

A child suffered from upper respiratory tract infection. Two weeks later, he presented with , edema of the face with puffiness of the eyelids. Which of the following feature will be seen in His renal biopsy?

- B. A. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis.**
- C. B. Membranous glomerulonephritis.
- D. C. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis.
- E. D.focal segmental GN

A 35-year-old male presents to the clinic with a 2-week history of fatigue, puffiness around his eyes, and swelling in his lower extremities. He reports recent episodes of dark-colored urine and difficulty urinating. He has no significant past medical history but mentions a sore throat two weeks prior to the onset of symptoms. On examination, his blood pressure is 150/90 mmHg, and he has bilateral edema and periorbital edema. Urinalysis: Shows proteinuria, hematuria, and casts, including red blood cell casts. Renal biopsy: Light microscopy reveals hypercellularity in the glomeruli and narrowing of Bowman's space. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis**
- B. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- C. Minimal change glomerulonephritis
- D. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

A 25-year-old man presents with hemoptysis and rapidly worsening renal function. Laboratory tests reveal elevated serum creatinine and hematuria. A renal biopsy shows extensive crescent formation in over 50% of the glomeruli. Which substance is primarily responsible for the initiation of these crescents in Bowman's space?

- A. Fibrin**
- B. Urea
- C. Albumin
- D. Collagen

A 4-year-old girl presents with massive generalized edema (anasarca). Laboratory results show a 24-hour urinary protein excretion of 4.5 g, hypoalbuminemia, and hyperlipidemia. Light microscopy of a renal biopsy shows normal-appearing glomeruli. What is the most suitable diagnosis?

- A. focal proliferative glomerulonephritis
- B. crescentic glomerulonephritis
- C. acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis
- D. minimal change glomerulonephritis**

A 45-year-old woman with a history of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) presents with worsening proteinuria. Renal biopsy reveals diffuse thickening of the glomerular basement membrane. Silver stain shows a 'spike' pattern. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. focal proliferative glomerulonephritis
- B. crescentic glomerulonephritis
- C. acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis
- D. membranous glomerulonephritis