4 GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

أسئلة أخري

1. Which condition is classified as a primary glomerular disease? A. Diabetic mellitus nephropathy B. Minimal change disease C. Lupus nephritis D. Vasculitis-associated GN E. Amyloidosis	**B**
2. Which of the following is a potential secondary cause of Membranous nephropathy? A. Heroin use B. Solid tumors (malignancy) C. Obesity D. COVID-19 infection E. Solitary kidney	**B**
3. What clinical presentation is characterized by the pentad of proteinuria >3.5 g/d, hypoalbuminemia, edema, hypercholesterolemia, and lipiduria? A. Nephritic syndrome B. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN) C. Asymptomatic microscopic hematuria D. Nephrotic syndrome E. Chronic glomerulonephritis	**D**
4. Which finding is characteristic of Nephritic syndrome? A. Hyperlipidemia B. Proteinuria >3.5 g/24h C. Gross or microscopic hematuria with dysmorphic RBCs D. Lipiduria E. Preserved glomerular filtration rate	**C**
5. A patient presents with pharyngitis followed by hematuria. Which serologic test is most appropriate for the suspected diagnosis? A. Serum IgA levels B. Antistreptolysin (ASO) titer C. Blood cultures D. Anti-double-stranded DNA antibody E. Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody	**B**
6. What is the histologic hallmark of Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis (RPGN)? A. Thickening of the basement membrane B. Diffuse mesangial proliferation C. Crescentic glomerulonephritis D. Segmental sclerosis E. Podocyte foot process effacement	**C**
7. In the classification of glomerular lesions, what does the term "focal" indicate? A. Involvement of the majority of glomeruli B. Involvement of only part of a single glomerulus C. Involvement of only some of the glomeruli D. Involvement of all regions of any given glomerulus E. Involvement of the renal interstitium and vessels	**C**

8. Which condition is specifically associated with lung hemorrhage and the presence of anti-glomerular basement membrane antibodies? A. **IgA nephropathy** B. **Goodpasture syndrome** C. **Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis** D. **Minimal change disease** E. **Granulomatosis with polyangiitis**	**B**
9. Which secondary cause is associated with Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)? A. Hepatitis B virus B. Hodgkin lymphoma C. HIV infection D. Sarcoidosis E. Bilharziasis	**C**
10. What range of proteinuria is typically classified as "sub-nephrotic" and often found in asymptomatic glomerular disease? A. <150 mg/d B. 150 mg to 3 g/d C. >3.5 g/d D. 5 to 10 g/d E. >15 g/d	**B**
11. Hypertension in nephritic syndrome is primarily secondary to which mechanism? A. Hyperalbuminemia B. Sodium retention C. Lipiduria D. High protein intake E. Massive proteinuria	**B**
12. Which staining method is commonly used in light microscopy to evaluate glomerular pathology? A. Gram stain B. Silver stain C. Wright's stain D. Ziehl-Neelsen stain E. Giemsa stain	**B**
13. Immunofluorescence studies in glomerulonephritis primarily include staining for which components? A. Glucose and electrolytes B. Hemoglobin and myoglobin C. IgG, IgA, and complement pathways (C3, C4) D. Cholesterol and triglycerides E. Bacteria and fungi	**C**
14. What is a key component of conservative management for glomerulonephritis to reduce volume overload? A. High-protein diet B. Increased dietary salt C. Reduction of dietary salt D. Fluid loading E. Discontinuation of all medications	**C**

15. Which class of drugs is used as an antiproteinuric treatment in the management of glomerular disease? A. Calcium channel blockers B. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors C. Beta-blockers D. Loop diuretics E. Alpha-agonists	**B**
16. Which condition is associated with a "full house" immunofluorescence pattern and low C3/C4 levels? A. IgA nephropathy B. Minimal change disease C. Lupus nephritis D. Poststreptococcal GN E. Membranous nephropathy	**C**
17. Membranoproliferative GN (MPGN) is strongly associated with which infectious trigger? A. HIV B. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) C. COVID-19 D. Heroin E. Interferon	**B**
18. Which structure is damaged in Membranous nephropathy due to immune complex deposition in the subepithelial space? A. Mesangial cells B. Endothelial cells C. Podocytes D. Parietal epithelium E. Juxtaglomerular cells	**C**