

• **Answer all following questions:**

1. Which of the following is not an indication for RRT:
 - a. Severe hyperkalemia
 - b. Metabolic alkalosis
 - c. Fluid overload
 - d. Severe uremia

2. Example(s) of continuous renal replacement therapy:
 - a. CVVH
 - b. CVVHDF
 - c. Hemodialysis
 - d. A and B

3. Severity of renal dysfunction is best measured by:
 - a. BUN
 - b. Serum creatinine
 - c. Duration in years
 - d. Creatinine clearance

4. Risk factors for renal disease progression include all except:
 - a. Exposure to environmental toxins
 - b. HTN
 - c. Calcium channel blocker use
 - d. DM

5. Complication(s) of peritoneal dialysis include:
 - a. Hemodynamic instability
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Peritonitis
 - d. All of the above

6. Two effective methods to remove excess potassium from the body are:
 - a. Insulin and hemodialysis
 - b. Polystyrene resin and insulin
 - c. Hemodialysis and Polystyrene resin
 - d. Calcium gluconate and sodium bicarbonate

7. The classical picture of renal osteodystrophy seen in ESRD is:
 - a. Hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia, and \uparrow PTH
 - b. Hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, and \uparrow PTH
 - c. Hyponatremia and \uparrow PTH
 - d. Hypervitaminosis (D3) and hypocalcemia

8. All of the following are symptoms of ESRD except:
- a. Nausea
 - b. Leg cramps
 - c. Fatigue
 - d. hypotension
9. Renal diet consists of the following except:
- a. Protein (0.5-1 g/kg/day)
 - b. Sodium restriction
 - c. High potassium intake
 - d. Low phosphorus intake
10. The main mechanism of fluid removal in CAVH is:
- a. Endocytosis
 - b. Diffusion
 - c. Active transport
 - d. Filtration
11. Potassium can be forced into the cell by:
- a. Insulin and dextrose
 - b. Dialysis
 - c. Calcium gluconate
 - d. None of the above
12. Post renal failure can be caused by:
- a. Prostatic hypertrophy
 - b. Crystal disposition
 - c. Streptococcal infection
 - d. A and B