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I.D

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Paper

Clinical medicine

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4th

Semster

Q1) What is hydronephrosis? Write in detail the causes, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment.

Ans **Hydronephrosis:**

Hydronephrosis is swelling of or both kidney.
 => ~~occur~~ when a kidney has an excess of fluid due to a backup of urine.

Causes hydronephrosis

→ The most common cause for this blockage is a stone of kidney.

→ Scarring and blood clots can also cause acute unilateral obstruction uropathy. A blocked ureter can cause urine to go back up into kidney which causes swelling. backflow of urine also known vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)

Pathophysiology

Due to the etiological factors
↓
Obstruction of the urine flow
↓
Causing dilatation of renal pelvis
↓
Results in barotrauma / pressure trauma

Diagnosis of hydronephrosis.

- (1) Ultrasound
- (2) IVP
- (3) Delayed empty
- (4) Urine culture
- (5) Cystoscopy
- (6) Isotope renography.

Treatment.

- * U.T.I Antibiotic
- * Relieve low tract obstruction
- * Catheter drainage & urinary diversion
- * Corrected to the cause.

Q2) Explain in detail the Type / Categories and Pathophysiology of Tuberculosis.

Ans

Tuberculosis (T.B)

infectious disease - the can

cause by bacteria called

Mycobacterium

T.B often effect the lungs

The involve any organ

Type / Categories

- Active TB Disease.

Active TB

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

- Miliary TB.

Miliary TB is a rare

form of active disease

that occurs when TB bacteria

find their way into the

blood stream - they can spread rapidly.

- Latent TB infection.

Many of those who are

Type

Pulmonary TB

Extra pulmonary TB

Primary Disease

• lymph node T.B

Secondary Disease

• skeletal TB

• miliary TB

• TB of upper airway

Pathophysiology

Mycobacterium

↓
Pulmonary alveoli

↓
Immune system has lodged
in (Alveolar macrophage)



Detects presence of pathogen
and engulf the bacteria

↓
Mycobacterium bacteria is

Macrophages (phagosome & lysosome)

to phagolysome and remains

inside in the macrophages.

Q3 How are renal Stone formed and what are different Types of renal Stones? Which Radiological Procedure most suitable for diagnosing Renal Stone?

Ans Kidney Stone form

When your urine contains more crystal-forming substances - such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid - than the fluid in your urine can dilute. At the same time, your urine may lack substance that prevent crystals from sticking together creating an ideal environment for kidney stone to form.

Type of kidney Stones

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

Calcium phosphate stones.

The are

Way the urinary system function

- Strive Stones
- uric acid stone
- Cystine Stone

Diagnosing Renal Stones:

Imaging. unenhanced (CT) of the abdomen and pelvis has become the first-line

Test evaluation of renal calculi in patients with acute

flank pain and suspicion

and urolithiasis. CT has

sensitivity and specificity of

over 90% for the diagnosis

of nephrolithiasis

- o best test for kidney
- o Ct Scan
- o ultrasound

Q4) Briefly describe the Type, Causes, diagnosis and Treatment of goiter.

Ans Type of goiter.

• Colloid goiter :- (endemic)

A colloid goiter develop from the lack of iodine, a mineral essential to production of thyroxine hormone.

• Nontoxic goiter (Sporadic)

The cause of non-toxic goiter is usually unknown.

• Toxic nodular.

Causes of goiter

The most common cause of goiter is lack of iodine in the diet.

⇒ Where the use of iodized salt.

Diagnosis.

• Physical examination

- Hormone Test
- Antibody Test
- Ultrasound of the thyroid
- Thyroid Scan
- CT Scan, MRI

Treatment for goiter

- Medication
- Radioactive Iodine Treatment
- Biopsy
- Surgery

Q No (5)

Atelectasis:

Atelectasis is a complete partial collapse of the entire lung or area (lobe) of lung. It occurs when tiny air sacs within lungs become deflated. It is one of most common breathing complication after surgery.

Symptom.

Difficulty in Breathing
Rapid, shallow, wheezing
Cough, Fever.

Causes

mucus plug
foreign bodies
injury, pleural effusion
Pneumothorax

Pneumonia

" it is the inflammation of lung Parenchyma of infection origin

→ Alveoli with fluid cause SOB.

→ Pneumonia infection on one both lungs

Symptoms

- o fever
- o SOB
- o Chest Pain
- o headache
- o lose appetite
- o vomiting
- o Chills

Causes

Bacterial Pneumonia

Fungal Pneumonia

viral Pneumonia

Diagnose

- o Chest x-ray is the best
- o Ct Scan also.

Treatment.

- Antibiotic
- Cough medicine
- fever reduce

Bronchiectasis

It is permanent dilation of bronchi and bronchioles due to destruction of muscle and supporting

Causes:

- * Infectious
- * genetic condition
- * unknown

Treatment:

Antibiotics

Bronchodilator

lung Transplant

Chest physical therapy

Duration

long term

Diagnostic method

CT scan, Chest x-ray, Sputum culture

Symptoms:-

COB, Productive cough

Chest Pain