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**Question 1**

**Answer:** Diabetes is a serious, common medical condition. If you have diabetes, you need to manage your blood sugars and regularly monitor them to be sure they are within their target range.

* **Some general warning signs and symptoms of diabetes 1 and 2 are**
	+ Extreme hunger
	+ Unexplained weight loss
	+ Fatigue
	+ Vaginal infection
	+ Frequent urination
	+ [hunger](https://www.healthline.com/health/polyphagia)
	+ fatigue
	+ [irritable behavior](https://www.healthline.com/symptom/irritable-mood)
	+ Blurred vision
	+ [skin](https://www.healthline.com/health/type-2-diabetes/skin-problems) itches

**Diagnosis test for Diabetes**

* Randome blood sugar test a blood sample will be taken on randome time
* Fasting blood sugar test a blood sample will be taken after an over night fast
* **Treatment of diabetic patient**
* **Physical** **activity** every one needs regular aerobic exercise and off the 3 hours of the test.You will be diagnose and gestational diabetes

Excercise lower ur blood glucose leve;by moving sugar into urself where it is use for energy excercises also increase your sensitivity to insulin ,which means your body needs less insulin to transport sugar to yours

Medication

* **Healthy eating :**you need to center your diet on more fruits including vegetables and green leafs and grains food that are high in nutrition and fiber and low in fat and calories and cut down saturated fats

How to cope with diabetic patient??

* Tips to coping with diabetes
* Managing diabetes can be hard. Sometimes you may feel overwhelmed. Having diabetes means that you need to check your blood sugar levels Exercise regular to lower your glucose level often **eat healthy food ,** **be physically** active, remember to take your **medicine,** and make other good decisions about your health several times a day.

**You can't remove the disease, but you can offer support, comfort, and kindness in a number of ways.**

* Encourage Healthy eating
* Exercise Regularly
* Be positive means that you have to be aware of everything you eat or drink. Knowing the amount of carbohydrates that you ingest and how they may affect your blood sugar is crucial.
* Choosing the right drinks can help you:
* Avoid unpleasant side effects
* manage your symptoms
* maintain a healthy weigh
* **The 5 best drinks**
* Water
* Unsweetened tea and coffee
* Lemon juice
* Tomato juice or vegetable juice
* Milk

**The 5 worst drinks that u have to avoid**

1. Regular soda
2. Energy drinks
3. Diet soda
4. Sweetened fruit juices
5. Alcohol

**Question No 2**

**Answer :**

**Kidney infection symptoms vs. symptoms of other UTIs**

* **In UTI** there is an infection of the bladder or urethra most infection involve the lower urinary tract the bladder and the urethra, **while** most kidney infections occur due to the spread of another UTI into a kidney, symptoms of uti
* a painful or burning sensation when urinating
* feeling like you need to urinate often
* bad-smelling urine

**Renal** **failure** is defined as a significant loss of renal function in both kidneys to the point where less than 10 to 20% of normal GFR remains **symptoms** **of** **RF include**

* Decreased kidney function (electrolyte imbalance)
* Obstruction in the urinary tract
* Blood in urine
* Reduced urine
* outputDehydration

 **in uti** includes infection of the bladder ( cystitis ) Infections of the urethra (urethritis) are also common. Symptoms common to any type of UTI can include:

* a painful or burning sensation when urinating
* feeling like you need to urinate often bad smell in urine

**Kidney infection treatment Vs UTI Treatment**

 Doctor will diagnose a UTI by [analyzing](https://www.healthline.com/health/urinalysis) a sample of your urine. They can test the urine sample for the presence of things like bacteria, blood, or pus. Additionally, bacteria may be cultured from a urine sample. UTI including kidney infections, can be treated with a course of [antibiotics](https://www.healthline.com/health/how-do-antibiotics-work). The type of antibiotic can depend on the type of bacteria that’s causing your infection as well as how severe your infection is Following a kidney infection, your doctor may also request a repeat urine sample for analysis. This is so that they can check to see that your infection has completely cleared. If there are still bacteria present in this sample, you may need another course of antibiotics

## . **Kidney infection causes vs. causes of other UTIs**

UTIs occur when bacteria make their way into your urinary tract and begin to multiply, which can lead to symptoms. Many times, these bacteria are from your gastrointestinal tract and have spread from your anus into your urinary tract.

 kidney infections are generally the result of a less severe UTI’s progression due to lack of treatment.

Women tends to develop a UTI than men. This is because of the female anatomy. The female urethra is shorter and closer to the anus, which means bacteria have a shorter distance to travel in order to establish an infection.

If left untreated, these UTIs can continue to spread upward into your kidneys. A kidney infection lead to serious complications like kidney damage nd life-threatening condition called sepsis.

 **Pyelonephritis** it is the infection of one or both kidneys also pyuria is a painful micturition while in **renal** **failure** has an abrupt onset and is potentially reversible