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Q1:

Definite and effective treatment achieved only with radio iodine and surgery.
Safe and highly effective with a cure rate providing 100% after one or more activity.

The use of B iodine is treatment of hyperthyroidism increasing as it very easy to administer relatively inexpensive.

Q2:

Polycystic Kidney:

Inherited disorder in which cluster of cysts develop primary within kidney.

Can cause cysts to develop in liver and elsewhere in body.

Varies greatly in its severity and some complications are preventable.

Symptoms:

High BP.

Back or side pain.

Headache.

Blood in urine.

Kidney stone.

Kidney failure.

Causes:

Polycystic kidney disease can cause by abnormal genes, which means that in more cases the disease runs in families.

Types:

1. **Autosomal Dominant PKD:** it develop between the ages of 30 and 40. In past this was called Adult PKD, but children can be develop the disorder.
2. **Autosomal recessive PKD:** the sign of symptoms often appear shortly after birth.

Q3:

Lithotripsy:

It is a medical procedure involving the physician destruction of handed masses like kidney stone.

Develop stone in kidney gallbladder and ureters.

Diagnostic Tools Therapeutic:

ESWL: used shock waves to break the stone.

FURSL: endoscopy to treat the stone of ureter.

Q4:

Anatomy:

An incision created to accelerate labor.

Coeliotomy: a large incision through abdominal wall to gain access in abdominal cavity.

Androtomy: Dissection of human body.

Pulpotomy: removal of portion of pulp.

Clitoridotomy: plastic surgery.

Theractomy: incision into the pleural space of chest.

Q5:

A Urinary Tract Infection:

Infection in any part of urinary system.

Most infection involved lower urinary tract, bladder and urethra.

Symptoms:

Strong and persistent urge to urinate.

A burning sensation with urination.

Causes:

Infection of bladder cystic:

Cause by Escherichia coli a type of bacteria found in GI tract.

Infection of urethra:

Occur in GI bacteria spread from anus to urethra.

Treatment:

Antibiotics.

Fosfomycin.

Ceftizone.

Diagnosis:

Tests and procedures used to diagnose.

Take urine sample to lab for analysis and to look for WBCs or bacterize.