

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

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- 1. Which root means 'albumin'?**
 - A. Glycos/o**
 - B. Bacteri/o**
 - C. Albumin/o**
 - D. Bi/o**

- 2. The combining form glomerul/o refers to which structure?**
 - A. Kidney**
 - B. Urinary bladder, sac**
 - C. Testis**
 - D. Glomerulus**

- 3. Which root means 'nitrogen waste'?**
 - A. Bi/o**
 - B. Glycos/o**
 - C. Bacteri/o**
 - D. Azot/o**

- 4. Hydrocele refers to which condition?**
 - A. Hernia of abdominal contents into the scrotum**
 - B. Varicocele**
 - C. Epididymitis**
 - D. Accumulation of fluid around the testicle**

- 5. 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**

- 6. The lab test that involves growing bacteria and testing antibiotics is:**
 - A. Urine dipstick analysis.**
 - B. Urine culture and sensitivity.**
 - C. Renal function panel.**
 - D. Complete blood count.**

- 7. Which term denotes a contagious sexually transmitted disease traditionally known as a venereal disease?**
- A. Peritoneal dialysis**
 - B. PKD**
 - C. Retrograde pyelogram**
 - D. STD**
- 8. 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**
- 9. Which combining form means 'kidney'?**
- A. Lith/o**
 - B. Nephro/o**
 - C. Cyst/o**
 - D. Prostat/o**
- 10. Which symptom is commonly associated with UTIs?**
- A. Burning pain during urination.**
 - B. Severe chest pain.**
 - C. Visual disturbances.**
 - D. Abdominal distension at rest.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which root means 'albumin'?

- A. Glycos/o
- B. Bacteri/o
- C. Albumin/o**
- D. Bi/o

In medical terminology, the combining form tells you the substance involved. The form that means albumin is albumin/o. Albumin is a protein found in blood plasma, so terms built with albumin/o refer to this protein or its related conditions, such as albuminemia (albumin in the blood) or albuminuria (albumin in the urine). The other roots point to different concepts: glycos/o refers to sugar, bacteri/o to bacteria, and bi/o to life. Therefore, albumin/o is the correct root for albumin.

2. The combining form glomerul/o refers to which structure?

- A. Kidney
- B. Urinary bladder, sac
- C. Testis
- D. Glomerulus**

Glomerul/o refers to the glomerulus, the knot of capillaries inside the nephron where blood filtration begins. This structure is a specific part of the kidney, not the kidney as a whole—that broader organ is described with nephr/o or ren/o. The urinary bladder is cyst/o, and the testis is orch/o. So glomerul/o is the combining form for the glomerulus, the filtration unit within the kidney.

3. Which root means 'nitrogen waste'?

- A. Bi/o
- B. Glycos/o
- C. Bacteri/o
- D. Azot/o**

In medical terminology, roots indicate the subject or substance. Nitrogenous waste in the body is described by the root azot/o. This root shows up in terms like azotemia (nitrogen in the blood) and azoturia (nitrogenous waste in urine), where the suffixes -emia and -uria place the nitrogen waste in blood or urine, respectively. The other roots point to completely different ideas: bi/o means life, glycos/o means sugar, and bacteri/o means bacteria.

4. Hydrocele refers to which condition?

- A. Hernia of abdominal contents into the scrotum
- B. Varicocele
- C. Epididymitis
- D. Accumulation of fluid around the testicle**

Fluid around the testicle within the tunica vaginalis defines a hydrocele. This causes a painless scrotal swelling that typically transilluminates because it's a true fluid collection around the testis rather than a mass or inflamed tissue. It's not a hernia, which involves abdominal contents protruding into the scrotum; nor is it a varicocele, which is dilated veins presenting as a "bag of worms" and usually does not transilluminate; nor is it epididymitis, which is inflammation with pain, warmth, and often urinary symptoms. So the description of an accumulation of fluid around the testicle best matches hydrocele.

5. 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.

6. The lab test that involves growing bacteria and testing antibiotics is:

- A. Urine dipstick analysis.
- B. Urine culture and sensitivity.**
- C. Renal function panel.
- D. Complete blood count.

Growing the organism from the patient's sample and testing which antibiotics can effectively inhibit its growth is what this test does. A urine culture and sensitivity identifies the bacteria causing the infection and then assesses its susceptibility to different antibiotics, guiding the choice of therapy and helping prevent resistance. Urine dipstick analysis looks for chemical markers like nitrites or leukocyte esterase, not live bacteria or antibiotic options. A renal function panel evaluates kidney function and electrolyte status, not infection specifics. A complete blood count shows blood cell levels and signs of systemic infection but does not determine which antibiotic will work.

7. Which term denotes a contagious sexually transmitted disease traditionally known as a venereal disease?

- A. Peritoneal dialysis
- B. PKD
- C. Retrograde pyelogram
- D. STD**

The term being tested is the label for infections that are spread through sexual contact. An STD stands for sexually transmitted disease, which is the traditional way to refer to contagious infections transmitted via sexual activity. Historically, the phrase venereal disease was used, but the modern and widely accepted term is STD (or STI in some contexts), reflecting transmission by sexual contact rather than a separate disease category. The other options describe unrelated urologic or nephrologic concepts—peritoneal dialysis is a kidney failure treatment, PKD is polycystic kidney disease, and a retrograde pyelogram is an imaging test of the urinary tract. Thus, the term that denotes a contagious sexually transmitted disease is STD.

8. 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.

9. Which combining form means 'kidney'?

- A. Lith/o
- B. Nephro/o**
- C. Cyst/o
- D. Prostat/o

In medical terminology, combining forms name body parts. For the kidney, the combining form is nephro/o, from the Greek nephros. This form appears in terms like nephrology (study of kidneys), nephron (the kidney's functional unit), nephritis (inflammation of the kidney), and nephrectomy (removal of a kidney). The other options refer to different structures: lith/o means stone (as in kidney stones), cyst/o can mean bladder or cyst, and prostat/o relates to the prostate gland. So nephro/o is the correct form for "kidney."

10. Which symptom is commonly associated with UTIs?

A. Burning pain during urination.

B. Severe chest pain.

C. Visual disturbances.

D. Abdominal distension at rest.

Dysuria, the burning sensation during urination, is the hallmark symptom of a urinary tract infection. Inflammation of the bladder and urethra from a bacterial infection irritates the mucosa, causing pain as urine passes. This is most typical for lower UTIs (cystitis/urethritis) and is often accompanied by increased frequency and urgency, and sometimes cloudy urine. The other findings—severe chest pain, visual disturbances, and abdominal distension at rest—are not characteristic of UTIs and point to other problems. So burning urination best fits the common UTI symptom.

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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!

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