**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