Semiology of reno-urinary system in children
Simple complement

1) Uric infarction is characteristic for:
a) newborn
b) suckling
c) children of 1-2 years
d) children of 2-3 years
e) children after 3 years
2) Diuresis is:
a) 24 hours micturition frequency
b) frequent and painful miction
c) the amount of urine produced in 24 hours
d) the density of the urine
e) rare mictions with small volume
3) Highlight that is <u>not</u> characteristic for kidney function in newborns:
a) reduced capacity of glomerular filtration
b) reduced capacity of urine concentration
c) reduced capacity of the excretion of hydrogen ions
d) reduced capacity to maintain acid-base equilibrium
e) well developed function of concentration and dilution
4) Physico-chemical properties of the urine do not include the following:
a) osmolarity
b) density
c) reaction of the urine
d) urinary crystals
e) urine pH
5) Indicate for which children pathology the increase of urine acidification <u>is not</u> characteristic:
a) renal failure
b) Diabetes
c) renal tuberculosis
d) cystitis
e) pyelonephritis
6) Indicate which of the following structural formations causes the endocrine function of the kidneys:
a) renal canaliculi
b) medullar layer
c) lymphatic vessels
d) juxtaglomelular device
e) renal loops
7) Highlight the structural and functional unit of the kidney:
a) canalicular system
b) nephron

c) device juxtaglomelular
d) lymphatic and blood vessels
e) glomeruli

8) Highlight which of the listed kidney functions are assessed by Zimniţkii sample:

a) concentration and dilution function
b) function of excretion of nitrogen compounds
c) filtering function
d) endocrine function
e) function of maintaining of acid-base equilibrium

9) Indicate the pathological bacteriuria in children:

a) 10 colonies in one ml
b) 1x102 colonies in one ml
c) 1x103 colonies in one ml
d) 1x104 colonies in one ml
e) 1x105 colonies in one ml

10) The endocrine function of the kidneys <u>is not</u> characterized by the following:

a) uric acid
b) erythropoietin
c) prostoglandine
d) rennin
e) calcitriol

11) Indicate the normal range of the kidney mobility in young children:

a) 1 cm
b) 0.5 cm
c) 1.5 cm
d) 2 cm
e) 2.5 cm

12) Indicate the screening method for detecting the organic pathology of reno- urinary system in children:

a) excretory urography
b) ultrasound examination of urinary renal system (ultrasound)
c) cystography
d) overall radiological examination of the abdominal cavity
e) renography (radioactive isotopes)

13) Specify the renal signs of glomerular affection in children, other than:

a) oliguria
b) hematuria
c) edemas
d) cilindruria
e) proteinuria

14) State the extrarenal signs of the glomerular affection in children, other than:

a) arterial hypertension
b) edemas
c) Encephalopathy

d) hepatomegaly
e) proteinuria

15) Hipostenuria is characteristic for all renal diseases in children, other than:
a) Diabetes insipidus renal
b) Diabetes
c) renal impairment
d) chronic pyelonephritis
e) physiological polyuria

Multiple compliment:

1) Select the anatomical peculiarities of the urethra in girls:
a) has a well developed elastic tissue
b) is shorter than in boys
c) lumen is wider than in boys
d) mucosa is insufficiently developed
e) muscular tissue is underdeveloped

2) Mark the renal disorders in children that evolve Haematuria:
a) phosphate-diabetes
b) renal tumors
c) glomerulonephritis
d) acute cystitis
e) pyelonephritis

3) Select the extrarenal signs of glomerular disorders in children:
a) edemas
b) arterial hypertension
c) hepatomegaly
d) oliguria
e) proteinuria

4) Leucocyturia is characteristic for the following kidney disorders in children:
a) cystitis
b) urethritis
c) pyelonephritis
d) renal amyloidosis
e) Glomerulonephritis

5) Select the renal signs of glomerular disorders in children:
a) proteinuria
b) cilindruria
c) hematuria
d) edemas
e) oliguria

6) Indicate the components of renal glomerular filter in children:
a) glomerular basement membrane
b) giant epithelial podocyte cells

c) muscular layer
d) serous intima
e) capillary endothelium with endothelial cells

7) Select the laboratory signs characteristic for nephrotic syndrome in children:

a) proteinuria
b) hipercaliemia
c) hypoproteinemia
d) hypercholesterolemia
e) sideremia

8) Specify the signs of acute nephritic syndrome in children:

a) hematuria
b) proteinuria
c) leucocyturia
d) Hypertension
e) hyperlipidemia

9) Select the nephron components in children:

a) renal caliceal calculi
b) renal hilum
c) renal glomerulus
d) kidney basins
e) uriniferous renal tubule

10) Specify the kidney function in children:

a) secretory
b) exocrine
c) endocrine
d) maintaining of homeostasis
e) metabolic

11) The excretory function of the kidneys in children is assessed according to the value of the following indicators:

a) serum urea
b) serum creatinine
c) the residual nitrogen
d) serum sialoproteins
e) uric acid

12) The functional capacity of tubules in children are determined by the following indicators:

a) acid-base balance
b) endogenous creatinine clearance
c) the level of amino acid excretion
d) urine concentation
e) serum ionogram

13) Select the instrumental exploration methods of reno-urinary system in children:

a) excretory urography
b) ultrasound
c) evaluating creatinine clearance of endogenous

d) renal scintigraphy
e) cystography

14) The syndrome of hypertension in renal disorders in children is characteristic for:

a) phosphate - Diabetes
b) glomeluro nephritis
c) abnormalities of the renal vessels
d) polycystic kidney
e) renal insufficiency

15)The endocrine function of the kidneys is determined by the production of:

a) erythropoietin
b) thrombopoetine
c) renin
d) prostaglandins
e) calcitriol

16) Select the signs that suggest a renal pathology in children:

a) oliguria
b) jaundice
c) abdominal pain
d) hypertension
e) edemas

17) Indicate the mechanisms of abdominal pain of abdominal origin in children:

a) distention of renal caliceal
b) renal capsule distension
c) muscle contractions of ureters
d) peripheral vascular obstruction
e) renal interstitial injury

18) Mark the micturition disturbances in children:

a) retention of urine
b) dysuria
c) oliguria
d) polakiuria
e) incontinence of urine

19) Select the diuresis disturbances in children:

a) dysuria
b) polyuria
c) nocturia
d) anuria
e) pollakiuria

20) Indicate the anatomical peculiarities of bladder in young children:

a) high capacity
b) insufficient development of muscle tissue
c) insufficient development of elastic tissue
d) thin mucosa
e) well vascularized mucosa

Semiology of reno-urinary system in children

Simple complement

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