

Name = Ahyar Ahmad

ID = 15338

Subject = Clinicle medicine

BS Rad = 4th Semester

Alled Health Science



(1.)

QNOI:

ANS:

Diagnosis:

American Thyroid Association (ATA) and other guidelines have published their recommended suggesting thyroid scintigraphy is useful in assessment of Diffuse or the simple thyroid nodule and multinodular acute or chronic local inflammation thyroid is suspended idiopathic such as lingual thyroid, the study of cervical embryonic development anomalies of thyroid origin thyroglossal to evaluate the

⇒ Extent of retro external goiter and patient undergoing treatment with -radioactive Iodine which important to know anatomical Distribution.



=> ~~very~~ regarding the evaluation of thyroid nodules by thyroid scintigraphy it plays an important role in identification of functional state of nodule.

=> laboratory test plays a fundamental role in the initial diagnostic and follow up of thyroid hyper function.

=> In the assessment of possible autoimmunity associated with thyrotoxicosis in the control of and adjustment of adequate pharmacological dose to each pt.

As well as detection of pharmacological response drug resistance or clinical relapse.

P.T.O →



## Treatment of thyroid Disease:

- => where definite and effective treatment can be achieved only with radioiodine or surgery.
- => so both consider as the first line of treatment of these pathologies and no second line or graves disease.
- => The use of  $^{131}\text{I}$ , iodine is treatment of hyperthyroidism increasing as it very easy to administer relatively inexpensive
- => safe and highly effective with a cure rate approaching 100% after one or more activity.

P.T.O  $\rightarrow$



(4)

⇒ In our department we administer single dose of iodine, which are prepared for individual capsule taken orally are specifically detailed with review metabolic treatment as well as amount of dose that capsule carries.

Q No 2:

Ans: 2: polycystic disease is an inherited kidney disorder.

→ it cause fluid filled cysts to form into kidney disorder.

→ it cause fluid filled cysts from into kidney.

⇒ PKD may impair function and eventually cause kidney failure.

- PKD is juvenile leading



(5)

cause of kidney failure.  
= people with PKD may develop cysts in the liver and other complications.

(1)

=> Clinical features =>

(1) Hypertension.  
Renal failure.  
Urinary tract.  
Haematuria.

=> Types of PKD

(1) Autosomal Dominant PKD.

=> It sometimes caused adult PKD.

= It account for about 90% of cases.

=> It transmitted from parent to child.

(2) Autosomal Recessive PKD =>

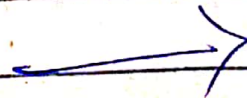
= It is much less common than

ADPKD. It also inherited but both parents must carry for disease.

(3) Acquired cystic (ACKD) =>

= often associated with kidney failure and dialysis.

p. To





(b)

=> Causes :-

(1) PKD is generally inherited  
= less commonly, it develops in  
people who have other serious  
kidney problem.

= Aortic aneurysms.

=> Brain aneurysms.

=> sign and symptoms :-

most of people do not develop  
symptoms until the age 30  
to 40 year old.

=> Back or side pain.

=> Blood in urine.

Headaches related to high  
Blood pressure.

= Diagnosis =

(1) ultra sound =

if someone has risk for PKD  
is older than 30 years and  
has normal ultra sound  
of kidney. P.T.O →

P.T.O →



(2) CT scan  $\Rightarrow$  Computed Tomography Scan

$\Rightarrow$  may detect smaller cysts and cannot be found by an U.S.

(3) MRI  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  It is used to measure and monitor volume and growth of kidney and cysts.

(4) Gene linkage analysis.

$\Rightarrow$  special blood tests at least three family member can be done

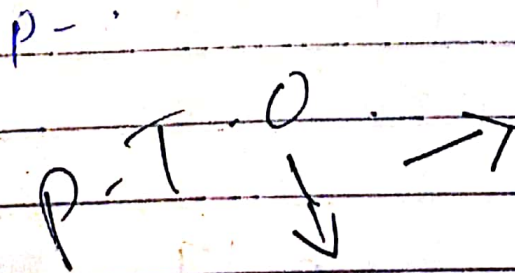
$\Rightarrow$  Treatment =

$\Rightarrow$  All parent there is no die of PKD.

