

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 34/2025/OL

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Exam: Dialysis Technician Grade II

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Department Health Services

Question1:-Which of the following is a purely convection-based treatment modality ?

A:-Hemodialysis

B:-Hemofiltration

C:-Plasmapheresis

D:-Hemadsorption

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Efficiency of a dialyzer is determined by

A:- K_0A

B:- K_{UF}

C:- Kt/V

D:-Urea reduction ratio

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Which of the following parameter is used to compare different dialysis modalities ?

A:-Single pool Kt/V

B:-Equilibrated Kt/V

C:-Weekly standard Kt/V

D:-Urea reduction ratio

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-The main physical principle employed in haemodialysis is

A:-Diffusion

B:-Osmosis

C:-Convection

D:-Adsorption

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Dialysis encephalopathy syndrome is caused by which of the following water contaminant ?

A:-Chloramine

B:-Fluoride

C:-Aluminium

D:-Zinc

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-Ultra-pure water used for newer dialysis modalities has endotoxin levels less than

A:-0.01 EU/mL

B:-0.1 EU/mL

C:-0.03 EU/mL

D:-0.3 EU/mL

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Approximate water requirement for each hemodialysis session is ?

A:-50-100L

B:-100-200L

C:-200-300L

D:-300-400L

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Acid:base: water mixing ratio for dialysis machines is

A:-1:2.5:50

B:-1:3.25:40

C:-1:1.8:32

D:-1:4.6:25

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Which of the following is not a component of dialysis solution ?

A:-Sodium

B:-Calcium

C:-Bicarbonate

D:-Iron

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-What is the normal dialysis solution flow rate during conventional hemodialysis ?

A:-100-200mL/min

B:-200-400mL/min

C:-500-800mL/min

D:-> 800ml/min

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-TMP refers to

- A:-Transmembrane pressure
- B:-Total membrane pressure
- C:-Tidal mean pressure
- D:-Total machine pressure

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Heparin is infused

- A:-Before the blood pump
- B:-Between blood pump and dialyser
- C:-Between dialyser and venous needle
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Blood leak detector is placed in

- A:-Arterial circuit
- B:-Venous circuit
- C:-Dialysis solution line
- D:-Dialyser

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-Normal conductivity of dialysis solution

- A:-5-10mS/cm
- B:-10-12mS/cm
- C:-12-16mS/cm
- D:-16-20mS/cm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Which of the following is used for disinfecting dialysis machines ?

- A:-Bleach
- B:-Citric Acid
- C:-Formaldehyde
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-CRRT machine has _____ pumps

- A:-1
- B:-2
- C:-3
- D:-4

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-High flux dialyzers have all features except

- A:-High water permeability
- B:-Large pore size
- C:-High beta 2 microglobulin clearance
- D:- $K_{uf} < 10 \text{ ml/min/mm Hg}$

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-All are synthetic dialyzer membranes except

- A:-Cuprophane
- B:-Polysulfone
- C:-Polyamide
- D:-Polymethyl methacrylate

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Priming volume of most adult dialyzers is

- A:-<600ml
- B:-60-120ml
- C:-120-200ml
- D:->200ml

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-For dialyzer reuse the acceptable reduction in fibre bundle volume is less than

- A:-10%
- B:-20%
- C:-30%
- D:-40%

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-AV graft is a less desirable vascular access when compared to AV fistula because

- A:-It takes more time to cannulate an AV graft when compared to AV fistula
- B:-Neointimal hyperplasia occur in graft
- C:-Increased risk of graft thrombosis leading to lower patency rate
- D:-Both 2 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-AV graft can be used for dialysis earlier than AV fistula within

- A:-After 4-6 weeks of creation
- B:-1-3 weeks of creation
- C:-By 8 weeks of creation

D:-By 12 weeks

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-Early use graft is made up of

A:-Multilayered self sealing polyurethane

B:-PTFE

C:-Dacron

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-Which of the following is false regarding pre operative evaluation of AV fistula

A:-Difference in BP measurement between the upper arms should be less than 10 mmHg

B:-The minimum size for AVF creation is 3 mm for vein and 2.5 mm for artery

C:-Allen test indicate patency of palmar arch

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Gracz fistula is made using

A:-Radial artery and cephalic vein

B:-Superficial femoral artery and femoral vein

C:-Perforating vein that arterialises both upper arm cephalic and basilic vein

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-CT Venography is indicated prior to AVF creation if there is

A:-History of central vein catheterisation in past and edema of arm

B:-Collaterals around shoulder

C:-Unequal extremity size

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question27:-Venous catheters are preferred long term vascular access for patients in

A:-Diabetic patients with severe vascular disease

B:-Multiple AV fistula failure

C:-Small children

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-Which of the following is false about cuffed and non-cuffed catheters ?

