urea nitrogen E. Ultrasonography with echogenic kidney راوند 58	**A**
20. Which one of the following drugs can precipitate acute kidney injury through afferent arteriolar vasoconstriction? A. NSAIDs B. ACEIs C. Furosemide D. Aminoglycoside E. Beta blockers راوند 58	**A**
21. A 30-year-old male admitted to hospital after a road traffic accident, his serum creatinine was 4.6 mg/dl, urine dipstick showed +++ blood, but was negative for protein. Urine microscopic examination did not reveal significant RBCs and WBCs. What is the most likely cause of kidney injury in this patient? A. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis B. Stone in the renal pelvis C. Rhabdomyolysis D. Sever hypovolemia due to blood loss E. Hemolytic uremic syndrome راوند 58	**C**

22. Which of the following can precipitate acute kidney injury through efferent vasodilation? A. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) B. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) C. Furosemide D. Aminoglycoside E. Beta blockers راوند 58	**B**
23. Which one of the following condition represent a pre-renal cause of acute kidney injure: A. Renal hypoperfusion caused by severe gastroenteritis and dehydration. B. Bladder outlet obstruction caused by invasive bladder cancer. C. Crescentic glomerulonephritis in a patient with lupus nephritis. D. acute interstitial nephritis in a patient with known allergy to NSAIDs. راوند 58 E. Unilateral ureteric obstruction in a patient with solitary functioning kidney.	**A**
24. Which of the following does not represent a contraindication for kidney Biopsy? A. Multiple renal cysts راوند 57 B. Perinephric abscess C. Solitary kidney D. Non-resolving acute tubular necrosis E. Renal neoplasm	**D**

25. 39-year-old male who has been admitted to the hospital with crush injury and develops red discoursed urine with acute kidney injury (AKI). On admission, serum creatinine is 4.6 mg/dl. Urine dipstick is positive for blood, but negative for RBCs, protein, and WBCs. What's the possible cause of his AKI? A. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis B. Rhabdomyolysis C. Acute pyelonephritis راوند 59 D. Postrenal obstruction by a kidney stone E. Renal vasculitis	**B**
26. What is the most likely diagnosis of a 31-year-old woman who presents 48-hour after severe postpartum vaginal bleeding with oliguria and a serum creatinine of 2 mg/dL? A. Acute interstitial nephritis راوند 59 B. Ischemia-induced acute tubular necrosis C. Nephrotoxin-induced acute tubular necrosis D. Postrenal acute kidney injury because of obstructive uropathy E. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis	**B**
27. What is the most common cause of renal artery stenosis? A. Atherosclerosis B. Fibromuscular dysplasia راوند 59 C. Takayasu arteritis D. Thromboembolic disease E. Arterial dissection	**A**

28. 42-year-old male presents with red discolored urine and oliguria. Three days before admission he started an intense too fast exercise program. His labs show serum creatinine 1.8 mg/dl. Urine dipstick is positive for blood, urine microscopy shows RBCs 1-2/HPF, and WBC's 2-3/HPF. What's the possible cause of his AKI? A. Acute pyelonephritis B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis C. Rhabdomyolysis D. IgA nephropathy E. Renal vasculitis راوند 59	**C**
29. Which of the following is an appropriate definition for acute kidney injury according to the international guideline group of the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO)? A. Increase in serum creatinine by greater than 0.2 mg/dL within 48 hours. B. Increase in serum creatinine to greater than 1.5 times baseline level within 7 days. C. Urinary output less than 0.3 ml/kg body weight per hour for 6 to 12 hours. D. Urinary output less than 500 ml per day. E. Serum creatinine more than 0.5 mg/dL. فاينال 59	**B**
30. Which one of the following regarding acute kidney injury is incorrect? A. Acute kidney injury (AKI) represents part of the spectrum of acute kidney disease and is characterized by rapid alteration of kidney function. B. AKI diagnosis relies on serum creatinine and urine output. C. Pre-renal causes of AKI include heart failure. D. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can induce intrinsic renal AKI. E. Pre-renal AKI shows normal kidney histology. ميد 60	**D**
31. Which of the following complications is an indication for urgent renal replacement therapy? A. Uremic frost B. Serum potassium of 7 mEq/L C. Elevated serum urea without symptoms D. Pruritus not responsive to topical treatments E. Anemia due to reduced erythropoietin production ميد 60	**B**
32. A 45-year-old male patient reports visible blood in his urine. Physical examination reveals no other significant findings. Which one of the following tests would best confirm the presence of hematuria in this patient? A. Urine culture B. Microscopic examination of the urine specimen. C. Benzidine test for blood in urine D. Urinary nitrite E. 24-hour urinary oxalate excretion فاينال 60	**B**

