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Q NO. 1

Hydronephrosis:

Hydronephrosis occurs when a kidney has an excess of fluid due to a backup of urine.

Hydronephrosis is a condition that typically occurs when a kidney swells due to urine failing to

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- ⇒ vomiting
- ⇒ shortness of breath

Complications:

- ⇒ Bacteria in the
- ⇒ blood stream (bacteremia)
- ⇒ Difficulty breathing
- ⇒ Fluid accumulation
around the lungs
- ⇒ lung abscess

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fever, chills and
difficulty breathing.

A variety of
organisms, including
bacteria, viruses
and fungi, can
cause pneumonia.

Symptoms:

- ⇒ chest pain
- ⇒ cough
- ⇒ sweating
- ⇒ Fatigue
- ⇒ Fever
- ⇒ shaking chills

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that leave scars.

Thicker walls cause
mucus to collect in
these passages

because the walls
are not strong

enough to make the
mucus move out

of the lungs. In

addition, the cilia

(thin strands that
look like hair

and that help move

mucus) are

destroyed.

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⇒ clubbing of nails

Pneumonia:

pneumonia is a
infection that
inflames the air
sacs in one or
both lungs. The
air sacs may fill
with fluid or
pus (purulent material),
causing cough with
phlegm or pus,

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=> chronic or severe lung infections, like tuberculosis, non-tuberculous mycobacteria or pneumonia.

=> Deficits in the immune system.

Symptoms of Bronchiectasis:

=> coughing

=> hemoptysis

=> chest pain

=> Hightness

=> loss of weight

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when that happen
more easily and
breathing becomes
difficult. Times
that breathing or
coughing gets worse
are called
exacerbations.

Risk factors of Bronchiectasis:

- ⇒ Cystic Fibrosis
- ⇒ Chronic and inflammatory lung disease

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Bronchiectasis:

Bronchiectasis is a lung condition that causes coughing up of mucus. In the lungs, the bronchi are the passages that allow air to enter the lungs. In bronchiectasis, the inside surfaces of the bronchi get thicker over time from inflammation.

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- ⇒ chest pain
- ⇒ Breathing difficulty
- ⇒ low oxygen saturation
- ⇒ pleural effusion
- ⇒ cyanosis
- ⇒ increased heart rate

Classification:

- ⇒ Absorption atelectasis
- ⇒ compression atelectasis
- ⇒ cicatrization atelectasis
- ⇒ chronic atelectasis
- ⇒ patchy atelectasis
- ⇒ Rounded atelectasis

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although that term
may also refer to
pneumothorax.

It is a very common
finding in chest x-rays
and other radiological
studies, and may be
caused by normal
exhalation or by
various medical
conditions.

Symptoms:

⇒ cough

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Tuberculosis:

Tuberculosis is
a disease caused
by bacteria called
Mycobacterium
tuberculosis.

The bacteria usually
attack the lungs,
but they can also
damage other
parts of the
body.

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⇒ KUB x-rays

Treatment:

⇒ 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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TB spreads through the air when a person with TB of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, or talks.

symptoms:
cough

Categorized of TB

- ⇒ TB can be categorized into
- ⇒ Active TB
- ⇒ Latent TB
- ⇒ Miliary TB

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Active TB

Disease:

Active TB is an illness in which the TB bacteria are rapidly multiplying and invading different organs of the body. The typical symptoms of active TB variably include cough, phlegm, chest pain, weakness, weight loss, fever, chills and sweating at night.

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A person with active pulmonary TB disease may spread TB to others by airborne transmission of infectious particles coughed into the air.

If you are diagnosed with an active TB disease, be prepared to give a careful, detailed history of every person with

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whom you have had contact. since the active form may be contagious, these people will need to be tested, as well.

Multi-drug treatment is employed to treat active TB disease.

Miliary TB

Miliary TB is a rare form of active

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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.

This form of TB can be rapidly fatal.

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Latent TB

Many of those who are infected with

TB do not develop overt disease. They

have no symptoms

and their chest

x-ray may be normal.

The only manifestation

of this encounter

may be reaction to

the tuberculin skin

test (TST) or

interferon-gamma

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released assay

(IGRA) - However,

there is an

ongoing risk that

the latent infection

may escalate to

active disease.

The risk is increased

by other illnesses

such as HIV or

medications which

compromise the immune

system. To protect

against this, the

United States employs

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a strategy of
preventive therapy
or treatment of
latent TB infection.

Pathophysiology of Tuberculosis

- Initial infection or primary infection
↓
- Entry of microorganism through droplet nuclei
↓
- Bacteria is transmitted to alveoli through

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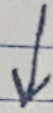
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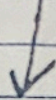
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Airways



- Deposition and multiplication of bacteria



- Bacilli are also transported to other parts of the body through blood stream and lymph node.

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Renal stones
formed:

Kidney
stones form when
your urine contains
more crystal-forming
substances such as
calcium, oxalate
and uric acid.

Than the fluid in
your urine can
dilute. At the
same time, your

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urine may lack substances that prevent crystals from sticking together, creating an ideal environment for kidney stones to form.

Types of Kidney stones:

Types of kidney stones include:

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Calcium stones:

calcium stones are the most common type of kidney stones. They are usually made of calcium and oxalate (a natural chemical found in most foods) but are sometimes made of calcium and phosphate.

