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A male patient died under the phenomena of azotemic uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, swollen, plethoric, the capsule was easily removed. The cavities of the pelves and calyces were dilated and filled with dim urine and pus, their mucous membrane was dim, with foci of haemorrhages. On section, the tissue was motley, its yellow-grey areas were surrounded by the region of a plethora and haemorrhages. What disease did this macroscopic appearance of the kidneys correspond to?

- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A 45-year-old male, who was treated for a cold with large doses of paracetamol, developed symptoms of oliguria and azotemia. Five days later he died under the phenomena of acute renal failure. A histological examination of his kidneys revealed a diffuse oedema of the interstitial tissue in the cortical layer of the kidneys, its infiltration by lymphocytes, eosinophils, solitary neutrophils, a destruction of the epithelial tubules; there were almost no changes in the glomeruli. Indicate the most probable disease.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Tubulointerstitial nephritis .
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necronephrosis

?

A 42-year-old male, who was ill with a severe form of typhoid fever, developed acute renal failure which caused his death. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, oedematous, their fibrous capsule was easily removed; on section, the cortical substance was pale grey, the malpighian pyramids were dark red. A histological examination revealed that the lumens in the most of the tubules were narrowed, the epithelial cells were enlarged and had no nuclei; the glomeruli were collapsed; the stroma was characterized by an oedema, some leukocytic infiltration and small haemorrhages. Indicate the renal pathology which caused the patient's death.

- Acute pyelonephriti
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Pyonephrosis
- + Necronephrosis
- ?

An autopsy of a 60-year-old male, who was ill with hypertensive disease for a long period of time and died from chronic renal insufficiency, revealed that both the kidneys were significantly reduced in size, their surface was fine-grained; histologically, most of the glomeruli were characterized by hyalinization and sclerosis, some ones by hyperplasia; the stroma contained areas of sclerosis, arteriolo- and arteriosclerosis, elastofibrosis of large branches of the renal arteries. Define the changes revealed in the kidneys.

- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Secondary shrunk kidney
- ?

On autopsy of a 56-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, the kidneys were unevenly reduced in size and their surface had large tubera; on section, the pelves were dilated, their walls were thickened; the areas of a cicatricial tissue alternated with an intact parenchyma. Microscopically, there were phenomena of sclerosis and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration in the walls of the pelves, calyces and in the interstice. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

A male patient, who one month ago had streptococcal tonsillitis, develops increased pressure, oliguria, oedemata on his face. Microscopically, a renal biopsy reveals enlarged and plethoric glomeruli whose capillaries and mesangium are diffusely infiltrated by neutrophils. Which of the diagnoses is the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis, exudative-proliferative form
- Acute glomerulonephritis, proliferative form
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- + Acute glomerulonephritis, exudative form
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that his kidneys were enlarged and flaccid, their cortical layer was yellow-grey and had some red specks. On microscopic examination of a biopsy it was found that the epithelium in the glomerular capsules proliferated with formation of "crescents", the capillary loops were necrotized and contained fibrin thrombi in their lumens. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

An autopsy of a 45-year-old male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense, waxy and had a great number of retractions on their surface. Microscopically, many glomeruli were substituted for some Congo red-positive substance, while in others this substance was present in the basal membranes of the capillaries, in the mesangium, as well as in the walls of the arteries and the stroma. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

In a 68-year-old male patient, a haemorrhage from his varicous veins resulted in a significant blood loss. In spite of making up the blood loss, the postoperative period was characterized by a persistent anuria and the patient died on the 5th day. On autopsy, the kidneys appeared like "shock" ones. Name the morphological equivalent of acute renal failure.

- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Glomerulonecrosis
- Paraproteinaemic necrosis
- Glomerulosclerosis
- Fibrinoid arteriolonecrosis

?

A 60-year-old male patient was suffering from chronic tibial osteomyelitis during 10 years. Three years ago he developed the nephrotic syndrome. His death was caused by uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were moderately reduced in size, white, dense and had some cicatrices in their cortical layer. Indicate the renal pathology which developed.

- Periodic disease
- Primary amyloidosis
- Senile amyloidosis
- + Secondary amyloidosis
- ?

