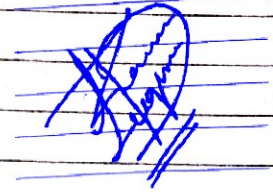


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PAPER Clinical medicine:-  
INU PESHAWAR

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Q ANS Q NO 1:-

⇒ "HYDRONEPHROSIS:-"

is Swelling of both kidney.  
Kidney Swelling happens when urine can not drain from a kidney and build up in the the kidney as a result. This can occurs from blockage in the the tubes that drain urine from kidney or from an anatomical defect that does not allow urine to drain properly.

→ Hydronephrosis is not a primary disease. It is a secondary condition that result from some other under-lying disease.

→ It is structural and mainly blockage or obstruction in urinary track.

## (II) ⇒ "PATHOPHYSIOLOGY:-"

Dilation of the renal pelvis and calyces.

## "TYPES:-"

- Pelvic types
- Renal types
- Pelvixrenal type:-  
It is most common type both the pelvic and calyces are equally dilated.

## (III) "SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF HYDRONEPHROSIS:-"

- Asymptomatic
- pain is feel in the renal area.
- hematuria.
- Urinary infection.
- calculi
- azotemia.
- Some large hydronephrosis can be palpable.

## (IV) "CAUSES OF HYDRONEPHROSIS:-"

In adult, the conditions that most often cause hydronephrosis include

- kidney stone.
- Cancer (Tumors in bladder).
- BPH (Benign prostatic hyperplasia).
- Having blood clots
- Narrowing of urinary tract
- Urinary retention.
- Uterocoele.
- Urine prolapse.

## (V) DIAGNOSIS:-

- Symptoms and signs
- ultrasound
- IVU
- Cystoscopy.

- RGP
- Urine culture.

(VI) "TREATMENT:-"

Depends on cases:-

- U.T.I Antibiotic therapy
- prompt drainage
- corrected to the cause.
- Relief of lower tract obstruction.
- Nephrectomy.

←—————→  
ANS QNO 2:-

"TUBERCULOSIS:-"

TB is a disease caused by bacterial infection called mycobacterium tuberculosis.

The bacteria usually attack lungs but also damage the other organs of body.

(II) "TB. CATEGORIZE:-"

It can be categorized into "3" types:-

(A) "Active TB:-"

is an illness in which the TB bacteria are rapidly multiplying and invading different organs of the body.

A person with active pulmonary TB disease may spread TB to others by air bones

(4)

Transmission of infection particles coughed into air.

→ Active TB is contagious and causes symptoms.

→ The most common form of active TB is lung disease, but it may invade other organs, so called extra-pulmonary TB.

### (B) "LATENT TB:-"

Latent TB infection is a state of persistent immune response to stimulation by mycobacterium tuberculosis antigens without evidence of clinically manifested active TB.

→ Latent TB does not cause symptoms and is not contagious.

People with latent TB have a normal chest x-ray and negative sputum test. It is often only known that has latent TB because they have had a TB test, such as the TB skin test.

### (C) "Miliary TB:-"

miliary TB is a rare form of active disease that occurs when TB bacteria quickly spread all over the body in tiny nodules and affected multiple organs at once.

miliary TB causes general active symptoms in addition to other symptoms depending on the body parts involved. For example, if your bone marrow is affected you may have a "low red blood cell counted" or a rash.

Its named comes from distinctive seen on a chest radiograph of may tiny spots distributed throughout the lungs fields with the appearance similar to millet seeds- thus the term miliary TB.



"Anis Qno 4:-"

"GOITER:-"

A goiter is an abnormal enlargement of thyroid gland. Thyroid gland is a butterfly shaped located at the bases of your neck just below the adam's apple.

→ The condition that increase the size of thyroid is called goiter.

→ A goiter may develop in anyone but is more common in women. Sometimes, it affected the way thyroid function.

(II) "TYPES OF GOITER:-"

There are many types that include:-

(A) "Colloid GOITER:-"

A colloid goiter develops from the lack of iodine, a mineral essential to the production of the thyroid hormones. people who gets this types of goiter usually live in area where iodine is scarce.

## (B) "NONTOXIC (sporadic):-"

The cause of this goiter is unknown, though it may be caused by medications like lithium.