$\Rightarrow$  Careful control of Blood pressure

$\Rightarrow$  medication control pain

$\Rightarrow$  exercise weight control reduced salt





Q 23

Q = 3

Ans =, Lithotripsy is a medical procedure involving the physical destruction of hardened masses like kidney stone.

= Bezoars or gall stones.

=> This term is derived from Greek word meaning Breaking stone.

=> It is common to develop stones kidney gall bladder or ureters.

=> Is it a therapeutic diagnosis

= two types 8.

ESWL => It use shock waves to break down stones

URS => This procedure involving using an endoscope to treat stone of ureter.

P-T-O ->



(9)

## Success rate

According to Urology Journal the success rate of lithotripsy for kidney stone and ureter is 74% and 88%.

= Therapeutic Diagnostic tool.

Blc Lithotripsy is completely non invasive therapy.

= most treatment of lithotripsy is performed on an out pt.

=) Based on medical record request other specific preparation

= what are the general criteria for performing lithotripsy?

=) when pt has been adequately anesthetized x-ray machine is used to pinpoint location of stone within kidney.

= if you are pregnant or you suspect that may be pregnant you should notify your health care provider

p-T-O-1



=> Notify your doctor you are sensitive to allergic to medications. latex. tape.

=> Notify your doctor have history of bleeding disorder you are taking anticoagulation ~~you are~~ ~~taking~~ ~~ant~~ blood thinning medication like aspirin

= How to prepare =>

Before lithotripsy a doctor with 10 tests to determine the number of stones as well size and location

=> Doctor will inject dye in vein Df, a particular types of x-ray (TUP) that help to locate stone

= Dye travel through blood stream to kidney and ureter and high light stone:

= which doctors can see dark spot on x-ray

p-t-o ->



(11)

= Typically people will need  
10 fast s. to 12 hours before  
having Anesthesia

= What to expect =  
procedure - room a doctor  
will place (10) in a person  
arm to administer anesthesia  
and provide pain med medication

= Doctor will pass a water  
filled cushion b/w body and  
lithotripter to conduct shock waves  
properly

= shock waves are painful.

= Before procedure.

= Doctor will explain procedure  
to you offer you to opportunity  
to ask any question about the  
procedure.

→ you will be asked to sign a  
consent form gives you permission  
to procedure

=) In addition to complete medical  
history may perform a  
complete physical examination  
P.T.O →



To ensure you to good health before undergoing procedure.

— Generally Lithotripsy following process

you will be ask to remove clothing, jewelry or any metal line will be inserted to your arm.

→ you may receive sedative anesthetic agent

⇒ After stone located with fluoroscopy or US, you will be positioned most direct stone egress

⇒ the stone will be monitored by fluoroscopy or US during procedure.

A stent may be placed in ureters to help stone fragment (gravel) pass

= Based on your medications, your doctor request specific preparation

pr T.O. →



Q=4= Describe all the term used in  
 medical dictionary with suffix

otomy

Ans = An = An incision  
 created to accelerate labor.

= Andiotomy = Dissection of  
 the human body.