A 49-year-old male patient was hospitalized for pains in his lumbar region. A supersonic examination revealed calculi in a sharply dilated renal pelvis and calyces of the right kidney. Nephrectomy was made. On morphological examination, the kidney was sharply enlarged, its parenchyma was atrophied, the calyces and pelvis were significantly dilated and filled with some yellowish transparent fluid. Microscopically, there was diffuse sclerosis, the glomeruli and tubules were atrophied, the intact tubules had cystic dilations. What complication of nephrolithiasis developed in the patient?

- + Hydronephrosis
- Pyonephrosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Chronic paranephritis
- ?

A 23-year-old male patient acutely fell ill after supercooling. An increased blood pressure, haematuria and oedemata on his face were observed. The treatment was not effective. Six months later he died from uraemia. On autopsy, the kidneys were enlarged, flaccid, their cortical layer was yellow-grey, dim, with some red specks, broad, oedematous and well delimited from the dark red medullary substance. Microscopically, there was proliferation of the epithelium of the glomeruli, podocytes and macrophages with formation of "crescents". Make a diagnosis.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- ?

In a 52-year-old female patient, whose case history had arterial hypertension, phenomena of uraemia and oedemata of her face began to develop during the past year. A renal biopsy revealed a diffuse affection of all the studied glomeruli, whose main part had signs of focal and total sclerosis and hyalinosis, and only in solitary intact glomeruli there was dilation of the mesangium with proliferation of the mesangial cells. Diagnose the kind of glomerulonephritis.

- Chronic mesangial capillary
- Chronic mesangial proliferative
- Subacute extracapillary
- Acute intracapillary
- + Chronic fibroplastic
- ?

An autopsy of a 62-year-old male patient revealed that his skin was grey-sallow with microfocal haemorrhages, his face was as if covered with some whitish powder, the patient had fibrinous-haemorrhagic laryngitis, tracheitis, fibrinous pericarditis, gastritis, enterocolitis. What syndrome is characterized by this complex of morphological changes?

- + Chronic renal insufficiency
- Cushing's
- Acute renal failure
- Chronic cardiac insufficiency
- Chronic hepatic insufficiency
- ?

An autopsy of a male patient, who suffered from hypertensive disease and died of an intracerebral haemorrhage, revealed small dense kidneys with a fine-grained surface, the parenchyma and cortical substance were atrophic. Indicate the kind of changes in the kidneys.

- Amyloid shrunk
- Secondary shrunk
- Pyelonephritic
- + Primary shrunk
- Nephritic
- ?

A 30-year-old male patient was hospitalized complaining of a headache and faints. During the previous year, high indices of blood pressure were observed. A renal biopsy revealed an extracapillary proliferation of the epithelium of the glomerular capsule with formation of "crescents". What disease is characterized by such signs?

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Lupus erythematosus glomerulonephritis
- Membranous nephropathy
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis

?

A 63-year-old male patient, who was suffering from infectious polyarthritis for a long period of time, died under the phenomena of renal insufficiency. Macroscopically, his kidneys were significantly enlarged, dense and waxy. A histological examination of the kidneys revealed sclerosis of the intermedial region and malpighian pyramids, a large number of lipids and much congophilic substance in the stroma of the tubules. What pathological process complicated the course of infectious polyarthritis?

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Nephrosclerosis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys

?

An autopsy of a 55-year-old male patient, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed enlarged plethoric kidneys. The cavities of the pelves and calyces were dilated and filled with turbid urine, their mucous membrane was dim and had foci of haemorrhages. On histological examination, the interstitial tissue of all the renal layers was infiltrated by leukocytes, numerous miliary abscesses were revealed. The lumens of the tubules were obstructed with casts of desquamated epithelium. What disease resulted in development of renal insufficiency?

- + Acute pyelonephritis
- Interstitial nephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Pyonephrosis
- Necronephrosis

?

An autopsy of a male patient, who died from acute renal failure, macroscopically revealed swelling of the right kidney and tension of its fibrous capsule which was easily removed. Histologically, there were expressed dystrophic and necrotic changes in the tubules of the main compartments, tubulorrhexis of the distal

tubules, congestion of the ultrafiltrate in the glomerular capsule. What stage of acute renal failure took place?