A:-Cuffed catheter reduces infection rate

B:-Cuffed catheter reduce migration of catheter

C:-If long term use is indicated uncuffed catheter is used

D:-Cuff is made of dacron

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Factors that favour right IJV Catheter over femoral catheter are all except

A:-Critically ill and BMI > 28

B:-Postoperative aortic aneurysm repair

C:-BMI < 24, Tracheostomy being planned

D:-Ambulatory patient requiring mobility

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-Precautions to reduce air embolism during catheter removal are all except

A:-Head down position during catheter removal

B:-Air occlusive dressing

C:-Head end elevation

D:-Not to cough or inhale during removal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Peracetic acid is a mixture of

A:-Acetic acid

B:-Bleach

C:-Hydrogen peroxide

D:-1 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Disinfection or sterilization of dialyzer uses

A:-Peracetic acid

B:-Formaldehyde

C:-Heated 1.5% citric acid at 95 degree celsius

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question33:-Which of the following is false about dialyser reuse

A:-Increases incidence of first use reactions because membrane becomes less biocompatible with reuse

B:-Can cause anaphylactoid reaction when peracetic acid/hydrogen peroxide used for reuse in patients on ACE inhibitors

C:-Risk of transmissible infections with reuse

D:-Potential for decreased dialyzer performance with reuse

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-The maximum decrease in blood compartment volume of dialyzer permitted for continued reuse is

A:-20%

B:-30%

C:-40%

D:-50%

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-According to AAMI standards which is not true

A:-Maximum allowable bacterial count is 100 CFU

B:-Endotoxin <0.25 EU/ml

C:-Action levels are <150 CFU and <0.25 EU/ML

D:-All are true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-All are true about heparin except

A:-Changes conformation of antithrombin, inactivate clotting factor 2

B:-Adverse effects are HIT, hyperkalemia, osteoporosis

C:-Half life of heparin is 6hrs

D:-Monitored using APTT, WBPTT, ACT

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Heparinoids include which of the following

A:-Lepirudin

B:-Argatroban

C:-Enoxaparin

D:-Fondaparinux

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-Dangers of excessive correction of metabolic acidosis include

A:-Paradoxical acidosis of cerebrospinal fluid

B:-Increased tissue production of lactic acid

C:-Options 1 and 2

D:-Increase ionized calcium

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-Well tolerated ultrafiltration rate in volume overloaded patients is

A:-20ml/kg/hour

B:-25ml/kg/hour

C:-10ml/kg/hour

D:-1ml/kg/hour

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Target urea reduction ratio in acutely uremic patients to avoid disequilibrium syndrome is

A:-10%

B:-40%

C:-50%

D:-60%

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-Which of the following is not a cause of intradialytic hypotension

A:-pericardial tamponade

B:-low dialysis solution temperature

C:-diastolic dysfunction

D:-septicemia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-Which of the following is a cause for hypotension due to intradialytic food intake

A:-dilatation of resistance vessels in splanchnic bed

B:-constriction of capacitance vessels in splanchnic bed

C:-dilatation of capacitance vessels in portal circulation

D:-constriction of resistance vessels in splanchnic bed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-Which of the following drugs are prescribed for treatment of muscle cramps during dialysis

A:-Midodrine

B:-Biotin

C:-Carnitine

D:-Quinine

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question44:-Which of the following method is not useful to prevent dialysis disequilibrium syndrome

A:-cocurrent hemodialysis

B:-dialysis solution with sodium concentration of 130 Mm

C:-Infusion of hypertonic solutions during dialysis

D:-Sodium profiling with high initial sodium concentration

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Which of the following is not true about type B dialyser reactions

A:-Complement activations is considered a cause for type B dialyser reactions

B:-Dialysis should be stopped immediately and further sessions discontinued

C:-Symptoms typically occur 20 to 40 minutes after starting dialysis

D:-A different dialyser membrane can be tried

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-All of the following cause hemolysis of blood during dialysis except

A:-Overheated dialysis solution

B:-Dialysis solution contaminated with formaldehyde

C:-Hypotonic dialysis solution

D:-ethylene oxide exposure

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question47:-Management of Air embolism includes all except

A:-keeping patient in recumbent position on right side

B:-administer 100% oxygen

C:-Aspiration of blood from atrium or ventricle with percutaneously inserted needle

