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Paper

Clinical medi-

Q:-



Hydronephrosis:-

Kidney swelling happens
when urine can't

Drain from kidney and
Build up in the
kidney as a result.

This can occur from
Blockage in the tube
that drains urine
from the kidneys (ureter)

OR from an anatomical
Defect that doesn't
Allow urine to
Drain properly.

one of the most
causes:-

Common cause of hydronephrosis is a acute Unilateral obstructive Uropathy. This is the sudden development of an obstruction in one of your ureters which are the tube that connect your kidney to your bladder.

This is common cause for this blockage is kidney stone. but Scarring and blood clots can also cause acute Unilateral obstructive Uropathy.

The Doctor can also want to perform a Renal Ultrasound OR

CT Scan to get a closer look at the extent of the swelling and to possibly locate the area of the blockage in the kidney.

Ultrasound is generally considered the gold standard for diagnosis of ~~hydronephrosis~~ hydronephrosis.

treatment:-

if a ureter blocked is cause your

condition then need to

do any of the following

→ Insert a Ureteral stent which tube that allows the Ureter to drain

into the bladder.

→ Insert a nephrostomy tube, which allows the blocked urine to

↓ Drain into the bladder.

→ Prescribe antibiotics to control infection.

Qr :-

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infection disease caused

by bacterium called Mycobacterium

Tuberculosis (TB). It

often affects the lungs. It may involve

any organ and may infect anyone at any age. TB is

contagious infection

(Disease) which

Mean - that it spread
from person to person
usually - through the Air
TB is a common
and Public health
Problem. TB are
- three types.

→ Active TB Disease:-

Active TB is an illness
in which the TB bacteria
are rapidly multiplying
and invading different
organs of body

→ Miliary TB:-

Miliary TB
is an rare form of
Active disease that
occurs when TB bacteria
find their way into
the blood-stream.

Latent TB:- mainly Infection
The Latent TB doesn't
Cause symptoms and
Isn't contagious. and
People with latent TB
have normal chest
x-ray and negative sputum
Test. Such as TB
Skin Test. The risk
is increased by other
illnesses such as
HIV or Medications
which compromise the
Immune system.

Pathology of
Tuberculosis:-

It has
- the infection caused
By - the Rod-shaped
Non-spore-forming, aerobic
Bacterium Mycobacterium.

Tuberculosis. Mycobacteria
Typically measure 0.5 μ m
By $\sqrt{3}$ μ m are classified
As acid-fast bacilli and
have a unique cell wall
structure & crucial to
their survival,

Q3:-

Renal stone or
kidney stone contains
more crystal forming
substance such as
Calcium, oxalate
and Uric Acid then
the fluid in
urine can dilute and
at same time
the urine may lack
substances that
prevent crystals from
sticking together and

Created the renal
Stone.

Types of Renal
Stones:-

→ Calcium Oxalate stone
the most common type
of kidney stone
is calcium oxalate
stone.

→ Calcium Phosphate stones:-
Kidney stone
are caused by
Abnormalities in the
way the urinary
system function.

→ Uric Acid:- The type
of kidney stone is
more common in men
than in women.

→ Struvite:- The type of
stone is found mostly

In Women With Urinary
tract Infection (UTI) ✓
→ Cystine:-

the rare case in the Cystine
Kidney Stone.
Radiological Procedure (ultra)
For diagnosis of renal
Stones:-

The current gold
standard for confirming Urinary
Stones in the setting
of acute flank pain
is an Unenhanced, Non
Contrast helical Computed
Tomography (CT) scan of
the abdomen and
Pelvic. The study
surpass
(IVP) the Intravenous Pyelogram
which had been
the standard imaging.

Q4:-

Thyroid gland secret the gland that help Regulated bodily function including metabolism and it also regulated heart rate Respiration, digestion and Mood. The increase size of thyroid called goiter.

Causes:-

The deficiency of iodine are main cause of the iodine are very Essential to thyroid.

Produced thyroid Hormons And other cause

include following

Graves' Disease:-

thyroid produce or increase

The level of hormones
also known as
Hyperthyroidism.

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 goiter:-
The cause

Of a nontoxic goiter is
Usually unknown
through it may be
caused by medication
like Lithium.

→ Toxic Nodular or multi-
Nodular Goiter:-
P.T.O →

This type of goiter
found one or more
small nodules as
it enlarges, the nodules
produce their
own thyroid hormone

1) Diagnosis:-

Can diagnosed by the goiter

Following methods.

→ Blood Tests:-

Blood test
Can detect changes in
hormone level and
An increase production
of antibodies which
are produce in response
to infection or
injured of immune system

→ Thyroid Scan:-

these scan

Show the size and condition of goiter.

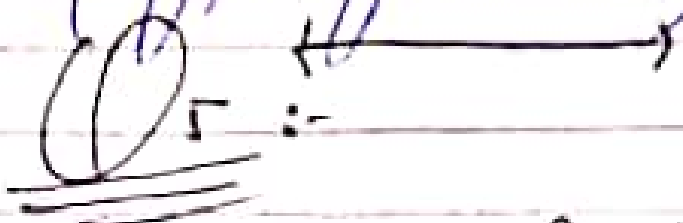
→ Ultra Sound:-
ultrasound image produced image size of neck, the size of goiter and whether there are nodules.

→ Biopsy:-
Produced at procedure that involves taking small samples of thyroid nodules present. These samples are sent to laboratory for examination.

Treatment:-

Medication
Levothyroid, Synthroid
is a thyroid hormone.

Replacement Therapy. It is
Prescribed if the
cause of failure is
an Underactive thyroid
(Hypothyroidism)



Atelectasis:-
Atelectasis is a Complete
or Partial collapse
of the entire lung
or area (Lob) of the
lung. It occurs when
the tiny air sacs
(Alveoli) within the lung
become deflated
or possibly filled with
alveolar fluid. The
atelectasis is the one
of the most common

Breathing respiratory Complications Bronchiectasis:-

The bronchiectasis is a disease in which

- there is permanent enlargement of part of the airways of the lung. The symptoms typically included a chronic cough with mucus production.

Other symptoms include shortness of breathing, coughing up blood, and chest pain. Wheezing and nail clubbing may also occur.

Cause:- Cystic fibrosis
Other genetic condition
Treatment:- Antibiotic's

Diagnostic method: CT Scan.

Pneumonia

it has an infection that flames the Air sacs the one or both lungs. The Air sacs may fill with fluid or pus (Purulent material) causing cough with Phlegm or pus fever, chills and difficulty Breathing. A variety of organisms, including Bacteria, viruses and fungi can cause Pneumonia.