

Immuno Renal

1. In which one of the following types of glomerulonephritis is the serum C3 level characteristically normal?

- a) Early acute post-streptococcal nephritis.
- b) Active systemic lupus erythematosus nephritis.
- c) Minimal-change nephropathy.
- d) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II.

2. Which one of the following is the commonest cause of the nephrotic syndrome in children?

- a) Henoch-Schönlein nephritis
- b) Minimal-change nephropathy
- c) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- d) Acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- e) IgA nephropathy

3. Which one of the following conditions does NOT typically lead to rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)?

- a) Goodpasture's syndrome.
- b) Membranous glomerulonephritis.
- c) Nephritis of Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (formerly Wegener's granulomatosis)
- d) SLE

4. Direct immunofluorescent examination of a renal biopsy shows linear deposition of IgG along the glomerular basement membrane. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Minimal-change nephropathy
- b) Membranous nephropathy
- c) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- d) Amyloid disease
- e) Anti-GBM nephritis

5. In acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, which one of the following statements is true?

- a) It only occurs following upper respiratory tract infection.
- b) It typically follows within 5 days of streptococcal infection.
- c) The anti-DNAse B titre is a better indicator of streptococcal skin sepsis than the ASO titre.
- d) It is consistently associated with a normal C3 level in the early phase.
- e) The clinical course is usually one of complete recovery in only 10% of children.

6. Which one of the following statements about glomerulonephritis is FALSE:

- a) Membranous nephropathy is linked to HLA-DR3 in Caucasians.
- b) In Goodpasture's syndrome, pulmonary haemorrhage is more common in smokers.
- c) IgA nephropathy is a cause of 10-20% of cases of end-stage renal failure.
- d) Glomerulonephritis recurs clinically in all allografted kidneys.

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7. Which one of the following statements about C3 NeF is FALSE?

- a) C3 NeF is produced by the kidneys.
- b) C3 NeF is an IgG class autoantibody.
- c) C3 NeF is characteristic of membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (type II).
- d) C3 NeF is just a marker and is not directly pathogenic.
- e) C3 NeF may be transferred across the placenta into the foetal circulation.

8. Following cadaveric renal transplantation, which one of the following conditions is most likely to be associated with recurrence of glomerulonephritis in the allograft?

- a) Minimal-change nephropathy
- b) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II
- c) Henoch-Schönlein nephritis
- d) Polycystic disease
- e) Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

9. Antibodies to neutrophil cytoplasmic antigens are characteristically found in which one of the following pathologies?

- a) Pauci-immune crescentic glomerulonephritis
- b) Goodpasture's syndrome
- c) Amyloidosis
- d) IgA nephropathy

10. Which one of the following histological terms means an increase in the number of cells within the glomerular tuft?

- a) Focal
- b) Crescentic
- c) Membranous
- d) Segmental
- e) Proliferative

11. Minimal-change nephropathy is associated with highly selective proteinuria:

- a) True
- b) False

12. The presence of monoclonal free light chains (Bence Jones protein) in the urine is diagnostic of myeloma kidney.

- a) True
- b) False