- Restoration of diuresis

+ Oligoanuric

- Shock

- Nephrotic

- Azotemic

?

On macroscopic examination of the kidneys in a male, who died from renal insufficiency, a pathologist found some asymmetrical corticomedullary cicatrices and dilation of the pelvicaliceal system. A microscopic examination revealed atrophic tubules which had cyst-like dilations in some parts, were filled with eosinophilic masses and resembled the thyroid gland, as well as there was periglomerular sclerosis. Make a diagnosis.

- Necronephrosis

- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis

- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis

+ Chronic pyelonephritis

?

Soon after she had acute pharyngitis, a 3-year-old girl developed diffuse oedemata (anasarca), massive proteinuria, hypoalbuminaemia and hyperlipidaemia which were controlled by corticosteroid preparations. An electron microscopy of a renal biopsy revealed absence of small processes of the podocytes. What was the most probable diagnosis?

- glomerulonephritis

+ Lipoid nephrosis

- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

- Membranous nephropathy

?

On autopsy of a male patient, who died from ethylene glycol poisoning, the kidneys were somewhat enlarged and oedematous, their capsule was easily removed, the cortical substance was pale grey and wide, the medullary one was dark red. Microscopically, there were diffuse necroses of the tubules with ruptures of their basal membranes. What renal pathology developed in the patient?

- Acute glomerulonephritis

- Acute pyelonephritis
- + Necrotic nephrosis
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Acute glomerulosclerosis
- ?

Fourteen days following angina, a 5-year-old child developed oedemata on the face and an increased blood pressure, the urine resembled "broth slops". An immunohistological examination of a renal biopsy revealed deposition of immune complexes on the basal membranes of the tubules and in the glomerular mesangium. What disease developed in the patient?

- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- + Acute glomerulonephritis
- ?

In a male patient, who died from chronic renal insufficiency against a background of a chronic renal disease, the kidneys are symmetrically reduced in size and dense in consistency, their capsule is removed with difficulty exposing a grained surface. On section, the cortical and medullary layers are thin, the renal tissue is grey, dry and ischaemic. Name the pathological process in the kidneys.

- Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- + Secondary shrunk kidneys
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Pyelonephritic kidneys
- ?

A histological examination of a 56-year-old male, who died from chronic renal insufficiency, revealed the following changes: focal sclerosis and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the interstice, mucous membranes of the pelves and calyces, a metaplasia of the transitional epithelium into the stratified squamous one, numerous encapsulated abscesses. The epithelium of the tubules was in the state of dystrophy and necrosis. The lumens of solitary tubules were dilated and filled with some colloid contents, the epithelium was flattened (the tissue resembled the thyroid gland). The glomeruli were focally scleroid. Name the pathological process.

- Acute pyelonephritis



- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Necronephrosis
- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed proliferation of the nephrothelium of the Bowman's capsule, podocytes and macrophages with formation of "crescent" structures which squeezed the glomeruli. The glomerular capillaries were characterized by necrosis, some of them by sclerosis or hyalinization. An oedema and a lymphoplasmacytic infiltration of the renal stroma were observed. Name the renal pathology.

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis

?

On macroscopic examination, the kidneys are enlarged and motley because of alternation of light areas with foci of petechial haemorrhages, their surface is smooth. Microscopically, some vascular loops of the glomeruli were in the state of fibrinoid necrosis, the basal membranes of the capillaries were thickened and appeared like "wire loops", the lumens of some capillaries contained hyaline thrombi. Make a diagnosis.

- Necronephrosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Lupus erythematosus nephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis

?

A 12-year-old boy, who had had streptococcal tonsillitis before, developed oliguria, an increased blood pressure and oedemata in the facial region. A renal biopsy revealed diffuse affection of all the glomeruli studied: hyperaemia, solitary fibrin microthrombi in the lumens of the capillaries, dilation of the mesangium and its infiltration by segmented leukocytes. Indicate the kind of glomerulonephritis.

