

CASE 2

A 40-year-old male with no past medical history presents with bilateral flank pain and dark colored urine for 5 days. During family history taking, he states his father died from kidney failure at 60 years old. On physical examination, his vitals are as follows:

Blood pressure: 190/115

Temperature: 98.6° F

Respiratory rate: 16/minute

Oxygen saturation: 100% on room air

Pulse: 86 beats per minute, regular, 2+

There is mild tenderness to the abdomen with bilateral palpable flank masses. There is no rebound tenderness and the abdomen is not rigid.

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is the next appropriate step in the workup of this patient?

- CT scan of the abdomen with IV contrast
- CT scan of the abdomen with oral contrast
- Cystoscopy
- Renal ultrasound

QUESTION 2

Which of the following describes the nature of the most likely diagnosis?

- It is an autosomal recessive related disorder
- It is an X-linked dominant related disorder
- It is an autosomal dominant related disorder
- It is an X-linked dominant related disorder

QUESTION 3

Which of the following neurologic findings is the most common neurologic extra renal manifestation of the case presented?

- Astrocytoma
- CNS lymphoma
- Arteriovenous malformations
- Berry aneurysms

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is the most common external site of involvement of the case presented?

- liver
- spleen
- pancreas
- ovaries

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the most common gastrointestinal extra renal manifestation of the case presented?

- a. diverticulosis
- b. appendicitis
- c. small bowel obstruction
- d. Hirschsprung's disease

QUESTION 6

Which of the following best describes the answer to question 5?

- a. It classically presents with right upper quadrant pain and Rovsing's sign
- b. It is the most common cause of acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding
- c. It classically presents with crampy abdominal pain, constipation and air fluid levels with a stepladder appearance on abdominal radiographs
- d. It is due to the absence of Auerbach's plexus in the GI tract

QUESTION 7

Which of the following is not considered a routine management of the case presented?

- a. renal transplant
- b. hemodialysis
- c. increase daily water intake
- d. desmopressin

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is the most common cardiologic extra renal manifestation of this disease?

- a. Mitral valve prolapse
- b. Aortic stenosis
- c. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- d. Aortic regurgitation

QUESTION 9

Which of the following is the most likely physical exam finding based on question 8?

- a. Wide pulse pressures and bounding pulses
- b. Weak, delayed carotid pulse
- c. Systolic crescendo decrescendo murmur that decreases with squatting
- d. Systolic ejection click

QUESTION 10

Which of the following physical examination maneuvers results in an earlier occurrence of the answer from question 8?

- a. Expiration
- b. Squatting
- c. Leg raise
- d. Performing the Valsalva maneuver

QUESTION 11

Which of the following describes the murmur that can be associated with the answer to question 8?

- a. Systolic crescendo murmur best heard at the right upper sternal border
- b. Diastolic rumble best heard at the apex
- c. Diastolic decrescendo blowing murmur best heard at the left upper sternal border
- d. Blowing holosystolic murmur best heard at the apex

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is the most common area of radiation of the murmur from question 9?

- a. Carotids
- b. right upper sternal border
- c. axilla
- d. along left sternal border

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is considered to be the gold standard in the diagnosis in the answer of question 8?

- a. echocardiogram
- b. electrocardiogram
- c. angiogram
- d. electrophysiology study

**Final
answer????????????????????
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ADULT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is the next appropriate step in the workup of this patient?

D. Renal ultrasound

QUESTION 2

Which of the following describes the nature of the most likely diagnosis?

C. It is an autosomal dominant related disorder

QUESTION 3

Which of the following neurologic findings is the most common neurologic extra renal manifestation of this disease?

D. Berry aneurysms

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is the most common external site of involvement of this disease?

A. liver

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the most common gastrointestinal extra renal manifestation of this disease?

A. diverticulosis

QUESTION 6

Which of the following best describes the answer to question 4?

B. it is the most common cause of acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding

QUESTION 7

Which of the following is not considered a routine management of the diagnosis in question 1?

D. desmopressin

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is the most common cardiologic extra renal manifestation of this disease?

A. Mitral valve prolapse

QUESTION 9

Which of the following is the most likely physical exam finding based on question 5?

D. Systolic ejection click

QUESTION 10

Which of the following results in an earlier occurrence of the answer from question 7?

D. Performing the Valsalva maneuver

QUESTION 11

Which of the following describes the murmur that can be associated with the answer to question 6?

D. Blowing holosystolic murmur best heard at the apex

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is the most common area of radiation of the murmur from question 9?

C. axilla

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is considered to be the gold standard in the diagnosis in the answer of question 7?

A. echocardiogram

FURTHER READING IN PANCE PREP PEARLS

1. POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE (page 322)

2. MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE AND MITRAL REGURGITATION (page 41 & 43)