Lithium is used to treat mood disorders such as bipolar disorders.

This condition does not affect the production of thyroid hormones and thyroid function is healthy.

→ They also benign.

## (C) "TOXIC NODULAR OR MULTINODULAR:-"

This types of goiter forms one or more small nodules as it enlarge.

The nodules produce their own thyroid hormone, causing hyperthyroidism.

→ It generally as an extension of a simple goiter.

## (III) "CAUSES:-"

Iodine deficiency is the main cause of goiter. Iodine help to your thyroid to produce thyroid hormone. when you dont have enough iodine, the thyroid work extra hard to makes thyroid hormones, causing gland to grow larger.

## (A) "GRAVE'S DISEASE:-"

It occurs when your thyroid produce more hormone than normal, which is known as hyperthyroidism. The excessive production of hormone make the thyroid increase in size.

## (B) "HASHIMOTO'S DISEASE:-"

In this disease, thyroid does not produce enough hormone, causing

hyperthyroidism.

(D) "INFLAMMATIONS:"  
Some people develops thyroiditis, an inflammation of thyroid that can cause a goiter.

(E) "NODULES:"  
Solid or fluid containing cysts may appear on the thyroid and cause it to swell.

→ It is noncancerous.

(F) "THYROID CANCER:"

Cancer may affect the thyroid, which causes swelling on one side of the gland.

This cancer is not common as the feature or formation of benign nodules.

(IV) "SYMPTOMS OF A GOITER:"

→ The primary symptoms of goiter is swelling of neck.

→ different swallowing or breathing.

→ Coughing

→ hoarseness in voice.

→ Dizziness when your arm above your head.

(V) "DIAGNOSIS:"

(A) BLOOD TEST:-

Blood test can detect changes in hormone level and increased production of antibodies, which are produced in response to an infection or injury.

## (B) THYROID SCAN:-

Thyroid scan show the size and condition of goiter.

## (C) ULTRASOUND:-

An ultrasound produce image of neck the size of goiter, and whether there are nodules over time, an ultrasound can show changes in those nodules and the goiter.

## (D) "A - BIOPSY:-"

is a procedure that involves taking small samples of your thyroid tissue.

## (V) TREATMENT:-

we can treat goiter through

→ medication.

→ Surgeries.

→ Radioactive iodine

→ Home care.

ANS QNO 3

## "RENAL STONES:-"

Renal stone form when your urine contain more crystal-forming substance such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid than the fluid in urine can dilute.

At the same time, urine may lack substance that prevent crystals from sticking together, creating



(9)  
 an ideal environment for kidney stone form.

## "TYPES OF KIDNEY STONE:-"

### (I) "CALCIUM STONE:-"

This stone are most common types of kidney stone. They are usually made of calcium and oxalate, but are sometime made of calcium phosphate.

### (II) "URIC ACID STONE:-"

Form when urine is often too acidic. Uric acid can form stones by itself or with calcium.

### (III) "STRUVITE STONE:-"

is can happen when you have certain types of urinary tract infection in which bacteria makes ammonia that builds up in urine.

Struvite stone are made of magnesium, ammonium and phosphate.

### (IV) "Cystine Stone:-"

are made of a chemical that your body make naturally, called Cystine.

## ⇒ "DIAGNOSIS OF RENAL STONE:-"

CT scan:- are helpful in revealing the anatomy of the kidney or bladder and, in some cases is better than ultrasound for finding kidney stone.

A CT - Scan can show the anatomy of the kidney and detect if the flow of urine is blocked by a stone. Columbus Day (U.S.A)

Thus the CT-scan is best radiological procedure is most suitable for diagnosing renal stone.



ANS QNO 5

⇒ "ATELECTESIS:-"

Partial or complete collapse of lung is called atelectasis.

may involve entire lung, a lobe, a segment or be subsegmental.

There are mechanism of atelectasis:-  
obstructive  
Non-obstructive

→ "Risk factor:-"

Anesthesia, foreign bodies in the airway, lung disease, mucous plugging of air way pressure caused by mass or fluid, prolong bed rest.

→ "Symptoms:-"

Trouble breathing

Cough

Fever

Pleurisy (chest pain with inspiration).

⇒ "Obstructive:-"

→ most common type

→ blockage of airway.

