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Paper # Clinical Medicine

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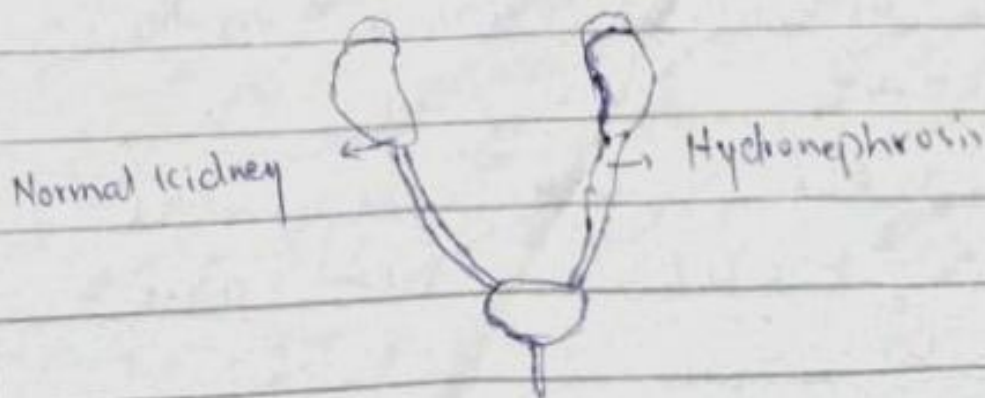
Q No: 1 #

Ans :- Hydronephrosis :-

Hydronephrosis is the swelling of a kidney due to a build-up of urine.

It happens when urine cannot drain out from the kidney to the bladder from a blockage or obstruction.

Hydronephrosis can occur in one or both kidneys.



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## Causes of Hydronephrosis:-

- Partial blockage in the urinary tract:-

Urinary tract blockage often form where the kidney meets the ureter. Less commonly, blockage may occur where the ureter meets the bladder.

- vesicoureteral reflux:-

vesicoureteral reflux happens when urine flows backward through the ureter from the bladder up into the kidney.

Normally, urine flows only one way in way makes it difficult for the kidney to empty properly and causes the kidney to swell.

- Less - common causes of hydronephrosis include kidney stones, tumor in the ~~bladder~~ abdomen or pelvis and problems with nerves that lead to bladder.

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### Pathophysiology:-

Dilatation of the renal pelvis and calyces.

### Types of hydronephrosis:

- Pelvic, Renal, Pelvorenal type. most common type both the pelvis and calyces are equally dilated.

### Diagnosis of hydronephrosis:-

1. Symptoms and signs
2. ultrasound
3. IVP
4. cystourethrogram
5. Cystoscopy
6. RGP
7. Delayed empty
8. Isotope
9. urine culture.

### Treatment of Hydronephrosis:-

- Insert a ureteral stent, which is a tube that allows the ureter to drain into the bladder.
- Insert a nephrostomy tube which allows the blocked urine to drain through the back.
- prescribe antibiotics to control infection.

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Q No: 2 #

Ans :- Types of Tuberculosis :-

• Pulmonary TB :- ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

Pulmonary TB. It means when the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection involves the lungs.

Pulmonary TB occurs by breathing in air droplets from a cough sneeze of an infected person.

• Extra-pulmonary TB :-

TB lymphadenitis :-

Is the most common type of extra-pulmonary TB and involves the lymph nodes. It tends to affect the cervical lymph-nodes which are the lymph nodes in your neck. But any lymph node be affected.

Genitourinary TB :-

Is the second most common type of extra-pulmonary TB. It can affect any part of the genital or

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urinary tract, but the kidney are the most common sites.

It usually spreads to the area from the lungs through the blood or lymph nodes.

**Abdominal TB :-**

It is a type of TB that affects the gut the peritoneum abdominal lymph nodes, and more rarely the solid organs in the abdomen (liver, pancreas)

**Tubercular meningitis or TB meningitis :-**

when the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord are infected by bacteria.

**skeletal TB :-**

Bone TB is that spreads to your bones from your lungs lymph nodes.

It can affect any of your bones including your spine and joints.

## categorized of TB :-

- Active TB
- Latent TB
- Military TB
- Active TB :-

Active TB is an illness in which 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 airborne transmission of infection particles ~~cont~~ coughed into the air.

Active TB is contagious and causes symptoms.