D:-stop blood pump of dialysis machine

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-All of the following are used for treatment of pruritis in chronic hemodialysis patients except

A:-charcoal

B:-Nalfurafine

C:-cauterisation

D:-ultraviolet phototherapy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Management of intradialytic hypotension includes all except

A:-keeping patient in trendelenberg position

B:-Giving whole blood

C:-Albumin infusion

D:-0.9% saline bolus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Prevention of dialysis disequilibrium in acute dialysis setting includes all except

A:-Maintaining reduction in plasma urea nitrogen level to above 40%

B:-use of low sodium dialysis solution

C:-cocurrent dialysis

D:-low blood flow rate

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-All are potential advantages of slow continuous therapies except

- A:-Hemodynamically well tolerated
- B:-More changes in intracranial pressure
- C:-Highly effective in removing fluid
- D:-Better azotemia control

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-The standard dialysis solution inflow rate in C-HD is

- A:-15-20 ml/Kg/Hour
- B:-20-25 ml/Kg/Hour
- C:-25-30 ml/Kg/Hour
- D:-30-35 ml/Kg/Hour

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-As a rule of thumb, typical Blood Flow Rate in C-HD should be at least

- A:-Equal to Dialysate flow rate
- B:-Two times Dialysate flow rate
- C:-Three times Dialysate flow rate
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-In C-HD, clearance of urea and small molecules is determined primarily by

- A:-Dialysis solution flow rate
- B:-Blood Flow Rate
- C:-Blood Urea levels
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Which of the following Antibiotics is likely to be removed by CRRT, thus requiring dose adjustment

- A:-Ceftriaxone
- B:-Vancomycin
- C:-Gentamicin
- D:-Piperacillin-tazobactam

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question56:-Clotting is imminent if Filtrate Urea Nitrogen(FUN) : Serum Urea Nitrogen (SUN) ratio is

- A:-Less than 0.6
- B:-Less than 0.7

C:-Less than 0.8

D:-No relation with the ratio

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-All of the following are true except

A:-Pre dilution mode is preferred in C-HF done without Heparin

B:-Regional Citrate Anticoagulation has got decreased bleeding risk when compared to Heparin

C:-Regional Citrate Anticoagulation is preferred in patients with HIT

D:-Swartz protocol is the most common protocol used for Heparin Anticoagulation in C-HD

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-All are complications of Isolated Ultrafiltration, except

A:-Hypotension

B:-Dialysis Disequilibrium Syndrome

C:-Rebound Hyperkalemia

D:-Inadequate Solute clearance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-All are true about CRRT in patients with Brain Edema except

A:-CRRT better tolerated compared with IHD

B:-Anti coagulation should be avoided if possible

C:-Use Dialysis or Replacement fluid with relatively lower Na concentration

D:-Cooling of Dialysis or Replacement solutions may be helpful

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-In Swartz protocol for Anticoagulation, the rate of infusion of ACD-A solution in ml/hour initially is

A:-1.5 times the BFR in ml/hour

B:-1.5 times the BFR in ml/minute

C:-Equal to BFR in ml/hour

D:-Equal to BFR in ml/minute

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-All of the following statements are true except

A:-Creatinine is produced at constant rate from creatine in muscle

B:-Creatinine is freely filtered at the glomerulus and secreted at tubules

C:-Urea is freely filtered at the glomerulus and secreted at the tubules

D:-Urea clearance will be less than GFR

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-False positive urine protein in dipstick includes all of the following

except

A:-Presence of blood or semen

B:-Alkaline urine

C:-Radiocontrast agents

D:-Low urine specific gravity (<1.010)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Which among the following is/are true ?

A:-Hyperphosphatemia is associated with increased risk of vascular calcification

B:-Sevelamer, lanthanum are drugs used in treatment of hyperphosphatemia

C:-Target iPTH is 2 to 9 times normal in dialysis patients

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Which of the following statements is/are false ?

A:-Protein requirement in hemodialysis patients is 0.8g/kg/day

B:-Hyperkalemia is more common in peritoneal dialysis

C:-Energy requirement in hemodialysis patients aged <61 years is 25kcal/kg/day

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-Which among the following is false regarding dialyzer ?

A:-Flux of the dialyzer is the ability to remove small molecular weight solutes

B:-High flux membranes have high water permeability

C:-High flux membranes do not allow passage of large molecular weight molecules such as B2 microglobulin

D:-Dialyzer membrane can be classified to high flux and low flux in accordance with Kuf (ultra filtration coefficient) and large molecule clearance

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-Which among the following is true ?

