

**Which of the following is a feature of nephritic syndrome?**

- A. hematuria
- B. Heavy proteinuria
- C. Hyperlipidemia
- D. Lipiduria

**Which of the following is a feature of nephrotic syndrome?**

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hyperlipidemia
- C. Mild proteinuria
- D. Microscopic hematuria

**Which of the following is a pathogenesis of glomerular diseases?**

- A. Immune mediated.
- B. Inflammatory reaction.
- C. Hypertension related.
- D. Proliferation of the mesangial cells.

**Which of the following is a feature of minimal change disease of the glomeruli?**

- A. The incidence is greatest between the ages of 20 and 40 years.
- B. loss of the foot processes of the podocytes is seen on electron microscope.
- C. A non-selective proteinuria is usual.
- D. Light microscopy shows crescent formation in glomeruli.

**Which of the following feature is seen by light microscope in case of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis**

- A. loss of podocytes
- B. Crescent formation
- C. Thick basement Membrane
- D. Double countor basement membrane

**which of the following is the classic presentation in case of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis?**

- A. Severe proteinuria
- B. Oliguria and hematuria
- C. Hypercoagulability
- D. Lipiduria

**Which of the following is the most common cause of nephritic syndrome in children?**

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

**Which of the following is a microscopic feature of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis seen by electronic microscope?**

- A Thick basement Membrane
- B Double countor basement membrane
- C Increase mesangial deposits and loss of processes of podocyte
- D Crescent formation and depositon of fibrin

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

**Which of the following is the prognosis of membranous glomerulonephritis**

- A. Good
- B. Bad
- C. moderate
- D. none of the above

**Which of the following is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in adult?**

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

**Which of the following is a feature of membranous glomerulonephritis?**

- A. There is basement membrane thicke with hair comb spikes by light microscope
- B. The kidneys are decreased in size grossly.
- C. There is often no chang.
- D. Many glomeruli are hyalinized by electronic microscope

**Which of the following is the prognosis of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis**

- E. Good
- F. Bad
- G. moderate
- H. none of the above

**Which of the following is a feature of Goodpasture's syndrome?**

- A. ant glomerular basement membrane disease.
- B. Inflammatory reaction.
- C. Hypertension related.
- D. Proliferation of the mesangial cells.

**Compare between nephritic syndrome and nephrotic syndrome?**

**Enumerate the pathological features of rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis by light and electron microscope?**

**Enumerate membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (mesangocapillary Gn) by light and electron microscope?**