BS . Radiology 4th  Semester .

Course title . clinical medicine I .

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Id . 14635.

Qno. 1.

Ans . H**YDROEPHROSIS .**

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

It happens when urine cannot drain out from the kidneys to the bladder from

A blockage or obstruction .

Hydronephrosis can occur in one or both kindneys .

Usually due to partial obstruction to the outflow of urine .

**Pathophysiology.**

Initial infection or primary infection

||

Entry of micro organism through droplet nuclei

||

Bacteria is transmitted to alveoli though airways

||

Deposition and multiplication of bacteria

||

Bacilli are also transported to other parts of the body via blood stream and phagocytosis by neutronphils and macrophages .

**Diagnosis .**

Different tests are used to diagnose TB.

**Blood tests .**

Blood tests can help to confirm or rule out active or latent TB . the tests measure your immune system reaction to TB bacteria .

There are two blood tests trusted source approved by the food and drug administration for BT.

T spot TB tests ( T spot ).

**Treatment .**

**Botjh latent TB** infection and active TB disase are treated with antibiotics .

Treatmen last six months because antibiotic work only when the bacteria are actively dividing and the bacteria that cause TB grow very slowly .

**QNO 4.**

**Types of Goiter ..**

The types of goiters .

Goiters have many causes as result there are differen types . these include colloid goiter endemic .

**Nontoxic sporadic**

**Toxic nodular .**

**CAUSES…**

Lodine deficicy is the main cause of goiters lodine is essential to hehping your thyroid produce thyroid hormone

Inflammation .

Some people develed thyroiditis an inflamemation of the thyroid that can cause a goiter .

**Diagnosis .**

Your doctor will check for neck for swelling they also order number of diagnostic test that include these below .

**TREATMENT .**

Your doctor will decide on a course of treatmen based o the size condition of your goiter and symptoms associated with it . treatment is also based on health problems that contribute to the goiter.

**QNO 2.**

**Pathophysiology.**

Initial infection or primary infection

||

Entry of micro organism through droplet nuclei

||

Bacteria is transmitted to alveoli though airways

||

Deposition and multiplication of bacteria

||

Bacilli are also transported to other parts of the body via blood stream and phagocytosis by neutronphils and macrophages .

**Tuberculosis .**

the following factor increase the risk that latent disease will develop into active disease .

close contacts of a person with infectous TB disease

**QNO 5**

**Bronchiectasis .** is the permanent dilatation of bronchi and bronchioles due to destruction of the muscle and elastic supporting tissue resulting from or associated with chronic narcotizing infection .

**Diagnoses.**

Clinical

Radiology chest XR may be non specific mild .

**Treatment**

Eliminate cause

Improve trachea bronchial clearance .

**Pneumonia .**

**Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lunge parenchyma .**

It is the most common infection cause of death .

It is usually characterized by consoilidation .

**Classification .**

**Type 1 Morphological classification.**

Lober pneumonia

Bronchopneumonia .

**Type 2 clinicaly classification**

Communit acquired pneumonia CAP

Hospital acquired pneumonia HAP .

**QNO 3 ..**

**RENAL STONE ….**

NEPHOlithiasis is a condition in which hard masses kidney stones form with the urinary tract .

**TYPES of renal stones .**

Calcium oxalate stones

The most common type of kidney stone is a calcium oxalate stone .

These include beets black tea chocolate nuts potatoes and spinach .

**Uric acid stones .**

**Cysteine stones .**

**Diagnosing stones .**

1. Blood tests .

During your intial exam, your doctor may collect a small amount of blood in order to assess your kidney function look for signs of infection .

1. Urine tests .

Your doctor may analyze a sample of your urine in order to check for crystal which can lead to the formation of kidney stones and order culture to determine if you have a urinary tract infection .