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**SUBJECT: CLINICAL MEDICINE**

**Q NO 1:**

**ANS:** **treatment of thyroid:**

A common treatment is to replace thyroxin with specific synthetic thyroid hormones. This hormones is safe and affordable but determining the right dosage often take time. Your metabolic rate his to be returned to normal. Rising it too quickly can cause palpitation and make some medical problem like coronary artery disease and atrial fibrillation worse. Symptoms of thyroid hormones excess are:

* Shakiness
* Palpitation
* Insomnia
* Increase appetite
* Diets rich in soy and high fiber can interfere with levothyroxine absorption

These are include

* Calcium supplement
* Iron supplement
* Cholestyramine

**DIAGNOSIS:**

* Tour doctor first conduct a physical exam and review your medical history
* Blood tests are also common :these include
* Thyroid function tests:T4,T3RU and TSH
* Test for pituitary function: TSH
* Cholesterol
* CBC
* Liver enzymes
* Electrolytes
* In hypothyroidism,T4 is slow and TSH is high .this the pituitary is send more TSH to stimulated the thyroid dose not respond. A low TSH is indicate the pituitary may be the cause of hypothyroidism.

**Q NO 2:**

**ANS:polycystic kidney disease**

Polycystic kidney disease is an inherited disorder in which clusters of cysts develop primary with in your kidneys, causing your kidneys to enlarge and loss function over time. Cysts are noncancerous sacs containing fluid, the cysts very size and they grow very large. Having many cysts can damage your kidneys.

**SYMTOMS:** polycystic kidney disease symptoms can include:

* High blood pressure
* Back or side pain
* Headache
* A felling of fullness in your abdomen
* Increase size of your abdomen due to enlarge kidneys
* Blood in your urine
* Kidney stones
* Kidney failure
* Urinary tract or kidney infection

**CAUSES:**

Abnormal gens cause polycystic kidney disease which mean that in most cases, the disease run in families.Rarely,a genetic mutation occur on its own so that neither parent has a copy of the mutated gene.

The two main type of polycystic kidney cause by different genetic flaws are

* **Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease**
* **Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney diseasw**

**COMPLICATION:**

* High blood pressure
* Lose of kidney function
* Pregnancy complication
* Growth of cysts in the liver
* Development of an aneurysm in the brain
* Heart valve abnormalities
* Colon problem
* Chronic pain

**PREVENTION:**

If you have polycystic kidney disease and you are considering having children a genetic counselor can help you assess your risk are passing the disease to your offspring

Here are some tips for keeping your blood pressure In check:

* Take the blood pressure medication prescribe by our doctor as direct
* Maintain a healthy weight
* If you smoke, quit
* Exercise regularly
* Limit alcohol use.

**Q NO 3:**

**ANS: Lithotripsy**

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

It’s common to develop stone in kidney, gallbladder, and ureters.

**Therapeutic diagnostic tools:**

**1: ESWl:** it is used to shake wave and break down the stones.

2: **Forsl:** in this procedure involving endoscope to treat stone of ureter.

**Sucess rates:** according to Oman medical tourmal the sucess rate of lithotripsy is 74% for kidney stone and 88% for ureters.

**General criteria for performing lithotripsy:**

When PT has been adequate anesthsized x-ray machine is used to pin point location of stone within kidney.

It a pregnant PT are suspected that may be present should notify PT health cure.

Notify a doctor have bleeding history.

**Preparation:**

Before lithotripsy a doctor with two tests to determine the number of stone is view size and location.

A doctor with inject dry in vein because a particular type of x-ray (IVP) that help to locate the stone.

Typically will people need to fast 8 to 12 hours before recovering ansthesized

**What to do expect:**

Procedure a doctor will placed in a person arm to administer anesthesia and provide pain medication.

**Before procedure:**

Doctor will explain procedure to offer you to opportunity to ask question about the procedure.

You will ask to sign a consent from gave your permission to procedure.

**General lithotripsy following process:**

* You will remove clothes jewelry or undergarments.
* An iv line will be inserted into your arms.
* You may receive selective anestitic agent
* After stone locating with fluoroscopy or you will be positioned most direct stone areas.

**Q NO 4:**

**ANS:**

* **: AMINITOMY:** an incision to created accelerated the labor
* **Androtomy:** dissection of the human body
* **Bilateral cingulotomy:** phycotomy : surgery treatment for depression and addiction
* **Brocontomy:**  a procedure that ensure there open lungs and out side world
* **Cluitridotomy:** plastic surgery that reduce literizal blood
* **Coelietomy:** a large incision through the abdominal wall to access in the abdominal cavity
* **Corodotomy:** procedure that disable selected pain conducting tract in the spinal cord
* **Craniotomy:** a bone flap is temporary remove from the skull to access to brain
* **Escharatomy:** procedure used to treat full thickness
* **Faciotomy:** surgical procedure which fascia is cut relive tension community to treat resulting loss of circulation an areas of tissues or muscles
* **Hysterectomy:** incision in the ureter and it perform during a careens action
* **Laoarotomy:** large incision to the abdominal wall gain access more abdominal cavity
* **Myotomy :** procedure in which muscles are cut
* **Osteotomy:** a bone is cut shorten are lengthen.

**Q NO 5:**

**ANS:**  A urinary tract infection in any part of your urinary system your kidney ureters bladder and urethra most infection involve in the lower urinary tract the bladder and the urethra.

**SYMTOMS:**

* A strong persistent urge to urinate
* A burning sensation when urinating
* Passing frequent ,small amounts of urine
* Urine that appear cloudy
* Urine that appear red, bright pink or cola-colored
* Strong-smelling urine
* Pelvic pain in women

**Types of urinary tract infection**

**Part of urinary tract infected sign and symptoms**

**Kidney (acute pyeloneepheitis)** upper back and side pain

High fever

Shaking and chill

Nausea

Vomiting

**Bladder (cystitis)** pelvic pressure

Lower abdomen discomfort

Frequent, painful urination

Blood in urine

**Urethra (urethritis)** burning with urination

Discharge

**CAUSES:**

**Infection of the bladder (cystitis)**

A type of UTI usually cause by Escherichia coli, a type of bacteria commonly found the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, however, sometimes other bacteria are responsible

**Infection of the urethra (urethris)**

This type of UTI can occur when GI bacteria spread from the anus to the urethra. Also because the female urethra is close to vagina, sexually transmitted infection such as herpes, gonorrhea, chylmdia and mycoplasma, can cause urethritis

**COMPLICATION:**

Complication may include

* Recurrent infection, especially in women who experience two or more UTIs in a six-months period or four or more within a year
* Permanent kidney damage from an acute or chronic kidney infection due to untreated UTI.
* Sepsis a potentially life-threatening complication of infection, especially if the infection its way up tour urinary tract your kidneys

**PREVENTION:**

You can take these steps to reduce your risk of urinary tract infection:

* Drink plenty liquids, especially water
* Drink can berry juice
* Wipe from front to back
* Empty your bladder soon after inter course
* Avoid potentially irritating feminine products
* Change your birth control method

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