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Q no 1 :-

# Thyroid disorder :-

Any problems related to the thyroid gland is called thyroid disorders or diseases. Such as Goiter, thyroid agenesis, incomplete descent of the thyroid, ectopic thyroid tissue, thyroid cyst and fistula etc.

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## # Diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disease :-

### \* Surgery :-

The some of the thyroid disease are treated by surgery to removes the infection are other disease causer,

### \* Nuclear medicines,

Nuclear medicines are directly involved in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disease. Thyroid scintigraphy should be used in imaging modality of choice for assessment of thyrotoxicosis (P.T.O)

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Exempl:

Iodine-131 is used for the treatment and diagnosis of benign hyperthyroidism

Nuclear medicines is used in small amount.

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Q no 200

# Polycystic Kidney:

The failure of renal function due to the enlargement of cysts in number and

size is called polycystic kidney disorder.

# Types

There are three types of disorder.

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which are

- i★ Autosomal dominant
- ii★ Autosomal recessives
- iii★ Glomerulocystic -

★ Clinical features,

- a★ discomfort in abdomen -
- b★ Bend or kidney colic
- c★ Renal pain
- d★ Urinary tract infection
- e★ Renal failure
- f★ Hypertension etc

★ Causes,

★ Genetic diseases,

★ The children having 50%  
Chances of PKD if his parent  
having PKD

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- \* Caused lung and liver disease
- \* Aortic aneurysms
- \* Brain aneurysms
- \* Cysts on liver etc.
- \* Diagnosis
  - Ultrasound used for older than 30 years
  - \* CT Scan
  - \* MRI
  - \* Genes linkage analysis etc.
- \* Treatment
  - having no cure but reducing by
  - # Stopping Cigarette
  - # More exercise
  - \* Antibiotic
  - \* less Salt intake etc.

Q No 3 :-# Lithotripsy :-

The treatment of renal stone by passing ultrasound and it best work when the renal stone having diameter 4mm upto 2cm.

# Therapeutic :-

lithotripsy is a therapeutic treatment of renal stone because it split the renal stones into small which passes with urine outside and for lithotripsy CT scan and pyelogram are usually used (P.E.O)

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# General criteria for lithotripsy:  
→ The renal stone patient must have the following systems then perform lithotripsy.

\* agonizing colicky pain,

\* Vomiting.

\* Blood with urine,

\* burning with urine.

\* frequent urination,

\* Nausea - etc.

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Q No 4:

terms having suffix "otomy"

(1) \* Clinical anatomy := The study of  
(P.T.O)

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of the macroscopic structure and function of the body and also relates to the practice of medicine and other health science

# Anatomy: The study of structural and function of the living

# Surface anatomy: The <sup>body</sup> outside expressed structure of any part or organ of living body is called surface anatomy

# Basic anatomy: The study of minimal amount of anatomy with understanding of overall structure & function of living body.



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Q no 5 :-

# Urinary tract infection :-

The infection caused to the urinary tract is called UTI.

Some common UTI is the

(\*) Uretric calculi :- following.

When the ureter become narrow and the renal calculi does not passed on it and arrested at this site.

Symptom :-

\* Pain on tips of penis in male

\* Pain on the labium majus in females.

(P.T.O)

ii ★ Bladder distention:-

When stone enters to the bladder then it damaged the storage capacity of bladder which normally 500ml

iii ★ Urinary Retention:-

Urinary retention is caused by obstruction to the urethra and acute inflammation around the urethra in females

iv ★ Bladder injury:-

The bladder may be rupture by superior walls or anterior

walls  
causes

→ # expand due to more

(P.T.O)

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storage of urine in bladder

\* fractures of pelvis

\* Symptoms.

\* lower abdominal pain.

\* Blood with urination etc.