Urology and Nephrology Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **Which sexually transmitted disease is highly infectious and causes blister-like lesions on the genitalia?**

   A. Gonorrhea

   B. Human Papillomavirus Infection

   C. Syphilis

   D. Genital herpes

2. **Which term is the standard blood test used to assess kidney function by measuring nitrogenous waste in the blood?**

   A. Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

   B. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

   C. Calculus

   D. Chlamydia

3. **Which term is defined as the stone formed within an organ?**

   A. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

   B. Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

   C. Calculus

   D. Chlamydia

4. **Replacement of a diseased kidney by a donor kidney is called?**

   A. RP

   B. Semen analysis

   C. Renal transplant

   D. Peritoneal dialysis

5. **Which procedure involves transplanting a donor kidney to replace a diseased kidney?**

   A. Renal transplant

   B. RP

   C. Peritoneal dialysis

   D. STD

6. The prefix urethr/o is associated with which structure?

- **A. Urethra**
- **B. Bladder**
- **C. Kidney**
- **D. Ureter**

7. Which combining form means 'glomerulus'?

- **A. Cyst/o**
- **B. Glomerul/o**
- **C. Nephr/o**
- **D. Prostat/o**

8. Which imaging study involves filling the bladder with contrast and taking X-rays during voiding to assess the urethra and bladder?

- **A. Ultrasound evaluation of the kidneys with urinary bladder filling.**
- **B. MRI examination of the lower urinary tract during voiding.**
- **C. CT angiography of the urinary tract.**
- **D. Voiding cystourethrography, an X-ray study performed during voiding after filling the bladder with contrast.**

9. Inability of the kidneys to filter wastes from the blood and/or produce urine is termed?

- **A. Renal failure**
- **B. PKD**
- **C. Renal transplant**
- **D. Peritoneal dialysis**

10. The combining form epididym/o refers to which structure?

- **A. Epididymis**
- **B. Testis**
- **C. Prostate gland**
- **D. Kidney**

Answers

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. Which sexually transmitted disease is highly infectious and causes blister-like lesions on the genitalia?

A. Gonorrhea

B. Human Papillomavirus Infection

C. Syphilis

D. Genital herpes

Blister-like genital lesions that are highly infectious point to genital herpes caused by herpes simplex virus. The hallmark is grouped vesicles on an inflamed base that rupture to form painful ulcers, and the infection is easily transmitted through intimate skin-to-skin contact. Transmission can occur even when there are no visible sores due to viral shedding. In contrast, gonorrhea typically causes urethral discharge and dysuria; HPV tends to cause warts or precancerous changes rather than vesicular lesions; and syphilis usually begins with a painless chancre rather than vesicles (though it can have other mucocutaneous findings later). So genital herpes best fits the description.

2. Which term is the standard blood test used to assess kidney function by measuring nitrogenous waste in the blood?

A. Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

B. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

C. Calculus

D. Chlamydia

Measuring nitrogenous waste in the blood reflects how well the kidneys filter waste from protein metabolism. The standard test for this is Blood Urea Nitrogen. Urea, produced in the liver from protein breakdown, is normally cleared by the kidneys. When kidney function drops or blood flow to the kidneys decreases, BUN rises. It's usually interpreted with creatinine and the estimated glomerular filtration rate because BUN alone can be affected by hydration status, protein intake, and liver function. The other terms listed are not tests of nitrogenous waste or kidney function. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is a prostate condition, a calculus refers to stones, and Chlamydia is an infection.

3. Which term is defined as the stone formed within an organ?

A. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

B. Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

C. Calculus

D. Chlamydia

A stone formed inside an organ is called a calculus. The word calculus refers to the stone itself and is used for stones that develop in organs such as the kidney, bladder, or other parts of the urinary tract (and even in other organs, when appropriate). The plural form is calculi. This term comes from the Latin for a small stone, and it underpins related terms like nephrolith or renal calculus for kidney stones. The other terms aren't about stones: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is enlargement of the prostate; Blood Urea Nitrogen is a lab value that reflects kidney function; Chlamydia is an infection.

