SI.No.M21273 Course code : 32617204

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM

(Deemed to be University)

B.Sc(RENAL DIALYSIS TECHNOLOGY) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS - September 2021

Second Year

CONCEPT OF RENAL DISEASE AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Three Hours Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION - A

I. Choose the Best Answer : (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Causes of kidney failures are
   a) hypertonic b) diabetes
   c) hypertension d) both b and c
2. The worst prognosis for renal cell carcinoma is-
   a)Vascular invasion b)Associated with hypercalcemia
   c)Presence of Hematuria d)Size more than 5 cm.
3. Benign hypertension is associated with –
   a) Hyline arteriosclerosis b) Fibrinoid necrosis
   c) Basal ganglia d) Periventricle
4. Subendothelial deposits not seen in membranous nephritis type while spike pattern is seen there.In poststreptococcal subendothelial and subepithelial deposits are seen but there is hump of subepithelial deposits instead.Uremia occurs when total GFR is reduced by
   a) 25% b) 50% c) 60% d) 80%
5. In an adult Unilateral smooth contracted kidney with hypertension is seen in.-
   a) Stenosis of renal artery b) Chr. GN
   c) Renal cell CA d) Pyelonephritis
6. Each of the following features are characteristic of the nephrotic syndrome except:
   a) marked proteinuria b) hypoalbuminemia
   c) edema d) Hypertension
7. The organism most frequently implicated as the cause of acute pyelonephritis is:
   a) Pseudomonas species b) Escherichia coli
   c) Proteus species d) Streptococcus fecalis
8. Extracellular bicarbonate ions serve as effective buffer for all the following except:
   a) sulfuric acid b) phosphate acid
   c) lactic acid d) carbonic acid
9. Whici is a normal value of Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)?
   a) 0.5-1.1 mg/Dl b) 5-20 mg/dL
   c) 40-70 mg/dL d) 250-500 mg/Dl
10. When the kidneys cannot effectively regulate fluid and electrolyte balance and eliminate metabolic waste products, intake of these substances must be regulated. Fluid and Sodium intahe are _____.
    a) Encouraged b) Limited c) Restricted

II. Write Short Answers on any FIVE of the following: (5 x 5 = 25)

11. Diabetic nephropathy
12. Stages of CKD in detail
13. Explain about crystalluria in detail
14. Diagnosis of urinary tract infection
15. Lupus nephritis
16. Explain congenital renal disease
17. Write about glycosuria and pyuria in detail.

III. Write Short Essays on any TWO of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

18. Differentiate between nephrotic and nephritic syndrome
19. Explain obstructive uropathies
20. Common organisms causing urinary tract infections (UTI) complications and management of UTI
21. Write causes and management of renal stone disease

IV. Write Essays on any ONE of the following: (1 x 20 = 20)

22. Classify the causes, clinical manifestation and management of chronic Kidney disease.
23. Explain Asymptomatic renal disease in detail

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