

Renal Disease and Failure Questions

1 . A common marker of chronic kidney disease (CKD) is

- A) rash.
- B) hematuria.
- C) proteinuria.
- D) bacteremia.

2 . The two leading causes of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) are

- A) allergies and diabetes.
- B) infection and diabetes.
- C) diabetes and hypertension.
- D) infection and hypertension.

3 . The leading genetic cause of ESRD in the United States is

- A) diabetes.
- B) Alport syndrome.
- C) autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease.
- D) autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.

4 . What is the annual average percentage of acute kidney injury (AKI) in the Medicare population?

- A) 4.7%
- B) 15.2%
- C) 30.8%
- D) 50.1%

5 . The most common type of AKI according to pathophysiology is

- A) diabetic.
- B) prerenal.
- C) postrenal.
- D) intrarenal.

6 . Suspicion for mild renal disease should be based on

- A) the presence of proteinuria.
- B) clinical signs and symptoms.
- C) patient physical examination.
- D) recognition of the primary pathologic mechanism responsible for renal injury.

7 . The most important tool in monitoring patients with suspected and diagnosed renal failure is

- A) dipstick urinalysis.
- B) kidney ultrasound.
- C) auscultation of lung sounds.
- D) serum creatinine measurements.

8 . Intrarenal AKI may be recognized by a distinctive presentation of

- A) orthostatic hypotension.
- B) edema of the extremities.
- C) very high urine osmolality.
- D) brownish, muddy appearance of urine.

9 . Which of the following factors indicates an increased risk of advancement to higher stages of kidney disease?

- A) Proteinuria
- B) Increasing GFR
- C) Older age at diagnosis
- D) Hematuria of nonrenal origin

10 . For patients with stage 1 or 2 renal disease, cardiovascular risk should be assessed

- A) monthly.
- B) every six months.
- C) annually.
- D) every two years.

11 . The leading cause of death among patients with ESRD is

- A) uremia.
- B) anemia.
- C) liver failure.
- D) cardiovascular complications.

12 . The use of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors has been shown to be beneficial in patients with

- A) lupus.
- B) hypotension.
- C) renal artery stenosis.
- D) diabetic nephropathy.

13 . Patients with diabetes and CKD should have a low-density lipoprotein (LDL) goal of less than

- A) 50 mg/dL.
- B) 70 mg/dL.
- C) 100 mg/dL.
- D) 130 mg/dL.

14 . Patients with CKD should limit daily phosphorus intake to

- A) 0.8–1.2 g.
- B) 3–5 g.
- C) 8–12 g.
- D) less than 60 g.

15 . Which of the following medications require dosage adjustment in patients with renal failure?

- A) Digoxin
- B) Opioids
- C) Antifungals
- D) All of the above

16 . Stage 4 CKD may require the use of exogenous erythropoietin to manage

- A) anemia.
- B) neutropenia.
- C) pancytopenia.
- D) thrombocytopenia.

17 . ESRD is commonly defined as a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than

- A) 15 mL/min/1.73 m².
- B) 25 mL/min/1.73 m².
- C) 35 mL/min/1.73 m².
- D) 45 mL/min/1.73 m².

18 . For adults with ESRD who are receiving hemodialysis, the recommended maximum daily intake of protein is

- A) 0.1–0.4 g/kg.
- B) 0.6–0.8 g/kg.
- C) 1.1–1.4 g/kg.
- D) 11–14 g/kg.

19 . Hemodialysis can be provided via

- A) arteriovenous graft.
- B) arteriovenous fistula.
- C) temporary venous catheter.
- D) All of the above

20 . Patency of the arteriovenous fistula can be assessed by

- A) palpating a thrill.
- B) auscultating a bruit.
- C) taking a blood pressure of the fistula.
- D) Both A and B

21 . Which of the following is a contraindication to renal transplantation?

- A) Hypertension
- B) HIV infection
- C) Metastatic cancer
- D) Age older than 50 years

22 . In the United States, the median adult wait time for a cadaver kidney is

- A) 1 year.
- B) 2.3 years.
- C) 4 years.
- D) 10.6 years.

23 . Which of the following has been shown to help prevent contrast-induced nephropathy in patients with CKD?

- A) Mannitol
- B) Furosemide
- C) ACE inhibitors
- D) Sodium bicarbonate infusion

24 . The most common form of renal disease in patients with HIV is

- A) nephropathy.
- B) pre-eclampsia.
- C) lupus nephritis.
- D) glomerulonephritis.

25 . In a typical, uncomplicated pregnancy, which of the following renal changes occur?

- A) Increased GFR
- B) Decreased kidney size
- C) Decreased renal plasma flow
- D) Fewer urinary tract infections

26 . Pre-eclampsia is a syndrome of

- A) late-term seizures.
- B) hypotension and hematuria.
- C) hypertension and proteinuria.
- D) hyperglycemia and hemorrhage.

27 . In pregnancies after renal transplantation, fetal survival rates are

- A) 25%.
- B) 50%.
- C) 75%.
- D) 90%.

28 . When prescribing selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors to patients with CKD, the dose should

- A) be increased.
- B) be decreased.
- C) remain the same.
- D) be adjusted according to renal clearance.

29 . Chronic illness can be the source of ambiguous loss, which is defined as loss

- A) of sense of self.
- B) without accompanying grief, sorrow, or mourning.
- C) experienced by those with no close relationship to the patient.
- D) without the finality of death but also with no certainty of returning to previous levels of functioning.

30 . Hospice is generally approved for patients with ESRD who

- A) are candidates for dialysis.
- B) have a serum creatinine level less than 15 mg/dL.
- C) have a creatinine clearance less than 15 mL/minute.
- D) All of the above