The semeiology of renourinary system in children. Simple complement

1) The „uric infarction” is characteristic for:
   a) new-born
   b) suckling
   c) 1 – 2 years aged children
   d) 2 – 3 years aged children
   e) children older 3 years age

2) The presence of cubic epithelium in the glomerular capsula is characteristic for the following categories of child’s age:
   a) first year of life
   b) between 1 and 2 years
   c) until the age of 2 years
   d) between 2 and 3 years
   e) between 3 and 5 years

3) What is not characteristic for renal functions of new-born infants:
   a) reduced capacity of glomerular filtration
   b) reduced capacity of urine concentration
   c) reduced capacity of hydrogen ions excretion
   d) reduced capacity of acido-basic equilibrium maintaining:
   e) good developed function of concentration and dilution

4) The normal count of leucocytes and erythrocytes in 1 ml of urine by Niciporencio is:
   a) until 2000 leucocytes and 1000 erythrocytes
   b) until 2000 leucocytes and 2000 erythrocytes
   c) more than 2000 leucocytes and 1000 erythrocytes
   d) until 3000 leucocytes and 2000 erythrocytes
   e) until 4000 leucocytes and 1000 erythrocytes

5) For which pathology in children is not characteristic the increasing of urine acidity:
   a) renal failure
   b) diabetus mellitus
   c) renal tuberculosis
   d) cystitis
   e) leucemia

6) Which from following structural formations determines the endocrine function of kidneys:
   a) renal canaliculi
   b) medullary layer
   c) lymphatic vessels
   d) juxtaglomerular apparatus
   e) renal loops

7) Which is the structural-functional unity of the kidney:
   a) canalicular system
   b) nephron
   c) juxtaglomerular apparatus
   d) lymphatic and blood vessels
   e) glomeruli
8) Which from enumerated renal functions are appreciated by Zimnitzkii test:
   a) function of concentration and dilution
   b) function of nitrogenic produces excretion
   c) function of filtration
   d) function of hydro-saline equilibrium maintaining
   e) capacity of acido-basic equilibrium maintaining:

9) Indicate the quantity of bacterias in urine, considered pathological for children older 1 year age:
   a) $1 \times 10^2$ in 1 ml
   b) $1 \times 10^3$ in 1 ml
   c) $1 \times 10^4$ in 1 ml
   d) $1 \times 10^5$ in 1 ml
   e) 10 in 1 ml

10) Which is the normal ratio between the diurnal and nocturnal urine in healthy children older 1 year age:
   a) 2:1 or 3:1
   b) 1:1
   c) 1:2 or 1:3
   d) 4:1
   e) 5:1

11) The renal mobility is considered normal in infants if is bordered in the limit of:
   a) 1 cm
   b) 0.5 cm
   c) 1.5 cm
   d) 2 cm
   e) 2.5 cm

12) Which „screening” method can be used for finding the reno-urinary system organic pathology in children:
   a) excretory urography
   b) ultrasound examination of reno-urinary system (echography)
   c) cystography
   d) radiologic general examination of abdominal cavity
   e) renography (with radioactive isotopes)

**Multiple complement:**

1) The anatomic peculiarities of urethra in girls are the following:
   a) it has a good developed elastic tissue
   b) it is more short than in boys
   c) the lumen is more than in boys
   d) the mucosa is insufficiently developed
   e) the muscular tissue is undeveloped

2) The hematuria in children can be observed in the following affections:
   a) phosphat-diabetes
   b) renal tumors
   c) glomerulonephritis
   d) cystitis
3) Which are the anatomic peculiarities of urethra in boys:
   a) it has insufficiently developed elastic tissue
   b) the mucosa is good developed
   c) the length of urethra is 5-6 cm
   d) the muscular tissue is good developed
   e) the lumen is more large that in girls

4) In children the leucocyturia is characteristic for the following affections:
   a) cystitis
   b) urethritis
   c) pyelonephritis
   d) renal amiloidosis
   e) glomerulonephritis

5) Which are the basic clinical syndromes characteristic for reno-urinary system affection in children:
   a) urinary syndrome
   b) hypertensive syndrome
   c) oedemic syndrome
   d) febrile syndrome
   e) anemic syndrome

6) Which types of casts (uniques in preparation) can be appreciated in the urine of healthy child:
   a) hialinic
   b) epithelial
   c) hematic
   d) leucocytar
   e) granular and waxy

7) The nephritic syndrome in children is characterised by:
   a) hematuria
   b) not significant proteinuria
   c) leucocyturia
   d) arterial hypertension
   e) hyperlipidemia

8) The anuria in children can be in the following affections:
   a) thrombois of renal arteries
   b) acute glomerulonephritis
   c) acute cystitis
   d) toxico-infectious shock
   e) acute renal failure

9) Which salts can be appreciated in urine in different pathologic states in children:
   a) urates
   b) carbonates
   c) oxalates
   d) phosphates
   e) sulphates

10) The nitrogen excretion function of kidneys is appreciated in children conformable to the following seric indices:
a) urea  
b) creatinine  
c) residual nitrogen  
d) sialic proteins  
e) uric acid  

11) The functional capacity of renal canaliculi in children is appreciated conformable to the following indices:
   a) indices of acido-bazic equilibrium  
b) clearance of endogene creatinine  
c) the level of aminoacids excretion  
d) the reaction of urine  
e) indicies of Zimnitzchii probe  

12) The following instrumental methods of reno-urinary system exploration are used in children:
   a) excretory urography  
b) echography  
c) appreciation of endogene creatinine clearance  
d) renal scintigraphy  
e) cystography  

13) The hypertensive syndrome in children is characteristic for:
   a) phosphat - diabetes  
b) glomeluronephritis  
c) anomalies of renal vessels  
d) nephrosclerosis  
e) renal failure  

14) The nephrotic syndrome in children includes:
   a) oedemas and oliguria  
b) hypertension  
c) hypoproteinemia  
d) hypercolesterolemia  
e) massive proteinuria  

15) Which clinical symptoms indicate the presence of renal pathology in children:
   a) oliguria  
b) jaundice  
c) abdominal pains  
d) hypertension  
e) oedemas  

16) Which extrarenal pathology can increase the level of urea in children:
   a) increased proteic catabolism  
b) severe hepatic affections  
c) excess of proteins in alimentation  
d) exicosis  
e) pancreatitis  

17) Which are the obligatory examinations, indicated in the case of renourinary diseases suspicion in children:
   a) general analysis of urine with the microscopy of urinary sedimentatio
b) qualitative and quantitative examinations of urine (Cacovschi-Addis, Neciporenco)
c) excretory urography
d) determination of seric urea level
e) ultrasonography

18) Which are the anatomical peculiarities of urinary bladder in little age children:
   a) big volume
   b) insufficient development of muscular tissue
   c) insufficient development of elastic tissue
   d) fine mucosa
   e) good vascularised mucosa
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Simple complement

1. A
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. B

Multiple complement

1. B, C
2. B, C, D
3. A, B, C
4. A, B, C
5. A, B, C
6. A, B, E
7. A, B, D
8. A, B, D, E
9. A, C, D, E
10. A, B, C, E
11. A, C, D, E
12. A, B, D, E
13. B, C, D, E
14. A, C, D, E
15. A, C, D, E
16. A, B, C, D
17. A, B, D, E
18. B, C, D, E