

Name

Arijit Chandra

ID

15022

Dpt

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paper

clinical medicine

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Q1 What is Hydronephrosis
write in detail its causes
pathophysiology diagnosis and
treatment.

Ans Hydronephrosis:

Hydronephrosis is
The swelling of a kidney due to
a build-up of urine.

= it happens when urine cannot
drain out from the kidney
to the bladder from a blockage
or obstruction.

= Hydronephrosis can occur in
one or both kidney

usually due to partial
obstruction to the outflow
of urine.

⇒ Causes pathophysiology diagnosis
and treatment.

⇒ Causes:

- Herniation protrusion of
the intestine through a weak-
ness in the abdominal or
muscle or through inguinal.

• intussusception Telescoping of one part of the intestine into another
 This usually causes strangulation of the blood supply more common in the ileocecal area in infants 10 to 15 months of age than in adults.

→ Pathophysiology:

• The prostate gland increases in volume by 2.4 cm³ per year on average from 40 year.

The process begins in the peri-urethral (transitional) zone and involves both glandular epithelium and stromal tissue a variable degree. The cause is unknown although BPH does not occur in patients with hypogonadism suggesting that hormonal factors may be important.

=> Diagnosis:

= Typical clinical history (fevers, chills, dysuria, malaise, pelvic, perineal pain, cloudy urine)

= The finding of an edematous and tender prostate on physical examination

=> will have an increased PSA

=> urinalysis urine culture.

Treatment:

Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole

fluoroquinolone or other broad spectrum antibiotic

4-6 weeks of treatment

=> Risk factors

Trauma

Dehydration.



Q2 Explain in detail the types of categories and pathophysiology of tuberculosis?

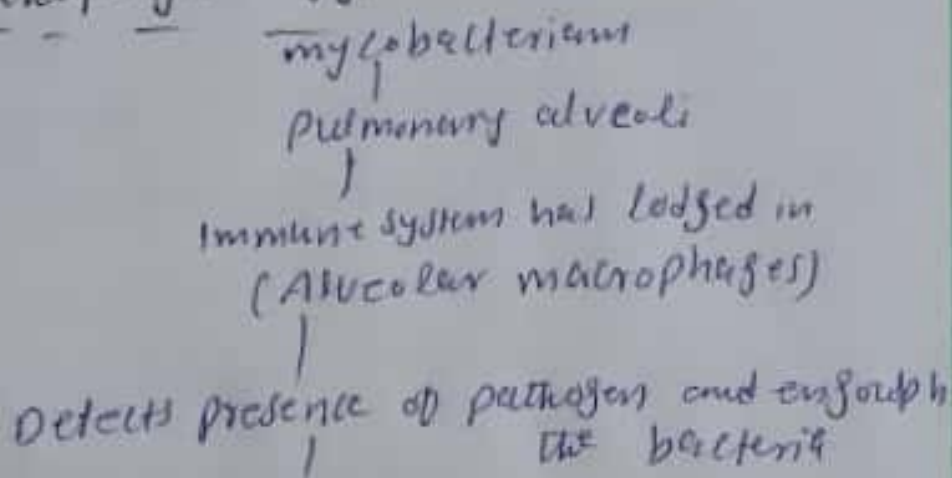
Ans The basic idea to label categories so that people understand the different ways we use categories. The language is written for the used of the category while at the same time it indirectly help know the category should be populated

Tuberculosis:

Tuberculosis generally affect infectious disease caused bacterium called mycobacterium tuberculosis
it often affect the lungs
it may involved organs
and may infect anyone
at any age

Tuberculosis is a public health problem worldwide including in the United States particularly among immune compromised patient.

- pathophysiology:



Mycobacterium bacteria inhibit the macrophages (phagosome + lysosome) to form phagolysosome and remain protected inside the macrophages.



Q 3 How are renal stone formed and what are different types of renal stone. which radiological procedure is most suitable for diagnosing renal stone?

Ans Renal stones - Nephrolithiasis is a condition in which hard masses (Kidney) stone form within urinary tract.

⇒ Formation of kidney stone may occur:

- The urinary concentration of crystal forming substance e.g (Calcium, oxalate, uric acid) is high.
- ⇒ The urinary concentration of substance that inhibit stone formation (e.g) Citrate is low.

The lifetime incidence of kidney stone is approximately 13 percent for men and 7 percent for women.

Among adults with kidney stone, approximately 80 percent consist predominantly of calcium oxalate and/or calcium phosphate stone.