- + Acute exudative
- Chronic mesangial proliferative
- Chronic mesangial capillary

- Chronic fibroplastic
- Subacute extracapillary
- ?

An autopsy of a male revealed a prostatic adenoma and large kidneys with sharply enlarged pelves and calyces filled with some transparent fluid. Name the process in the kidneys.

- Glomerulonephritis
- Polycystic kidneys
- + Hydronephrosis
- Tuberculosis
- Pyelonephritis
- ?

A 29-year-old male was admitted to a nephrological department complaining of oedemata, headache, vomiting and nausea. His death was caused by uraemia. On autopsy, his kidneys were significantly reduced in size and dense, their capsule was removed with difficulty exposing a fine-grained surface, the cortical layer was thinned on section. A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed that most of the glomeruli were scleroid, some of them were characterized by dilation of the mesangium and proliferation of the mesangial cells. What disease should be suspected?

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- + Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Necrotic nephrosis
- Fulminating glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of a male, who suffered from hypertensive disease during his lifetime, the kidneys were reduced in size and dense, their capsule was removed with difficulty, and the surface was fine-grained. On section, there was an atrophy of the renal parenchyma, particularly that of the cortical layer, the blood vessels were in the form of thick tubules which did not collapse. A histological examination revealed hyalinosis and sclerosis of small arteries, hyalinosis and sclerosis of the larger part of the glomeruli, a reduced number of tubules, a vegetation of the connective tissue in the stroma. Some glomeruli were characterized by compensatory hypertrophy and their tubules were dilated. What is your diagnosis?

- Secondary shrunk kidneys
- Amyloid shrunk kidneys

- + Primary shrunk kidneys
- Fulminating glomerulonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

On autopsy of a 32-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, it was found that the kidneys were enlarged and flaccid, their capsule was easily removed exposing a motley surface. On section, the cortical layer was oedematous and definitely delimited from the medullary one. A histological examination revealed an expressed plethora of vessels, enlarged and oedematous glomeruli, with clusters of erythrocytes and accumulation of some serous fluid in the lumen of the Bowman's capsule. Some vascular loops of the glomeruli were necrotized. An expressed peritubular and periglomerular lymphoidocytic infiltration was observed. What is your diagnosis?

- Acute fibrinous glomerulonephritis
- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- Acute tubulopathy
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Acute haemorrhagic glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a 70-year-old female, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed dense kidneys which were reduced in size (each weighing 90 g). Their fibrous capsule was removed with difficulty, exposing a rough-grained surface; on section, the cortical substance was thinned, the tissue was dim. Histologically, some glomeruli developed a proliferation of the epithelium in the Bowman's capsule with crescent formations, while other glomeruli were characterized by hyalinization. The stroma contained some lymphoid infiltrates, the vascular walls were thickened, their lumens were narrowed. What is your diagnosis?

- Arterial nephrosclerosis
- Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis

?

On autopsy of a female, who was suffering from bronchiectatic disease during 15 years and died of renal insufficiency, it was found that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense and "sebaceous" by appearance, their surface was fine-grained. Microscopically, the glomeruli were atrophied and substituted for a connective tissue. There was accumulation of congophilic masses under the intima and

adventitia of the vessels, as well as in the basal membranes of the tubules and in the renal stroma. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Malignant nephrosclerosis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from chronic renal insufficiency, enlarged kidneys with large tubera on their surface were found. On section, the kidneys revealed numerous smooth-walled cysts filled with some transparent fluid. Name the pathological process in the kidneys.

- Hydroureteronephrosis
- + Polycystic kidneys
- Hydronephrosis
- Pyonephrosis
- Hydrocalycosis

?