## Latent TB :-

Latent TB occurs when a person has the TB bacteria within their body but the bacteria are present in very small numbers and do not develop disease. They are kept under control by body's immune system.

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Latent TB does not cause symptoms and its complications.

Latent TB have a normal chest x-ray and a negative sputum test.

The risk of increased by other illness such as HIV or medication which compromise the immune system.

**Miliary TB :-**

Miliary TB is a rare form of active disease that occurs when TB bacteria find their way into the bloodstream. In this form the bacteria quickly spread all over the body in tiny nodules and affect multiple organs at once.

Miliary TB causes general active TB symptoms in addition of other symptoms depending on the body parts involved.

For Example.

If your bone marrow is

8,

as affected you may have  
a low red blood cells ~~can~~ count.

### Pathophysiology of TB:-

• Initial Infection or primary inf

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Entry of micro organism through  
droplet nuclei.

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Bacteria is transmitted to alveoli  
through airways.

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Deposition and multiplication of bacteria.

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Bacilli are also transport to other  
parts of the body via blood stream  
and phagocytosis by neutrophils  
and macrophages.

↓

Myobacterium

↓

Immune system has lodged

↓

Detects system has lodged.

↓

Myobacterium bacteria.



Q No (31) #

Ans: - There are five types of renal stones. you may be more likely to develop certain types of kidney stones based on your diet and family history.

calcium oxalate stones:-

The most common type of kidney stone is a calcium oxalate stones. Low levels of citrate and high levels of calcium and either oxalate or uric acid.

calcium phosphate stone:-

calcium phosphate stone are likely by abnormalities in the way the urinary system function.

struvite stones:-

More common in women struvite stones form as a result of certain types of urinary tract infection. This stone tend to grow quickly and become large sometime occupying entire kidney.

## Uric Acid stones:-

More common in men  
uric acid stones tend  
to occur in people  
who don't drink enough  
water or have a diet  
in animal proteins.

## Cystine stones:-

Cystine stones are caused  
by a hereditary genetic  
disorder called cystinuria  
that occurs lead to excessive  
amount of amino acid  
cystine: collecting in the  
urine.

## Diagnosis for the renal stones:-

Two Imaging test to check  
of kidney stones are a  
CT scan and ultrasound.  
If the first Imaging test  
is not clear you may  
need a second test.

In the past a CT-scan  
was often used as the  
first Imaging test to  
check for kidney stones.

Q No: 4 #

Ans:- Types of Goiter:-

• Colloid Goiter (Endemic):-

A colloid goiter develops from the lack of iodine,

a mineral essential to the production of thyroid hormones.

• Nontoxic (Sporadic)

The cause of nontoxic goiter is usually unknown through it may be

caused by medications like lithium. Nontoxic

goiter don't affect the production of thyroid hormone and thyroid function is healthy. They are also benign.

Causes of Goiter:-

Inflammation:-

Some people develop thyroiditis an inflammation of thyroid that can cause a goiter.

Modules:-

Solid or fluid containing cysts may

the thyroid and cause it to swell. These nodules are often non cancerous.

Thyroid cancer:-

Cancer may affect the thyroid which causes swelling on one side of the gland. Thyroid cancer is not common as the formation of benign nodules.

Pregnancy:-

Diagnosis of Croiter:-

- Blood test
- Thyroid scan.
- ultrasound
- Biopsy

Treatment of Croiter:-

- Medication
- Surgeries
- Radioactive Iodine
- Home care.

⑤ No: 5 #

Ans:- Atelectasis :-

Atelectasis is the collapse or closure of lungs resulting in reduced or absent gas exchange.

It is usually unilateral affecting part or all of one lung. It is a condition where the alveoli are deflated down to little or no volume.

Distinct from pulmonary consolidation in which they are filled with liquid.

Bronchiectasis:-

Bronchiectasis is a disease in which there is permanent enlargement of part of the airways of the lung. Symptoms typically include a chronic cough with mucous production. Other symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing up blood and chest pain.

## Pneumonia:-

Pneumonia is a infection in one or both lungs. Bacteria, viruses and ~~bacteria~~ fungi, cause it. The infection causes inflammation in the air sacs in your lungs which are called alveoli. The alveoli fill with fluid or pus, making it difficult breath. Read on to learn more about pneumonia and how to treat.

The End

