

Practical || Pathology of UGS || Midterm material

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِن تَنصُرُوا اللَّهَ يَنصُرْكُمْ وَيُثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَكُمْ



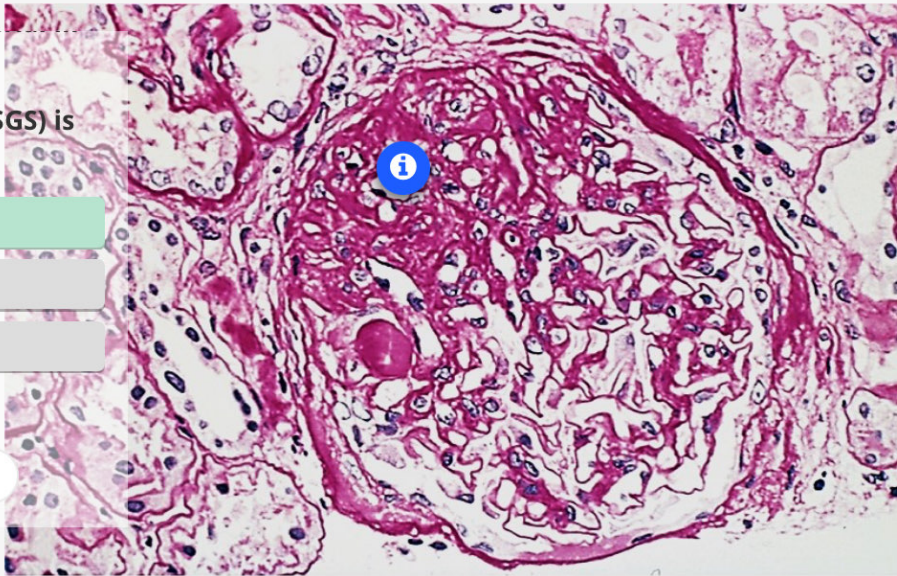
this picture that is characteristic of this glomerular disease (FSGS) is composed of:

✓ Collagen +1

Immunoglobulins

Complements

Perfect!



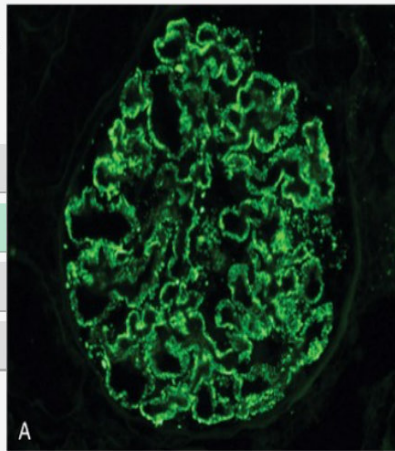
A 47 years-old woman who was diagnosed and treated for stomach cancer 3 years ago, is complaining of generalized edema. Her lab tests revealed nephrotic- range proteinuria. A renal biopsy was performed and showed diffuse glomerular basement membrane thickening. This is a picture of the immunofluorescence test for IgG. Among the following, what is the most likely diagnosis?

Normal renal tissue

✓ Membranous nephropathy

Post- infectious glomerulonephritis

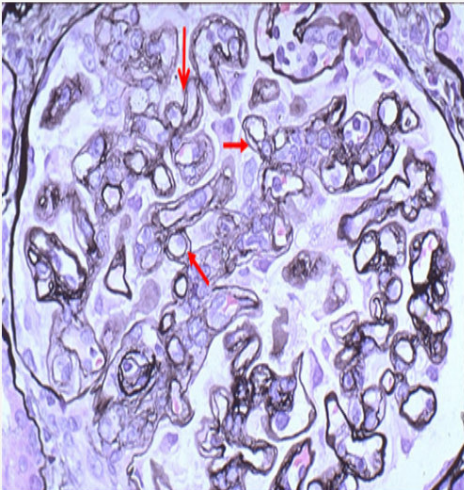
Minimal change disease



Perfect!



1/1



What do we call the glomerular abnormality (red arrows) seen in this picture of a Silver-stained, light microscopic section from a renal biopsy?

Hump-shaped immune deposits

Spike and dome pattern

✓ Tram-track (double contour) of glomerular basement membranes

Great!





Fill in the missing words

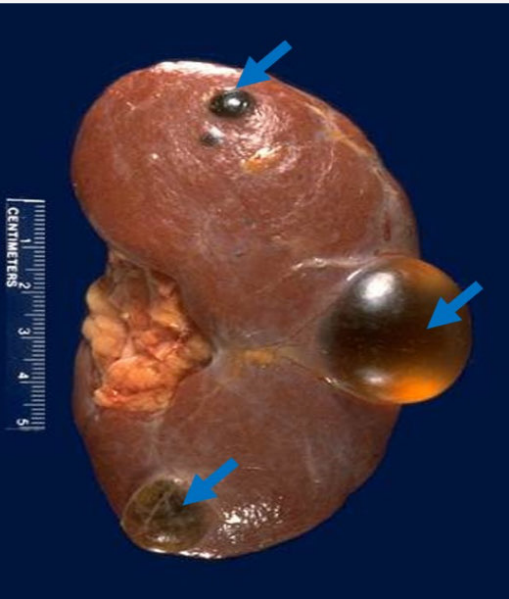
Dilation of renal pelvis and calyces due to outflow obstruction ✓, with accompanying atrophy ✓ of kidney parenchyma. • The onset maybe sudden ✓ or insidious ✓
• Significance: if untreated, leads to renal parenchymal damage and dysfunction ✓

Great!



5/5





check up for a job interview. This picture (blue arrows) is representative of what he was told to have in his left kidney. His other tests including kidney function test and urine analysis were normal. He had normal blood pressure readings.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hydronephrosis

Medullary sponge kidney

✓ Simple renal cysts

Adult polycystic kidney disease

Good job!



parents were concerned about his growth. They described that "he drinks a lot of water and urinates very frequently". They mentioned that some of his uncles had renal failure as children and young adults. Physical examination revealed high blood pressure. His blood tests show high creatinine and urea. This picture which is representative of what the child has shows many renal cysts at the corticomedullary junction. What is the correct diagnosis?

Medullary sponge kidney

✓ Nephronophthisis Medullary cystic -Uremic disease

Childhood polycystic kidney disease

Perfect!



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