On autopsy of a male, who died from burn disease, enlarged swollen kidneys were revealed; their fibrous capsule was easily removed and tense. On section, the cortical layer was pale grey, wide and sharply delimited from the dark red medullary one. Microscopically, there was necrosis of the renal tubules, in some places with a destruction of the basal membranes, an oedema of the interstice, a leukocytic infiltration and haemorrhages. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Chronic tubulopathy
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- + Acute tubulopathy
- Chronic pyelonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male, who died from renal insufficiency, revealed enlarged kidneys with a tense fibrinous capsule which was easily removed. The cortical layer was pale grey, the malpighian pyramids were dark red; there were microfocal haemorrhages in the intermediary area of the kidneys and in the renal pelves. A histological examination revealed dystrophy and necrosis in the epithelium of the convoluted tubules, in some places with a destruction of the basal membranes

mostly in the distal tubules (tubulorrhesis), there were casts in the lumens of the tubules at different levels of the nephrones, an oedema of the interstice with its leukocytic infiltration and haemorrhages. The lumens of the glomerular capsules had an accumulation of the ultrafiltrate. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Necronephrosis, the oligoanuric stage
- Necronephrosis, the shock stage
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Necronephrosis, the stage of restoration of diuresis

?

An autopsy of a 55-year-old female, who died from uraemia, revealed that her kidneys were unevenly reduced in size, had a dense consistency, large tubera on their surface and whitish cicatrices in the cortical layer. On section, the renal pelves were dilated, their mucous membrane was whitish and thickened. Microscopically, the renal interstice was characterized by a focal inflammation, an atrophy and sclerosis of the renal tissue; the tubules were dilated and had hyaline casts in their lumens. The arteries and veins were scleroid. Which of the pathological processes in the kidneys was the most probable?

- Amyloid shrunk kidneys
- Diabetic nephrosclerosis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Primary shrunk kidneys
- + Pyelonephritic kidneys

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed some epithelial proliferation in the Bowman's capsule and podocytes with formation of the structures resembling "crescents", a focal necrosis of the glomerular tubules, hyalinosis of solitary glomeruli, an oedema and an inflammatory infiltration of the interstice, a parenchymatous cloudy swelling and fatty degeneration of the nephrocytes, hyaline casts in the lumens of the tubules. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Acute extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillary glomerulonephritis
- + Subacute extracapillary glomerulonephritis
- Chronic mesangial glomerulonephritis
- Fibroblastic glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a male with a syndrome of prolonged compression revealed enlarged swollen kidneys whose fibrous capsule was easily removed exposing a pale grey cortical layer sharply delimited from dark red malpighian pyramids. Histologically, there was necrosis in the epithelium of the tubules with phenomena of tubulorrhesis, an obstruction of the tubules with detritus and crystals of myoglobin, an oedema of the interstice and its infiltration by heterophilic leukocytes. Which of the diagnoses was the most probable?

- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- + Acute renal failure
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Haemolytic kidneys

?

Urinalyses of a 44-year-old male patient, who suffers from a chronic renal disease, demonstrate persistent proteinuria. A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy reveals some diffuse and even thickening of the basal membranes in the glomerular capillaries with formation of their processes in the direction of the podocytes ("small thorns"); the proliferation of the mesangiocytes was absent or poorly expressed; there were small foci of sclerosis in the cortical layer and a fatty degeneration of the epithelium of the proximal tubules. Make a diagnosis.

- Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis
- + Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- Focal segmental glomerular sclerosis

?

A microscopic examination of a renal biopsy revealed an expressed proliferation of the mesangial cells with expulsion of their processes to the periphery of the capillary loops (mesangial interposition), a diffuse thickening and doubling of the basal membranes in the capillaries, and an accumulation of the mesangial matrix. Indicate the diagnosis which was the most probable.

- Mesangial glomerulonephritis
- Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- + Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis
- Acute intracapillary glomerulonephritis

?

A 38-year-old male patient complained of dyspnoea, a cough with production of a large amount of sputum, an elevated body temperature up to 38°C, and a reduced urination. An X-ray examination revealed some focal shadow in the lungs, an increased amount of urea and uric acid in the blood. The urine was characterized by its low specific weight, presence of proteinuria and casts. The patient died two weeks later. On autopsy, fibrinous-necrotic laryngotracheobronchitis, fibrinous-haemorrhagic pneumonia and contracted kidneys were found. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Chronic destructive bronchitis
- Fibrinous-haemorrhagic pneumonia
- Influenza with pneumonic complications
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- + Chronic renal insufficiency

?