⇒ Types of renal stone:

- calcium oxalate stone
- = calcium phosphate stone
- struvite stone
- = uric acid stone

= Calcium oxalate stone:

The most common types of kidney stone is a calcium oxalate stone. These result when the urine contains low level of citrate and high level of calcium.

Calcium oxalate stone are linked with food high oxalate these include beets, black tea, chocolate, nut, potatoes and spinach.

⇒ Calcium phosphate stone:

Calcium phosphate stone are caused by abnormalities in the way the urinary system functions. Whether urinary or kidney problem could causing type of stone which occur simultaneously with oxalate stone.

⇒ Struvite stone: more common

Women struvite stone form as result certain types of tract. These stone tend grow vicinity severe urinary infection and loss of kidney function.

URIC Acid Stone

more common men uric stone tend to occur in people who don't drink enough water or have diet in animal protein types of kidney stone or in those who've had chemotherapy.

⇒ Diagnosing renal stone: radiological:

Abdominal x-ray can show the location of kidney stone in the urinary tract. Not all stone are visible on abdominal x-ray. Computed tomography (CT) scan. CT scan use combination of x-ray computer technology to create imaging of your urinary tract.



Q4 Briefly describe the types of the causes diagnosis and treatment of Goiter.

Ans Types of Goiter:

Goiter have many causes as a result there are different type.

• Colloid Goiter (Endemic)

A colloid goiter develops from the lack of iodine a mineral essential to the produce of thyroid hormone. People who get type of goiter usually live areas iodine is scarce.

⇒ Nontoxic (Sporadic)

The cause of a nontoxic goiter usually unknown though it may be caused by medications like lithium is used treat mood disorder.

Such as bipolar disorder
 nodular goiter don't affect
 production thyroid hormone
 and thyroid function
 Healthy they are also
 benign.

⇒ Toxic Nodular or multinodular goiter

this type of goiter forms
 one more small nodules and
 it enlarges the nodules
 produce own causing generally
 more extension simple goiter.

⇒ Cause:

• Inflammation:

Some people develop thyroiditis
 an inflammation of the thyroid
 can cause goiter

• Thyroid Cancer Nodules

Solid or fluid containing cysts
 may appear thyroid cause it to
 these nodules are often non
 cancerous

⇒ Thyroid Cancer:

Cancer may affect the thyroid which causes swelling on one side of the gland. Thyroid cancer is not as common as the formation of benign pregnancy.

⇒ Diagnosis:

⇒ How is a goiter diagnosed?

Your doctor will check for neck or swelling. They will also order diagnostic test that include these below

Blood test:

- Blood test can detect change hormone level and increase production of antibody which are produced in response to an infection or injury.

⇒ Thyroid scans

Your doctor may order some your thyroid tests these show the size condition your goiter.

Ultrasound

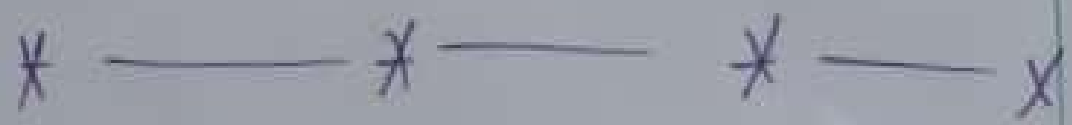
An ultrasound image of your neck at size and whether there are nodules over time an ultrasound can show change nodules and the goiter

- BIOPSY

A biopsy is procedure taking small sample of your thyroid tissue the sample sent laboratory examination.

- Treatment

How is a goiter treatment your doctor decide on course of treatment on the size and condition you sites and symptoms associated with treatment is also on heart problem contribute ^{goiter} sites



Q5

write detail note Atelectasis
Bronchiectasis and Pneumonia

Ans

Atelectasis: is the collapse
or closure of a lung
resulting in reduced or absent
gas exchange. It usually
unilateral affecting part or
all of one lung. It is
condition where the alveoli
are deflated down to
little or no volume
distinct from pulmonary
& consolidation in which
they are filled with
liquid. It often called
Collapsed lung.

Bronchiectasis: is disease
in which there permanent
enlargement of part
of the air way.

The lung symptoms typically include chronic cough. Symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing up blood and chest pain, wheezing and nail clubbing may also occur. Those with disease often get frequent lung infection.

→ Pneumonia:

an acute disease that is marked by inflammation of lung tissue accompanied by infiltration of alveoli and often bronchioles with white blood cells (such as neutrophils) characterized by breathing.

Fever Chills Cough
difficulty in breathing
fatigue Chest pain
reduced lung expansion
and is typically
caused by infections
agent such as
a bacterium virus
fungus