A:-Kuf > 20 ml/hour/mm Hg is considered as high flux membrane

B:-KoA <500 ml/minute considered as lower efficiency membrane

C:-Maximum theoretical clearance of the dialyzer in ml per minute for a given solute at infinite blood and dialysate flow is KoA

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Which among the following is false regarding sorbent dialysis

A:-Sorbent dialysis requires 6L of portable tap water to produce dialysate for entire treatment

B:-Sorbent cartridge consists of six layers

C:-Second and fourth layer contain activated carbon

D:-Fourth layer contains zirconium phosphate and is a cation exchange resin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-e GFR 50 ml/minute/1.73m² belong to which stage of CKD(Chronic Kidney Disease)

A:-Stage 2

B:-Stage 3a

C:-Stage 3b

D:-Stage 4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-Which among the following is false regarding use of albumin as replacement solution in plasmapheresis compared to FFP

A:-Increased risk of hepatitis

B:-No concern about blood group

C:-Expensive

D:-Depletion of coagulation factors

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-Complications of plasmapheresis includes all except

A:-Hyperkalemia

B:-Thrombocytopenia

C:-Low ionized calcium

D:-hemorrhage

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which among the following is true regarding post dilution in hemodiafiltration

A:-High solute clearance

B:-Reduced volume of substitution fluid relative to other modalities

C:-Hemoconcentration

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-All of the following statements are true regarding hemodiafiltration except

A:-Enhanced clearance of middle molecules

B:-Phosphate removal is enhanced by 10 to 15%

C:-Increased incidence of intra dialytic hypotension

D:-Longer and better preservation of residual renal function

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Which among the following is true regarding dialysis in pregnancy ?

A:-Intensive dialysis >20 hours per week

B:-Heparin is contraindicated

C:-Dialysate bicarbonate keep as 30 to 35 meq/l

D:-Peritoneal dialysis is contraindicated in pregnancy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-All of the following is true about hypertension in dialysis except

A:-Hypertension increases the risk of left ventricular hypertrophy

B:-Extracellular volume expansion and sodium retention are the main cause

C:-Recommended sodium intake is <2g/day

D:-Shorten the dialysis or less frequent dialysis improve BP

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Complications of diabetes mellitus include

A:-Diabetic nephropathy

B:-Neuropathy

C:-Retinopathy

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-Which among the following is true regarding hemoperfusion ?

A:-thrombocytopenia and leucopenia are complications of hemoperfusion

B:-Heparin requirement is higher than hemodialysis

C:-Hemoperfusion is useful in paraquat poisoning

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-Unit of Kt/V, calculating adequacy of dialysis is

A:-L/hour

B:-L/kg/hour

C:-Dimensionless

D:-L hour

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Minimum recommended Kt/V is

A:-0.8

B:-1.2

C:-2.1

D:-1.7

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-Catheter related blood stream infection is common with use of

A:-Femoral catheter

B:-Jugular catheter

C:-AV fistula

D:-AV graft

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-Complication of subclavian vein canulation include

A:-Hemothorax

B:-Pneumothorax

C:-Central vein stenosis

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-Which of the following is the false statement about Tidal Peritoneal Dialysis (TPD)

A:-It is a variant of Automated Peritoneal Dialysis (APD)

B:-It is done to avoid drain pain

C:-Tidal Peritoneal Dialysis cycles are longer than usual APD cycles

D:-Clearance with Tidal Peritoneal Dialysis are lower than conventional cycling

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-What is the primary pathophysiological mechanism of Type 1 ultrafiltration failure in peritoneal dialysis

A:-Increase in the effective peritoneal surface area consequent to the increased membrane vascularity

B:-Adhesions and scarring causing decreased membrane surface area

C:-Catheter dysfunction leading to inadequate drainage

D:-Decreased aquaporin-1 expression reducing transcellular water transport

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-All statements about CAPD peritonitis are true except

A:-Y set and double bag disconnect system reduced the incidence of peritonitis

B:-Flush before fill technique has reduced the incidence of peritonitis

C:-Patients on Automated Peritoneal Dialysis (APD) going "dry" during the day decreased the risk of peritonitis

D:-pH around 5 and osmolality of standard PD solutions help in reducing the incidence of CAAPD peritonitis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following is the correct statement about peritoneal dialysis (PD) exit site infections ?