→ Resorption atelectasis occurs when

(11)

an obstruction prevents air from reaching distal airway.

→ It is the consequences of complete obstruction of the airway.

(II) "Non-Obstructive atelectasis:-"

- passive
- Compressive
- Catrization
- Adhesive.

(A) "passive:- (RELAXATION) Atelectasis:-"

- 2nd most common form of atelectasis.
- Contact b/w partial and visceral pleura is lost due to pleural effusion or pneumothorax.

(B) "Compressive Atelectasis:-"

- Due to external compression of lung.
- may be caused by loculated collection of pleural fluid or by masses in chest wall, pleura.
- similar to relaxation atelectasis but collapse is local rather than generalized.

(C) "Adhesive:-"

- Caused by adherence of the alveolar wall surface in the setting of surfactant deficiency.

→ Surfactant has phospholipid dipalmitoyl which prevents lungs collapse by reducing the surface tension of the alveoli.

→ Lack of surfactant or inactive surfactant cause alveolar instability and collapse.

(I) "Cicatrization Atelectasis:-"

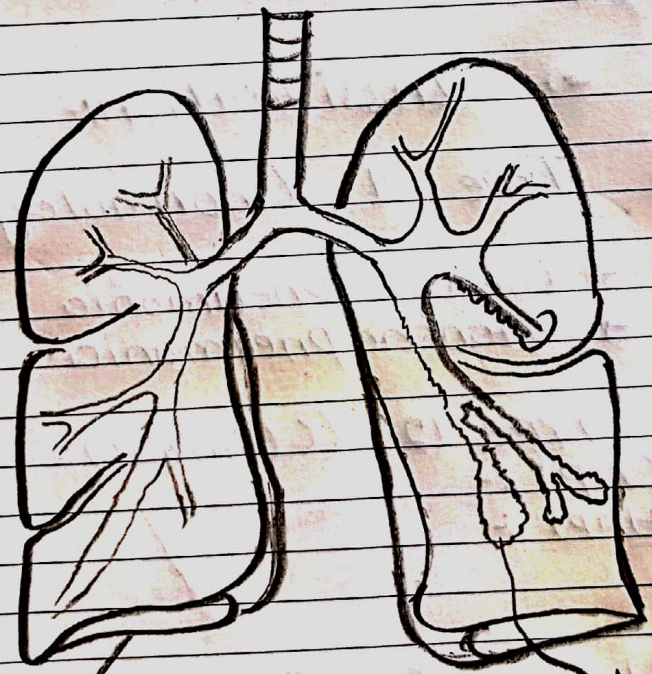
→ Secondary to fibrosis (scarring) of lung parenchyma with subsequent lack of expansion.

→ Etiologies include granulomatous disease necrotizing pneumonia and radiation.

(II) "BRONCHIECTASIS:-"

Abnormal and permanent dilation of bronchi. Clinical consequence - chronic and recurrent infection and pooling of secretion in dilated airway.

Bronchiectasis is the permanent dilation of bronchi and bronchioles due to destruction of muscle and elastic supporting tissues resulting from or associated with chronic necrotizing infection.



Normal lungs

Bronchiectasis.

## DIAGNOSIS:-

- Clinical
- Radiology: chest x-ray,  
CT-scan, bronchial thickening
- Sputum culture
- Lung function
- Bronchoscopy etc.

## (III) "PNEUMONIA:-"

is an inflammation of lungs parenchyma, alveoli rather than the bronchi of infective origin.

→ most common infectious cause of death.

=> CLASSIFICATION:-

## (I) Type 1 (morphological)

- Lobar pneumonia
- Bronchopneumonia

## (II) Type (2) (Clinical):-

- (CAP) :-
- (HAP) :-

=> Bronchopneumonia:-

is infection of terminal bronchioles that extend into the surrounding alveoli resulting in patchy consolidation of the lungs.

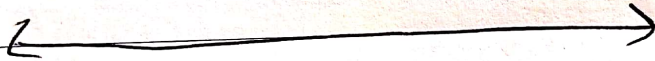
2019 OCTOBER

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Flinders Island Show\* (Flinders Is only) (Tas-Aust)

Lobar pneumonia:-

Consolidation confined to one  
or more lobes or segment of lobes  
of lungs.



THANK YOU

THE END