An electron microscopy of a renal biopsy of a 10-year-old boy with expressed oedemata and proteinuria revealed absence of small processes of the podocytes in the glomeruli, the basal membranes of the capillaries were thickened, the mesangium was insignificantly dilated. The lumens of dilated proximal tubules contained hyaline and granular casts, the epithelium of the tubules had phenomena of hyaline-drop, hydropic and fatty degeneration. The interstice contained a lot of lipids and lipophages. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- Membranous glomerulonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- + Lipoid nephrosis
- Mesangial capillary glomerulonephritis

?

An autopsy of a 60-year-old female, who had suffered from bronchiectatic disease for 15 years and died of renal insufficiency, revealed that the kidneys were reduced in size, dense and "sebaceous" by appearance, their surface was finegrained. Microscopically, the glomeruli were atrophied and substituted for a connective tissue. There was accumulation of congophilic masses under the intima and adventitia of the vessels, as well in the basal membranes of the tubules and in the renal stroma. Name the most probable diagnosis.

- Chronic pyelonephritis
- Lipoid nephrosis
- + Amyloid shrunken kidneys

- Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis
- Postnecrotic nephrosclerosis
- ?

On autopsy of a female, who died from uraemia, it was found that her kidneys differed in size and their surface had large tubera; there were dense adhesions between the renal surface and capsule. Microscopically, the renal tissue had foci of the following changes: numerous encapsulated abscesses, an expressed lymphohistiocytic infiltration of the interstice and a vegetation of the connective tissue. The mucous membrane of the pelvis had foci of metaplasia of the transitional epithelium into the stratified one. The tubules were partly atrophied, partly stretched and filled with some colloid-like contents. Which of the diagnoses listed below was the most probable?

- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- ?

Three weeks following a severe supercooling, a young male developed an elevated body temperature, a pain in his lumbar region, oedemata, proteinuria and haematuria. A renal biopsy demonstrated enlargement of the glomeruli, a plethora of their capillaries, some eosinophilic fluid, fibrin and erythrocytes in the cavity of the Bowman's capsule, the mesangium was infiltrated by polymorphonuclear leukocytes. What diagnosis was the most probable?

- pyelonephritis
- Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute renal failure
- Acute productive glomerulonephritis
- + Acute exudative glomerulonephritis
- ?

At the patient with glomerulonephritis in the biopsy material are found 21 glomerules, 3 from them are constantly hyalinized, the other ones have an apparent proliferation of endothelial and mesangial cells, the thickening and the splitting of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, their adhesion with the capsule of glomerule. In the tubules are severe dystrophic changes up to the necrosis of epithelium, an atrophy of a great number of tubules. There is an apparent lymphohistiocytic infiltration in the stroma, sclerosis of stroma. What from the



named changes have the most important prognostic meaning in the case in question?

- + evidence of tubular-interstitial component
  - Hyalinosis of glomerules
  - Evidence of proliferation of glomerular cells
  - Thickening of basal membranes of glomerular capillaries
  - Adhesion of glomerular capillaries with their capsule
- ?

At the pregnant woman after cesarean section in the postoperative period arose a massive uterine haemorrhage, which was stopped, but developed anuria. Haemodialysis proved to be ineffective and the patient died on the 4th day after the interference. At the autopsy the kidneys are a little increased in size, swollen, the cortical substance is pale on the section, renal pyramids and intermediate zone are plethoric. What kind of renal pathology made the operation complicated?

- + Necrotic nephrosis
  - Ischemic infarction
  - Cyanotic induration
  - Subacute glomerulonephritis
  - Acute pyelonephritis
- ?

At the patient of 27 years old with an apparent nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing over 3 g per day, at the puncture biopsy is found a minimal proliferation of mesangial cells, the thickening of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, the dystrophy of epithelium of tubules up to the necrosis of its solitary cells. Choose the correct diagnosis.

- + Membranous glomerulonephritis
  - Idiopathic necrotic syndrome
  - Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis
  - Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
  - Renal amyloidosis
- ?