A:-Staphylococcus epidermidis is the causative organism in majority of cases

B:-Mupirocin ointment should be used with polyurethane catheters

C:-Catheter removal should be considered for exit site infection caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa

D:-Culture and sensitivity is not required for treating exit site infection

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-Identify the true statement about dialysis solution buffer used in standard peritoneal dialysis (PD) solutions

A:-Bicarbonate buffered solutions can be stored in a single bag system

B:-Lactate is the bicarbonate generating base in commonly used PD solutions

C:-The two-bag system promotes the formation of GDP (Glucose degradation products)

D:-The pH of dialysis solution is maintained around 7.4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-All statements are true about Icodextrin except

A:-It is used as a long nocturnal dwell in patients with ultrafiltration failure

B:-Icodextrin is associated with translocational hypernatremia

C:-Icodextrin has been shown to improve glycemic control

D:-Icodextrin is a polyglucose solution

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Juxta glomerular apparatus include

A:-Macula densa

B:-Extraglomerular mesangium

C:-Terminal portion of afferent arteriole and beginning portion of efferent arteriole

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-Which of the following is not an exogenous filtration marker used to estimate GFR (Glomerular Filtration Rate)

A:-Cystatin C

B:-Iothalamate

C:-Iohexol

D:-Ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-Who performed the first dialysis treatments involving humans ?

A:-William Kolff

B:-Abel

C:-George Haas

D:-Swede Nils Alwall

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Which of the following statement is true regarding anticoagulation for acute renal replacement therapy in critically ill patients ?

A:-Major complication of regional citrate anticoagulation is hypercalcemia and metabolic acidosis

B:-Argatroban is the preferred approach for HIT (Heparin induced thrombocytopenia)

C:-Bivalirudin cannot be used in case of combined kidney and liver failure

D:-All the above statements are true regarding anticoagulation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-Identify the false statement about removal of phosphorous by dialysis

A:-High flux dialysers can increase phosphorous clearance

B:-Hemodiafiltration is better for phosphorous clearance

C:-The normal range serum phosphorous is 2.7 to 4.6 mg/dl

D:-Peritoneal dialysis removes 800 mg of phosphorous daily

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-Long term metabolic complications of CAPD are all except

A:-Hypoglycaemia

B:-Dyslipidaemia

C:-Weight gain

D:-Peritoneal protein loss

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Which of the following statements is false regarding transporter type

A:-High transporters dialyse well, but ultrafiltrate poorly

B:-Low transporters ultrafiltrate poorly and dialyse poorly

C:-Low transporters benefit with long duration, high volume dwells

D:-High transporters benefit with frequent short duration, dwells

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-Identify the false statement about adequacy of peritoneal dialysis

A:-Target Kt/V urea for CAPD adequacy is 1.7

B:-Peritoneal and Renal Kt/V can be added to achieve the adequacy target

C:-Target Kt/V for APD (Automated Peritoneal Dialysis) should be higher than hose for CAPD

D:-Higher Kt/V in ADEMEX study found no difference in outcome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Identify the correct statement on physiology of peritoneal transport

A:-Peritoneal transport comprises of three processes diffusion, ultrafiltration and absorption

B:-Ultrafiltration and Diffusion depends on the concentration gradient and effective peritoneal surface area

C:-Absorption depends on the effectiveness of lymphatics

D:-All the statements are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-All are the risk factors for encapsulating peritoneal sclerosis (EPS) except

A:-Older age

B:-Duration of PD therapy

C:-Patients transitioned to haemodialysis and transplant are still vulnerable to EPS

D:-Weight loss and recurrent bowel obstruction are typical symptoms

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-Erythropoietin is synthesized by

A:-Dendritic cells

B:-5'NT positive fibroblast

C:-Macrophages

D:-Endothelial cells

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-The equation recommended by KDIGO for estimating GFR ?

A:-MDRD equation

B:-Cockcroft Gault formula

C:-CKD-EPI formula

D:-Schwartz formula

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-Refractory peritonitis is defined as

A:-persistent cloudy bags after five days of appropriate antibiotics with PD fluid leucocyte count more than 100 cells

B:-Peritonitis with same organism within 4 weeks of stopping treatment

C:-Polymicrobial peritonitis

D:-Culture Negative Peritonitis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-Identify the wrong statement about Calcitriol, the active form vitamin D Synthesized by the Kidney

A:-Increases the Calcium absorption in the gut and kidney

B:-Increases the Phosphorous absorption from the gut

C:-Helps mineralisation of the bone

D:-Stimulates the parathyroid gland to make PTH (Parathyroid Hormone)

Correct Answer:- Option-D