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QNO 5

Ans

Urinary Tract Infection:

- ⇒ is an infection in any part of the urinary system.
- ⇒ Such as kidney, ureter, bladder and urethra.
- ⇒ that The most infection occur in lower urinary tract. Such as bladder and urethra.
- ⇒ The urinary tract infection occur more in women than men.
- ⇒ it is very painful.
- ⇒ the urinary tract infection spread to kidney.

Symptoms:

- ⇒ A burning sensation when urination.
- ⇒ Strong smelling urine.

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- ⇒ Small amount of urine passing frequently.
- ⇒ pelvic area pain.
- ⇒ urine that appears red it is due to the blood.

Causes:

- ⇒ urinary tract infection occurs by ~~through~~ bacteria entering through urethra and then dividing in bladder.
- ⇒ When defense system fails, when bacteria start growth into full blown infection in the urinary tract.

Cystitis:

this type of infection caused by bacteria name is Escherichia coli (E-coli) in gastrointestinal tract.

- ⇒ sexual interconnecting may

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by lead to cystitis,
urethritis.

⇒ this type of infection can
occur when bacteria spread from
anus to the urethra.

⇒ sexual transmitted infection
caused. Such as gonorrhoea,
herpes and mycoplasma.

Risk Factors:

⇒ it is in sexual activity.

⇒ and also in female
anatomy means
the female urethra is
short than man, the
bacteria easily travel from
urethra to bladder and
cause urinary tract infection.

⇒ Some time Birth time

⇒ after menopause.

⇒ and also other
blockage occur in
urinary tract.

⇒ Catheter use sometime
whose people is not
sterile.

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Treatment

Doctors give antibiotics,

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Ans

Nuclear Medicine

The Nuclear medicine is directly involved in both the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disease.

1) Diagnosis:

⇒ The patient will inhale, swallow, and other radiopharmaceutical injected. After taking these material, the patient lies on table, and takes picture.

⇒ The camera focuses on that area where material are concentrated, and this will show the doctor the doctor see that what kind of problem there.

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⇒ Imaging Techniques include
① Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
② Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).

⇒ This type of imaging is helpful for diagnosis of thyroid disease and other diseases such as gall bladder disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, condition.

⇒ This imaging technique is ~~most~~ best for the ~~thyroid~~ thyroid disease.

⇒ When the doctor sees all the problem ~~of~~ in thyroid disease,

⇒ which shows all the internal body organ.

~~Thyroid~~ Treatment :

⇒ Radioactive technique are also used ~~for~~ in treatment.

⇒ The radioactive iodine (I-131) it is has been 50 years ~~of~~ to treat thyroid

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Cancer of hyperthyroidism is also
⇒ and it is also used for lymphoma and
bone pain. Some
kind of cancer.

⇒ Iodine-131 Target radionuclide
therapy introduce radioactive
iodine into the body.

⇒ As the thyroid cell
absorb these substance,
it kills them. I-131
can be given as
in liquid form.

⇒ Various radionuclide are
used, the most common
I-131, and other
option is ~~radio~~ include
90Y-ibritumomab Tiuxetan
or Zevalin, which is
used for treatment
of lymphoma.

⇒ Bortezomib is used
for multiple myeloma.

⇒ Chemotherapy is to be
used.

Q no 2.

Ans
Polycystic Kidney .

Polycystic kidney disease is an inherited disorder.

⇒ which cluster of cysts develop in our kidney.

⇒ causing our kidney to enlarge and lose function

⇒ Cyst is noncancerous round sacs containing fluid.

⇒ Cyst damage our kidney.

⇒ Cysts is very in size and grow large in short time.

⇒ It may be associated with congenital cysts of the liver

⇒ the accumulation of ~~cysts~~ urine in the proximal tubule result in the

formation of retention cysts

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Symptom:

- ⇒ Headache
- ⇒ Back or Side pain.
- ⇒ Blood in your urine
- ⇒ Kidney Stone
- ⇒ Kidney Failure
- ⇒ urinary tract or kidney infection.
- ⇒ enlarge kidney.

Causes:

⇒ Abnormal genes cause polycystic kidney disease.

rarely a genetic mutation occurs its own. Spontaneously.

① Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

It is develop in between age 30 to 40,

⇒ it children can develop this diseases.

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only one parents need to have this disease it do the pass children.
⇒ each children has 50 chances of disease

② Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

⇒ it is often appears shortly after birth.

⇒ in childhood sign and symptom does not appear.

⇒ Both parents must have abnormal genes to pass on this form of disease. When both parent carry genes disorder. each child have 25 chance of getting disease.

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Q NO 3

Ans Lithotripsy:

~~the~~ ~~treatment~~ medical
⇒ it is procedure.

⇒ it is used shock wave of laser to break down stone in kidney, gall bladder or ureter.

⇒ the remaining particle of small stone will exist the body when person is urinate.

⇒ the lithotripsy is diagnostic procedure use to treat kidney stone.

⇒ it is too large and pass through urinary tract.

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⇒ So kidney stone because when mineral and other substance and form a kidney stone.

⇒ these may consist of small sharp edge crystal, heavier formation that resemble polished liver rock.

⇒ when the stone can lead kidney damage, bleeding, severe pain, and other urinary tract infection.

⇒ Lithotripsy uses sound waves to break large kidney stone into smaller pieces.

⇒ the most common form of Extracorporeal shock waves lithotripsy.

⇒ Extracorporeal means outside the body.

⇒ this high energy wave enters the body and breaks the stone.

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⇒ lithotripsy takes US minutes to perform.

⇒ ~~litho~~ performed.

⇒ Lithotripsy to break kidney stone by sending focused ultrasonic energy as shock wave directly to the stone first located with fluoroscopy (a type of x-rays) or ultrasound (high frequency sound waves) the shock waves break a large stone into small pieces and then pass through urinary system.

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Ans

Otomy:

Otomy means to cut.
or Surgical incision.

① Lithotomy:

Surgical incision to
remove stone.

② Episiotomy:

Incision of a surgical
to enlarge the
vaginal opening for obstetrical
purpose during the birth.

③ Tracheotomy:

Surgical incision of
cutting into trachea
through the skin.

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(4) Craniotomy.

⇒ A Cranium is a part of skull.

⇒ A Craniotomy is the surgical removal of part of the bone from the skull.

Types



⇒ Extended Bifrontal Craniotomy.

⇒ Minimally Invasive Super-orbital Eyebrow Craniotomy.

⇒ Retro-sigmoid Keyhole Craniotomy.

⇒ Orbitozygomatic Craniotomy.

⇒ Translabial Craniotomy.

(5) Laparotomy:

It is surgical incision into the abdominal cavity.

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(6) gastrotomy:

of a surgical incision
it means that the
gastric organ.

Thank you