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Q. What is hydrophrosis?
Write in detail causes pathophysiology

Ans.: Hydrophrosis - treatment
Hydrophrosis
is the swelling of
Kidney due to backup
of urine.

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

Hydrophrosis can occur
in one or both
kidney

usually due to pain
obstruction kidney
to the cut flow
of the urine.

Hydrophrosis some time
during a prenatal ultrasound
before the baby
is born.

Causes of Hydrophrosis

Some Common Causes of Hydrophrosis are the following but are not limited the risk factors are:

- * Kidney Stone
- * Congential blockage
- * Blood Clot.
- * Scaring of tissue
- * Enlarged parasite
- * Urinary tract infection

The one of most

Common Causes of Hydrophrosis is acute unilaterated obstruction upopating.

* Pathophysiology of Hydrophrosis: -

- ① pelvic type
- ② Renal type
- ③ pelvic renal type.

Hydrophrosis is caused by obstruction of urine before the renal pelvis.

The obstruction causes dilatation of the nephron tubules and flattening of the lining of the tubules. The kidney which is turned cause swelling of the renal Calyces.

Diagnosis of Hydrophrosis:-

- Symptom & Signs
- Ultra sound
- IVP
- Cystoscopy
- RIGP
- Delayed Empty
- Urine Culture
- Isotope renography
- Cystourethrogram

Treatment of Hydrophrosis:-

Depends on the Cause the site duration & degree of kidney damage

- ① U.T.I Antibiotic therapy
- ② prompt damage
- ③ Corrected to the Cause
- ④ Nephrectomy
- ⑤ Relief of lower tract obstruction.

Diagnosis of Hydrophrosis

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Q2:- Explain in details the types categories and pathophysiology, ~~diagnosis and treatment~~ of tuberculosis.

Types:

TB Lymphadenitis:-

TB lymphadenitis is the most common type of extrapulmonary TB and involves in the lymph nodes. It tends to affect the cervical lymph nodes, which are the lymph nodes in your neck, but any lymph node can be affected.

Genitourinary TB:-

Genitourinary TB is the second most common type of extrapulmonary TB. It can affect any part of the genitals or urinary tract. But the kidneys are the most common sites. It usually spreads to the area from the lungs through the blood.

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or lymph nodes. ~~rather~~
~~are the lymph nodes in~~
~~your neck but any lymph~~
~~nodes can be affected.~~

Abdominal TB: It is a
type of TB
that affect the guts.
The paratenal abdominal
lymph nodes, and more rarely
the solid organs, in
the abdomen liver, pancreas,
and spleen.

Tubercular meningitis:

When the
membrane surrounding the
brain and spinal
cord are infected by bacteria

Skeletal TB:

Skeletal TB, or
bone TB, is TB that spreads
to your bones from your
lungs or lymph nodes
it can affect any of your
bones, including your
spine and joints.

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Categories:

Active TB - Latent TB - Miliary TB.

Active TB:

Active TB is an illness in which the 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 transmissions of infectious particles coughed into the air.

Active TB is contagious and causes symptoms. The most common form of active TB is lung disease but it may invade other organs, so-called 'extrapulmonary TB'.

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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 the body's immune system.

Latent TB doesn't cause symptoms and isn't contagious.

People with latent TB have a normal chest X-Ray and a negative sputum test. It is often only known that someone has latent TB because they have had a TB test, such as the TB skin test.

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

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Military TB:

Military TB is a rare form of active disease that occurs when TB Bacteria find their way into the blood stream.

In this form, the bacteria quickly spread all over the body in tiny nodules and affect multiple organs at once.

Military TB causes general active TB symptoms in addition to other symptoms.

depending on the body ~~in~~ tiny nodules parts involved for example if your bone marrow is affected you may have a low red blood cell count or a rash.

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Q3:- How are renal stones formed and what are different types of renal stones? In which radiological procedure is most suitable for diagnosing renal stones?

Renal Stone:

Renal stone are one of the most common disorders of the urinary tract.

Renal stone are about 12% to 15% in men and about 5% in women. It is present in 70% of the person.

General Terminology:

Anuria:-

Complete obstruction of urinary secretion by the kidney.

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Polyuria:-

Passage of large volume of urine in a given period.

Oliguria:-

Diminished Amount urine secretion.

Pyuria:- presence of pus in urine.

Formation of Renal stones:-

The urinary concentration of substance that inhibit stone high the urinary concentration of substance that inhibit stone formation.

The life time incidence of kidney stone for up 13 percent for men 7 percent for women.

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Types of Renal Stones:-

① Calcium oxalate Stone:-

The most common type of renal stone is calcium oxalate stones these results when the urine contain low level of citrate and high level of calcium and other oxalate or urine acid

② Calcium phosphate Stones:-

Calcium phosphate kidney stone are cause by abnormalities in way of urine system function.

Struvite stones

more common women struvite stone tend to occur in people.

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Question 4:→

Briefly describe the types, causes, diagnosis and treatment for goiter.

Ans:- Types of Goiter:-

colloid goiter:-

A colloid goiter develops from the lack of iodine, a mineral essential to be the production of thyroid hormones, ~~the~~ people who get this type of goiter usually live in areas where iodine is scarce.

Non-Toxic (Sporadic):-

The cause of a non toxic goiter is usually unknown though it may be caused by medication like lithium. Lithium is used to treat mood disorder such as a bipolar disorder, non toxic goiter do not effect the production of thyroid hormones. In thyroid function is healthy.

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Toxic Nodular or Multinodular goiter:

This type of goiter forms one or more small nodules as it enlarges, the nodules produce their own thyroid hormones causing hyperthyroidism. It generally forms as an extension of a simple goiter,

Causes:-

Inflammation:

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

Nodules:-

Solid or fluid-containing cysts may appear on the thyroid, and cause it to swell, these nodules are often non-cancerous.

Thyroid cancer:-

Cancer may affect the thyroid which cause

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Swelling on one side of the gland. Thyroid cancer is not as common as the formation of benign nodules.

Diagnosis:

Your doctor will check ~~the~~ the neck for swelling. They will also order a number of diagnostic test that include these below.

Blood test:

Blood tests can detect change in hormone level and increase production of antibodies, which are produced in response to an infection or injury.

Thyroid scan:-

Your doctor may order scan of your thyroid. These scan show the size and condition, of your goiter.

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Ultrasound:

An ultrasound produces images of your neck. The size of your goiter and there are nodules.

over time an ultrasound can show change and those nodules and goiters.

Biopsy:

A biopsy is a procedure that involves taking small sample of your thyroid tissue, the sample are sent to be a laboratory of your for examination.

Treatment:

medication:

if you have hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism medication to treat this condition may be enough to shrink goiter. Medication to reduce your inflammation may be used if you have thyroiditis.

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Surgeries:-

Surgical removal of your thyroid as known as thyroidectomy, is an option if your goiter is too large all doesn't respond to medication therapy.

Radioactive Iodine:-

In people with toxic multinodular goiters, the RAI ingested orally, and then travels to your thyroid through your blood where it destroys the excess tissue.

Home Care:-

Depending on your type of goiter, you may need to increase or decrease your iodine and take it home.