



Exercises

1- Kidney Stones Signs and Symptoms :

In general, kidney stones show no symptoms until they move into the Ureter. Once these stones enter the Ureter, the following symptoms are usually seen. Give the English form for each of the following sentences.

- Douleur aiguë dans la région de l'aine et sur les côtés
➤
- Signes de sang dans les urines (hématurie)
➤
- Nausées et vomissements fréquents
➤
- Présence de pus dans l'urine
➤
- Diminution de la quantité d'urine émise
➤
- Sensation de brûlure et de démangeaison lors de l'émission d'urine
➤
- La sensation fréquente d'uriner
➤
- Parfois, l'apparition de fièvre/de frissons
➤

2- Kidney Stones Diagnosis and Testing :

If your doctor observes the symptoms related to kidney stones problems, he/she may advise you a **few diagnostic tests and procedures such as following: Try to link each term with the corresponding definition**

❖ Blood Tests

- ❖ include simple abdominal X-rays, CT Scan and ultrasound to reveal the presence of kidney stones in your urinary tract. One advanced test is intravenous urography where a dye is injected into an arm vein and x-rays or CT images are taken as dye travels through kidney and bladder.

❖ Urine Testing

- ❖ To pass urine through a strainer so kidney stones passing through urine can be collected and analyzed in a lab.



FILE 6 /TD2

URINARY SYSTEM

- ❖ **Imaging Tests**
 - ❖ To inform about the presence of too much calcium or uric acid in your blood. It helps doctors to check the health of your kidney.
- ❖ **Analyzing passed Kidney Stones**
 - ❖ to have two urine collections for two consecutive days to assess the amount of stone forming minerals present in your urine.

3- Operative Report : fill in the gaps with the appropriate verb in the passive form

Patient Name :
Age :
DOB :
SEX :
Date of surgery :
Surgeon :
Anesthesiologist :
Anesthesia : General
Preoperative Diagnosis : Left proximal ureteral stones
Postoperative Diagnosis : Left proximal ureteral calculi

Indications : the patient is a 48 year-old female with a history of kidney stone disease, who has severe flank pain and was found to have an obstructing large left proximal ureteral stone.

Operative Procedure : after induction of general anesthesia, the patient in the lithotomy position. The patient and in the usual sterile fashion. A cystoscope under camera vision. The scope into the bladder. Under fluoroscopic control, a guidewire was placed up the left ureter and bypassed the stone. This was difficult at first, but the guidewire eventually around the stone into the proximal collecting system.

The stone was quite large and occupied the entire lumen of the ureter. Lithotripsy then under camera vision. Using the Holmium laser, the stone into multiple fragments. Some of the stones for analysis.

The procedure by the patient without complications. The patient to the recovery room in stable condition.

(to tolerate – to manipulate – to insert – to place – to prep – to send – to perform – to take – to fragment – to drape – to pass)

Dr. _____, Urologist