33. What is the most common acute complication that occurs during hemodialysis? A. Fever B. Hyperglycaemia C. Hypotension D. Anaphylactoid reaction E. Muscle cramps راوند 57	C
34. Which one of the following represents a pre-renal cause of acute kidney injury? A. Bilateral hydronephrosis in a patient with benign prostatic hyperplasia B. Renal hypoperfusion caused by hypovolemic shock C. Crescentic glomerulonephritis in a patient with ANCA-vasculitis D. Acute interstitial nephritis in a patient with known allergies to NSAIDs E. Unilateral ureteric obstruction in a patient with solitary kidney مید 61	B
35. Which one of the following fractional excretion of sodium values is indicative of intrinsic cause of acute kidney injury? A) 0.1% B) 0.4% C) 0.9% D) 1.6% E) 2.1% مید 61	E

أسئلة الكلية (نهاية المحاضرات – فورماتيف – مراجعات)

1. Which one of the following conditions represent a post-renal cause of acute kidney injury? A. unilateral ureteric obstruction in a patient with solitary kidney B. Acute Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis C. Severe postpartum hemorrhage in a recently delivered woman D. Renal hypo-perfusion caused by acute hypotension E. Acute interstitial nephritis in a patient with known allergy to Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs	A
2. Which one of the following represents the most probable renal histopathological finding in a 23-year-o!d female patient who presented with oliguria and abnormally elevated serum creatinine few hours after experiencing severe postpartum hemorrhage? A. Intimal fibroplasia with microaneurysm B. Acute interstitial nephritis C. Normal renal histology D. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis E. Proliferative glomerulonephritis with crescents	C

أسئلة أخري

1. Oliguria is: A. Less than 50 ml urine/24 hours B. Less than 100 ml urine/24 hours C. Less than 200 ml urine/24 hours D. Less than 400 ml urine/24 hours E. Less than 1000 ml urine/24 hours	**D**
2. Which of the following suggest a prerenal cause of AKI: A. Presence of RBCs casts B. BUN/creatinine ratio is 8 C. Urine specific gravity 1004 D. Urinary sodium of 5 mmol/L E. Persistent low urinary osmolarity	**D**
3. Which of the following is an indication of renal biopsy : A. Pre-renal AKI B. A child presented with manifestation of nephrotic syndrome for the 1st time C. End stage renal disease D. Hematuria with RBCs cast associated with proteinuria of 2 gm/day E. Urinary protein of 200 mg / 24 hours	**D**
4. All are true in acute renal failure (ARF) except: A. ↑ Urea B. ↑ H+ concentration C. ↑ Ca D. ↑ K E. ↓ Na	**C**
5. Complete anuria is found in: A. Diffuse cortical necrosis B. Acute gastroenteritis C. Acute renal failure D. Chronic glomerulonephritis E. Acute interstitial nephritis	**A**
6. Absolute indication for dialysis : A. Serum K+ level > 6 mEq/L B. Serum urea level > 200 mg/dL C. Serum creatinine level > 4 mg/dL D. Clinical evidence of pericarditis E. HCO_3 level < 10 mEq/Dl	**D**
7. Serum urea and creatinine remain normal in: A. Hepato-renal syndrome B. Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome C. Hydronephrosis D. Acute renal failure E. Lipoid nephrosis	**C**
8. A 63-year-old male recently admitted with sepsis is noted to have a urine output of approximately 20 mL per hour. You suspect a prerenal cause. Which of the following confirms your diagnosis? A. A blood pressure of 150/90 and good tissue perfusion. B. A urine free of red blood cells or casts C. A urine: plasma urea ratio 10 mmol/l D. Urine osmolality < 350 mOsm/l	**B**

9. A 72 year-old man who was recently diagnosed with lymphoma has been undergoing chemotherapy for the past 3 weeks. He now develops acute renal failure. His laboratory studies reveal a creatinine of 4 mg/dL, urea nitrogen of 15 mg/dL, and uric acid level of 20 mg/dL. Which of the following would most likely have prevented this patient's acute renal failure? A. Allopurinol B. Diphenhydramine C. Furosemide D. N-acetylcysteine E. Nifedipine	**A**
10. An 81-year-old man was admitted with renal failure due to benign prostatic hypertrophy. His bladder was drained with a urethral catheter followed by a diuresis of >3L per day. After two days he became progressively drowsy. What is the most likely cause for his reduced level of consciousness? A. hyperglycemia B. hypocalcaemia C. hypomagnesaemia D. hyponatremia E. metabolic acidosis	**D**
11. Blood level of all rises in ARF except: A. Uric acid B. K C. Na D. Creatinine E. Phosphate	**C**