4. Replacement of a diseased kidney by a donor kidney is called?

A. RP

B. Semen analysis

C. Renal transplant

D. Peritoneal dialysis

Replacing a diseased kidney with a donor kidney is called a renal transplant. It's a surgical procedure where a healthy donor kidney is placed into the recipient, typically in the lower abdomen, and the donor kidney's artery, vein, and ureter are connected to the recipient's blood vessels and bladder. The goal is to restore kidney function so the body can filter waste again, often improving quality of life compared with ongoing dialysis. After a transplant, lifelong immunosuppressive therapy and regular follow-up are needed to prevent rejection and monitor function. Semen analysis is related to fertility assessment, not kidney replacement. Peritoneal dialysis is a dialysis method that filters waste without transplanting an organ.

5. Which procedure involves transplanting a donor kidney to replace a diseased kidney?

A. Renal transplant

B. RP

C. Peritoneal dialysis

D. STD

The essential idea is replacing a diseased kidney with a donor kidney through transplantation. In a renal transplant, a healthy donor kidney is implanted into the recipient, usually in the pelvic area, and the donor vessels and ureter are connected to the recipient's circulation and bladder. Immunosuppressive therapy is needed to prevent rejection, making this a definitive restoration of kidney function when feasible. This differs from dialysis, which removes waste without restoring a functioning kidney. Peritoneal dialysis is a form of dialysis that uses the peritoneum and is not a transplant. The other options do not describe transplant procedures and are not about replacing the kidney.

6. The prefix urethr/o is associated with which structure?

A. Urethra

B. Bladder

C. Kidney

D. Ureter

Urethr/o denotes the urethra, the tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body. The ureter, by contrast, carries urine from the kidney to the bladder and uses the prefix ureter/o. So terms built with urethr/o refer to the urethra (for example, urethritis, urethroplasty), while ureter/o terms refer to the ureter. That's why the idea that urethr/o is associated with the ureter is not correct—the two prefixes point to different structures in the urinary tract.

7. Which combining form means 'glomerulus'?

A. Cyst/o

B. Glomerul/o

C. Nephr/o

D. Prostat/o

Glomerul/o is the combining form for glomerulus. The glomerulus is the tiny cluster of capillaries in the nephron where filtration starts, forming the basis of many kidney terms such as glomerulonephritis or glomerulopathy. The other forms refer to different structures: cyst/o to the bladder or a cyst, nephr/o to the kidney in general, and prostat/o to the prostate gland.

8. Which imaging study involves filling the bladder with contrast and taking X-rays during voiding to assess the urethra and bladder?

A. Ultrasound evaluation of the kidneys with urinary bladder filling.

B. MRI examination of the lower urinary tract during voiding.

C. CT angiography of the urinary tract.

D. Voiding cystourethrography, an X-ray study performed during voiding after filling the bladder with contrast.

The imaging study described uses fluoroscopy to watch the bladder and urethra during urination after filling the bladder with a contrast material. This dynamic, real-time view lets you see how the urethra opens or narrows and whether any contrast backs up into the ureters, which helps diagnose urethral strictures, bladder outlet obstruction, or vesicoureteral reflux. Other imaging options may show anatomy or blocks at rest, but they don't capture the during-voiding sequence that reveals how the lower urinary tract functions in real time.

9. Inability of the kidneys to filter wastes from the blood and/or produce urine is termed?

A. Renal failure

B. PKD

C. Renal transplant

D. Peritoneal dialysis

Renal failure is the term that directly describes the kidneys' inability to filter wastes from the blood and to produce urine. This condition can be acute (sudden loss of function) or chronic (gradual loss over time). When the kidneys fail, waste products like urea and creatinine accumulate in the blood, and the kidneys can't regulate fluids and electrolytes properly, leading to signs such as fluid overload and electrolyte disturbances. Polycystic kidney disease is a specific kidney disease that can lead to renal failure, but it is not the general term for the failure itself. Renal transplant is a treatment that replaces the kidneys, not the condition. Peritoneal dialysis is another treatment modality, not the disease state. So the wording that matches the described situation—the kidneys' loss of filtration and urine production—is renal failure.

10. The combining form epididym/o refers to which structure?

A. Epididymis

B. Testis

C. Prostate gland

D. Kidney

Understanding combining forms helps you map terms to the body structure they name. Epididym/o specifically denotes the epididymis, the coiled tube along the back of the testis where sperm mature and are stored before entering the vas deferens. This distinguishes it from test/o or orch/o (the testis), prostat/o (the prostate gland), and nephr/o or ren/o (the kidney). So any term using epididym/o points to the epididymis, which has a head, body, and tail and plays a crucial role in sperm maturation and storage.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://urologynephrology.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!