At the patient with glomerulonephritis in the biopsy material are found 21 glomerules, 3 from them are constantly hyalinized, the other ones have an apparent proliferation of endothelial and mesangial cells, the thickening and the splitting of basal membrane of glomerular capillaries, their adhesion with the capsule of glomerule. In the tubules are severe dystrophic changes up to the necrosis of epithelium, an atrophy of a great number of tubules. There is an apparent

lymphohistiocytic infiltration in the stroma, sclerosis of stroma. What from the named changes have the most important prognostic meaning in the case in question?

- + evidence of tubular-interstitial component
- Hyalinosis of glomerules
- Evidence of proliferation of glomerular cells
- Thickening of basal membranes of glomerular capillaries
- Adhesion of glomerular capillaries with their capsule
- ?

At the postmortem dissection of the patient of 60 years old has been discovered, that both kidneys are decreased in size weighing about 50,0 g with a fine-grit surface and evenly thin cortex, at the microscopic research the walls of the arterioles are considerably thickened due to the deposits of homogeneous, structureless masses of rose color in them, glomerules are diminished, sclerous, canaliculi are atrophied. For what disease are these changes characteristic ?

- + Hypertensive illness
- Pyelonephritis with the renal scarring
- Lardaceous kidney
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Membranoid nephropathy
- ?

A woman of 54 years old has been suffered from rheumatoid arthritis for a long time; she has been under medical treatment almost all the time. A death came at the occurrence of chronic renal insufficiency. At the necropsy were discovered increased in size kidneys [weight 350, 0], each of them is dense, anaemic on the discission, with greatly thickened cortex of grayish-yellowish colour with lardaceous shine. Which sequela of rheumatoid arthritis has caused a development of uremia?

- + secondary amyloidosis of kidneys
- acute necrotic nephrosis
- postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- chronic glomerulonephritis
- ?

A man of 33 years old died of uremia. At the necropsy are defined increased kidneys (each one weighting 500, 0 g) consisting of plenty of cavities from 0,5 cm to 1 cm and 2 cm, filled with a light yellow clear liquid. The pelvis and renal ducts

are without any peculiarities. What kind of kidneys' disease, which has caused uremia, is this?

- + bilateral multicystic kidney disease
- chronic pyelonephritis
- nephroncus
- renal tuberculosis
- rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- ?

The patient with the chronic renal insufficiency was biopsied. Histologically, in the biopsy material of the kidney has been defined a diffuse intracapillary glomerulosclerosis, dilatation and induration of mesangium, the thickening of basal membrane of glomerules. Which disease is connected with the development of this syndrome?

- + Diabetes mellitus
- Amyloidosis of kidneys
- Renal infarct
- Pyelonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- ?

A patient with arterial hypertension, changes in the analyses of urine and periodic pain in the left lumbar area was made the biopsy of kidney with a diagnostic purpose. At the histological research of biopsy material is found out a dilatation of most tubules, chronic interstitial inflammation of different degree and fibrosis in a cortical and medullar layer. Plenty of glomerules keep an ordinary histostructure. Specify the most firm diagnosis.

- + Chronic pyelonephritis
- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Arteriolar nephrosclerosis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- ?

A patient with an intravital diagnosis diabetes mellitus had high proteinuria, edemas, arterial hypertension. At the necropsy, the kidneys are a bit decreased, thickened, with retractions on the surface to 0, 6 cm; microscopically is defined a diffuse excrescence of connective tissue into the renal tissue, acute hyalinosis of mesangium and the destruction of glomerules. Name the clinical syndrome, which has developed in this case.

- + Syndrome of Kimmelstil-Willson
- Syndrome of Bad-Kiari
- Syndrome of Waterhause-Fridericksen
- Syndrome of Lyarish
- Syndrome of Dressler

?

A 28 year old patient had high arterial pressure, hematuria and facial edemata. In spite of treatment renal insufficiency was progressing. 6 months later the patient died from uremia. Microscopic examination of his kidneys and their glomerules revealed proliferation of capsule nephrothelium and of podocytes with "demilune" formation, sclerosis and hyalinosis of glomerules. What disease corresponds with the described picture?

- Chronic glomerulonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- + Subacute glomerulonephritis
- Acute pyelonephritis