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struvite stones:

struvite stones can happen when you have certain types of urinary tract infections in which bacteria make ammonia that builds up in your urine.

⇒ struvite stones are made of magnesium, ammonium and phosphate.

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Uric acid stones:

Uric acid stones form when your ~~body~~ urine is often too acidic. Uric acid can form stones by itself or with calcium.

Cystine stones:

Cystine stones are made of ~~magnesium~~ a chemical that your

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body makes naturally,
called cystine. cystine
stones are very
rare, and happen
in people who
have a genetic
disorder that causes
cystine to leak
from the kidneys
into the urine.

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Radiological procedure for diagnosing of renal stones:

Unenhanced computed tomography (CT) is considered the best diagnostic test due to its excellent accuracy detecting ureteral stones.

However ultrasound should be considered as the primary imaging

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technique.

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Goiter:

A goiter is an abnormal enlargement of your thyroid gland.

Types of Goiter:

1= Colloid goiter: A

colloid goiter

develops from the

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Lack of iodine,
a mineral essential
to the production
of thyroid hormones.
people who get this
type of goiter
usually live in
areas where iodine
is scarce

2: Nontoxic goiter:

The cause of a
nontoxic goiter is
usually unknown,

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through it may
be caused by
medications like
Lithium.

Non-toxic goiters
don't affect the
production of
Thyroid hormone,
and Thyroid
function is healthy.

3: Toxic nodular or
multinodular goiter:

This type of
goiter forms one or

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more small nodules
as it enlarges.

The nodules produce
their own thyroid
hormone, causing
hyperthyroidism. It
generally forms as
an extension of
a simple goiter.

Causes of goiter:

goiter can be
caused by a number
of different conditions.

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⇒ Iodine deficiency is the major cause of goiter world wide.

⇒ Autoimmune disease is the main cause of goiter in developed countries is autoimmune disease.

⇒ Hyperthyroidism, or an overactive thyroid gland, is another cause of goiter.

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Other Causes

- ⇒ smoking
- ⇒ Hormonal changes
- ⇒ Thyroiditis
- ⇒ Lithium
- ⇒ overconsumption of iodine
- ⇒ Radiation therapy

Diagnosis of goiter

Diagnosis of goiter may also involve.

Blood test:

Blood tests can detect changes in hormone levels and an increased production of antibodies, which are produced in response to an infection or injury.

Thyroid scan:

your doctor may order scans of your thyroid. These scan

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scans show the size and condition of your goiter.

ultrasound:

ultrasound produces images of your neck, the size of your goiter, and whether there are nodules, over time an ultrasound can show changes in those nodules and the goiter.

Biopsy: A biopsy is a procedure that involves taking small samples of your thyroid tissue.

Treatment of goiter:

Most simple goiters are preventable through adequate intake of iodine, which is added to table salt in many countries.

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⇒ A range of iodine supplements are available for purchase online.

⇒ Active treatment of goiter is reserved for cases that causes symptoms. If the goiter is small and thyroid function is normal, treatment is not usually offered.

⇒ Goiter can be treated by:

- => Medications
- => surgeries
- => Radioactive iodine
- => Home care

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Atelectasis:

Atelectasis

is the collapse or
 closure of a lung
 resulting in reduced
 or absent gas
 exchange. It is

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usually unilateral,
affecting part of
all of one lung.
It is a condition
where the alveoli
are deflated down
to little or no
volume, as distinct
from pulmonary
consolidation, in
which they are
filled with liquid.
It is often called
a collapsed lung

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Diagnosis:

Hydronephrosis is usually diagnosed using an ultrasound scan. Further tests may be needed to find out the causes of the condition.

⇒ IVU

⇒ cystourethrogram

⇒ cystoscopy

⇒ CT scan of abdomen

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Use then:

- ⇒ urinary retention
- ⇒ prostate cancer

Pathophysiology

Due to the etiological factors



obstruction of the urine flow



fluid backs up into the kidney



causing dilatation of renal pelvis



Results in backflow / pressure trauma

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2. Extrinsic (outside of the collecting system)

Example of extrinsic causes of Hydronephrosis:

Ureters:

- ⇒ Retroperitoneal fibrosis
- ⇒ ovarian vein syndrome
- ⇒ cancer of the cervix
- ⇒ cancer of the prostate
- ⇒ pregnancy
- ⇒ scarring due to radiation therapy

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Bladder:

- ⇒ Bladder cancer
- ⇒ Bladder stone
- ⇒ cystocele
- ⇒ Bladder neck
contracture

Urethra:

- ⇒ urinary retention
- ⇒ urethral stricture
- ⇒ urethral valves
- ⇒ urethral cancer

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properly drain from
the kidney to
the bladder. This
swelling most
commonly affects
only one kidney,
but it can involve
both kidneys.

Causes:

There
are numerous
causes of hydronephrosis
that are categorized
based upon the

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The location of
the swelling.

⇒ There are two
types of causes.

1= Intrinsic (located
with in the urinary
collecting system)

Examples of intrinsic
causes of hydronephrosis

Ureters:

- ⇒ Kidney stone
- ⇒ Blood clots
- ⇒ stricture or scarring