

Study MCQs (1–10)

1. [Memorization-Based]

Which type of renal cyst is most commonly confined to the cortex and filled with clear fluid?

- A. Medullary cystic disease
- B. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease
- C. Simple renal cyst
- D. Dialysis-associated cyst
- E. Multicystic dysplasia

2. [Understanding-Based]

A patient on long-term dialysis develops hematuria and multiple renal cysts involving both cortex and medulla. Which complication is most concerning?

- A. Renal vein thrombosis
- B. Renal carcinoma
- C. Wilms tumor
- D. Nephrolithiasis
- E. Acute pyelonephritis

3. [Memorization-Based]

Which gene is mutated in approximately 85–90% of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD)?

- A. WT1
- B. PKD2
- C. PKD1
- D. PAX2
- E. APC

4. [Understanding-Based]

A 45-year-old patient presents with bilateral enlarged kidneys, hypertension, and intermittent gross hematuria. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Medullary sponge kidney

- B. Simple renal cysts
 - C. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
 - D. Renal hypoplasia
 - E. Multicystic dysplasia
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5. [Memorization-Based]

Which congenital renal anomaly is the most common congenital anomaly of the kidney?

- A. Bilateral agenesis
 - B. Horseshoe kidney
 - C. Pancake kidney
 - D. Renal hypoplasia
 - E. Ectopic kidney
-

6. [Understanding-Based]

A newborn with bilateral renal agenesis is unlikely to survive primarily because of:

- A. Severe hypertension
 - B. Renal carcinoma
 - C. Potter sequence due to oligohydramnios
 - D. Urinary obstruction
 - E. Massive hematuria
-

7. [Memorization-Based]

In medullary cystic disease, cysts are typically located at the: (Nephronophthisis-medullary cystic disease)

- A. Renal cortex
 - B. Pelvis
 - C. Cortico-medullary junction
 - D. Capsule
 - E. Renal papilla only
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8. [Understanding-Based]

Radiologic differentiation between a simple renal cyst and renal tumor is aided by the fact that renal cysts are:

- A. Hypervascular
- B. Solid on ultrasonography
- C. Associated with calcifications

- D. Avascular and fluid-filled
 - E. Always bilateral
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9. [Memorization-Based]

Which complication occurs in 10–30% of patients with ADPKD?

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
 - B. Bladder rupture
 - C. Circle of Willis aneurysm
 - D. Renal artery stenosis
 - E. Hydronephrosis
-

10. [Understanding-Based]

A young patient presents with polyuria, polydipsia, chronic renal failure, and a family history of renal disease. Which condition should be suspected?

- A. Simple renal cysts
 - B. Medullary cystic disease
 - C. Acute tubular necrosis
 - D. Minimal change disease
 - E. Renal hypoplasia
-

Exam Simulation MCQs (11–20)

11. [Memorization-Based]

The epithelial lining of simple renal cysts is most commonly:

- A. Transitional epithelium
 - B. Stratified squamous epithelium
 - C. Cuboidal or flattened epithelium
 - D. Columnar epithelium
 - E. Pseudostratified epithelium
-

12. [Understanding-Based]

A patient with ADPKD suddenly develops severe headache and loss of consciousness. Which event most likely occurred?

- A. Renal infarction

- B. Rupture of berry aneurysm
 - C. Acute pyelonephritis
 - D. Nephrolithiasis
 - E. Hydronephrosis
-

13. [Memorization-Based]

Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease accounts for approximately what percentage of chronic renal failure cases?

- A. 1%
 - B. 3%
 - C. 5%
 - D. 10%
 - E. 25%
-

14. [Understanding-Based]

Large palpable kidneys extending into the pelvis in an adult are most characteristic of:

- A. Renal hypoplasia
 - B. Medullary sponge kidney
 - C. ADPKD
 - D. Bilateral agenesis
 - E. Acute glomerulonephritis
-

15. [Memorization-Based]

Which congenital anomaly results from fusion of the lower poles of the kidneys?

- A. Ectopic kidney
 - B. Pancake kidney
 - C. Horseshoe kidney
 - D. Renal agenesis
 - E. Duplicated ureter
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16. [Understanding-Based]

A child with enlarged kidneys and abdominal distention most likely has:

- A. Simple cysts
- B. ARPKD

- C. Renal hypoplasia
 - D. Medullary sponge kidney
 - E. Dialysis-associated cysts
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17. [Memorization-Based]

Which structure is defective in hereditary cystic kidney diseases?

- A. Glomerular basement membrane
 - B. Mesangial cells
 - C. Cilia-centrosome complex
 - D. Podocytes
 - E. Juxtaglomerular apparatus
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18. [Understanding-Based]

Why must simple renal cysts be differentiated from renal tumors?

- A. Both cause nephrotic syndrome
 - B. Both are associated with hypertension
 - C. Both may appear as renal masses
 - D. Both always contain hemorrhage
 - E. Both are inherited disorders
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19. [Memorization-Based]

Multicystic dysplasia is considered:

- A. A malignant lesion
 - B. A preneoplastic lesion
 - C. A developmental lesion
 - D. An inflammatory lesion
 - E. A metastatic lesion
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20. [Understanding-Based]

A patient with prolonged dialysis develops cystic kidneys. Which finding best supports dialysis-associated acquired cyst disease rather than simple cysts?

- A. Solitary cortical cyst
- B. Presence of medullary involvement
- C. Clear cyst fluid

- D. Smooth cyst contours
E. Flattened epithelial lining

Correct Answers

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. B

يقول الله عز وجل:

﴿يُدَبِّرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ﴾

السجدة/ 5 .

الله سبحانه يدبر أمرك بينما أنت تحارب قلقك..
يدبر أمرك بينما أنت غارق في أفكارك..
يدبر أمرك بينما تخشى وقوع مخاوفك..
يدبر أمرك بينما أنت مكتفٍ بعجزك..
يدبر أمرك لأنه أعلم منك بحالك..
يدبر أمرك لأنه سبحانه حكيم خبير عليم..
توكل على الله دائماً وأبداً ، وفوض أمرك كله إليه ، فهو سبحانه نعم
المدبر والوكيل.