= Bilateral Cingulotomy =

psychotomy - surgery treatment  
 for depression and addiction

= Bronchotomy = A procedure  
 that ensure there open lung,  
 and side world

= Clitoridotomy = plastic surgery  
 that ~~ensures~~ there open lungs  
 and ~~side world~~

that reduce clitoral blood

=) Coeliotomy = A large incision  
 through the abdominal wall  
 to gain access in the  
 abdominal cavity.

p.T-O →



= Cordotomy = procedures that disables selected pain conducting tracts in the spinal cord

= Craniotomy = A bone flap is temporarily removed from the skull to access the brain

= Escharotomy = surgical procedure used to treat full thickness

= fasciotomy = surgical procedures where fascia is cut to relieve tension commonly to treat resulting less circulation to an area of tissues or muscle

= Lapstomy = large incision through the abdominal wall to gain access into abdominal cavity

= myotomy = procedure in which muscle is cut

= osteotomy = A bone is cut to shorten or lengthen it

pt. 0 - )



(15)

pulpotomy = Removal of a portion of pulp including the diseased aspect.

= pulpotomy = In Incision into vein pleural spaces of chest.

= thyrotomy = Incision of the larynx through the thyroid cartilage

= Dichotomy

=> Trichotomy

= false Dichotomy

=> Trichotomy property

Q=5

Ans. A urinary tract infection

= UTI is an infection in any part of your urinary system.

=> your kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra.

= most infection involve lower urinary tract bladder and urethra

p-t-o



(16)

→ women are greater risk of developing a UTI than men

=> Infection limited to your bladder can be painful and annoying.

- Doctors typically treat urinary tract infections with antibiotics

= Symptoms =

Urinary tract infection doesn't always show signs and symptoms.

=> A strong, persistent urge to urinate.

=> A burning sensation with urination.

=> passing frequently small amount of urine.

=> strong smelling urine

=> pelvic pain

= Types of Urinary tract infection.



Each types of UTI may result in more specific sign and symptoms depending which part of your urinary tract infected.

part of urinary : sign and symptoms

Kidney of urinary : upper back  
pyelonephritis : and side of back

- = High fever
- = shaking and chills
- = vomiting
- = nausea

Bladder Cystitis = pelvic pressure  
low abdomen.  
- ~~low~~ discomfort  
= Blood in urine

Urethra (Urethritis)

Burning with  
urination discharge

= Causes =

Urinary tract infection typically occur with bacteria enter the urinary tract through  
pt-o



~~The urethra found the GI tract~~  
 The urethra and begin to multiply  
 on bladder

= infection of bladder cystitis

=> usually - cause by Escherichia  
 coli - a types of bacteria commonly  
 found GI tract.

= Infection of Urethra. Uthritis.

=> occur in GI bacteria spread  
 from to urethra.

=> Also bc female urethra is close  
 to vagina, sexually transmitted  
 infections such as herpes.

*Cromydia Chlamydia*  
*Mycoplasma* can cause urethritis.

Risk factors = UTI infection are  
 commonly in women.

female has shorter urethra  
 than men does which shortens  
 the distance the must travel  
 to bladder = men.

= menopause

p.t.o. -)



After menopause a decline in circulation estrogen causes changes in urinary tract make more vulnerable to infection

= Complication =

Recurrent infection - especially in women who experience two or more UTI in six month period to four within a year.

= Increased risk in pregnant women of delivering low birth weight or premature infants

=> sepsis, potentially life threatening complication of an infection

= prevention =

↳ Drink plenty of liquid - drinking water help dilute your urine and consume more frequently

P.T.O



(20)

= Drink Cranberry :-

Although studies are not conclusive that cranberry juice prevents UTIs

Change your birth Control Method

= Diaphragms or unlubricated or spermicide treated condoms, can all contribute to bacterial growth

Empty your Bladder Soon after Intercourse :-

= 1 Also drink a full glass of water to help flush bacteria

= . Diagnosis :-

Tests and procedures used to diagnose UTI infection

Analyzing urine sample :-

your doctor may ask for a urine sample for lab analysis to look for WBCs etc  
Bacteria

p. t e



(21)

= Creating Image of your urinary tract

If you have frequently infection that doctors think may cause by abnormality.

Treatment =

Antibiotics usually are first. The time treatment for and how long depend on your health conditions and types of bacteria found in urine.

- = Fosfomycin (monodox)
- = Ceftriaxone.
- = Cephalexin