**و من أحياها- UGS Midterm**

ملاحظة: هذه الأسئلة تم تجميعها من بوست و من أحياها من قبل طلاب من اوفردوز فاحتمال وجود الخطأ وارد.

1. Which hormone increases the reabsorption of one substance and decreases it for other substances?  
   > PTH
2. Which structure is the most medial in the pelvis?  
   > Superior hypogastric plexus
3. Which feature we mainly see in nephritic syndrome but not in nephrotic syndrome?  
   > HTN
4. All the following should be done in renal insufficiency except for?  
   > avoiding hydration
5. Most inferior structure in the urinary bladder>  
   > bladder neck
6. Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adults in the USA?  
   > FSGS
7. Mutation in TTB?  
   > ADAMTS13
8. Which one of the following forms the lateral wall of the pelvis & perineum?  
   > obturator internus
9. Which of the following changes on the LM occur in poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN)?  
   > crescents
10. Which of the following doesn’t contain transitional epithelium?  
    > papillary ducts
11. What will happen when there is renal rectal damage?  
    > faecal incontinence
12. Deposition of all complements & Abs?  
    > lupus nephritis
13. Which one of the following will be paralysed due to parasympathetic denervation>  
    > detrusor muscle
14. Which one of the following is actively absorbed and secreted??
15. What will happen in micturition?  
    > **parasympathetic** stimulation causes the detrusor muscle to contract and the internal urethral sphincter to relax
16. Most imp function affected in renal insufficiency?  
    > excretion
17. Which muscle is present in the superficial perineal pouch?  
    > bulbospongiosus
18. A very stressed medical student who’s hyperventilating will have which of the following?  
    > respiratory alkalosis
19. Which of the following regarding DDD & MPGN1 is true?  
    > tram-track appearance
20. During surgery when we do suctions, what does it cause?  
    > metabolic alkalosis
21. What factor of the following generates the hyperosmolar medullary gradient?  
    > little water absorption from the medullary collecting tubules
22. What causes an increase in GFR?  
    > decreased Na to macula densa
23. PAH?  
    > renal plasma flow
24. Causes decreased Ca excretion?  
    > metabolic acidosis
25. One of the following is nephritic more than nephrotic  
    > IgA nephropathy
26. The fascia that continues with the dartos muscle of the scrotum?  
    > fascia of camper
27. The urethra develops from?  
    > cloaca
28. The ureteric bud arises from?  
    > mesonephric duct
29. When does the mesonephric kidney start functioning?  
    > 4th week
30. Which of the following has a simple squamous epithelial lining?  
    > parietal layer of bowman’s capsule
31. Which of the following increases absorption in the pretubular capillaries?  
    > filtration fraction
32. Thirst & ADH regulate which of the following?  
    > osmolarity of the extracellular matrix
33. Which of the following has the highest clearance?  
    > phosphate
34. Antibody against a fixed antigen?  
    > membranous nephropathy
35. Which of the following traverses the lesser sciatic foramen?
36. Which sentence describes the location of the pancreas in relation to the kidney?  
    > anterior to the left kidney
37. Which of the following is used to decrease ICP?  
    > mannitol
38. Which of the following is contraindicated in hyperkalaemia?  
    > spironolactone
39. Micturition can be stimulated by?  
    > contraction of the abdominal muscles
40. Which of the following has a normal appearance on the LM?  
    > lupus nephritis class I
41. Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis is found in?  
    > malignant HTN
42. Which of the following is seen mostly in the medulla?  
    > vasa recta
43. Which of the following is associated with tuberous sclerosis?  
    > angiomyolipoma
44. Which of the following is true about ARPKD?   
    > mainly ends with congenital liver fibrosis
45. The most common primary tumour of the kidney in children?  
    > wilm’s tumour