Chapter Review

Word Building

Construct medical terms from the following meanings. (Some are built from word parts, some are not.) The first question has been completed as an example.

1. inability to pass urine

2. absence of urine

3. presence of bacteria in the urine

4. presence of a stone in the bladder

5. inflammation of a kidney

6. presence of blood in the urine

7. protrusion of a ureter

8. involuntary release of urine

9. presence of stones in the kidney

10. fixation of an abnormally mobile kidney

11. surgical creation of an opening into the renal pelvis

12. surgical repair of the urethra

13. incision into the ureter wall

14. X-ray image of the urinary bladder

15. X-ray technique imaging a kidney

16. X-ray image of the renal pelvis with iodine

17. an endoscope modified to view a kidney

18. lab test measuring urea in the blood

19. instrument measuring water concentration in urine

20. urine test that includes multiple parameters

___ _anuresis

an___

bacteri__________

_________lith

nephro________

_________uria

uretero___________

_________uresis

nephro_______

nephro_______

_________stomy

urethро_______

uretero_______

cysto_________

nephro_______

intravenous _________gram

_________scope

blood urea __________ (BUN)

urino___________

urin___________
Medical Consultation: Urology
Date: 6/25/2011
Patient: Sylvia Hernandez-Brown
Patient Complaint: Pain in the lower lumbar region (right and left sides). The patient also complains of feeling tired, shortness of breath, general body aches with mild fever, and loss of appetite, all within the past month.
History: 60-year-old Hispanic female, 40 pounds overweight with Type 2 diabetes without drug assist, history of periodic UTIs.
Family History: Father deceased at 72 years old with COPD and CHF. Mother alive at 77 years with Type 2 diabetes under care; lost one kidney at age 70 due to polycystic disease.
Allergies: None
Diagnosis: Renal failure of left kidney apparent with increasing insufficiency of right kidney due to PD evident by nephrotomography and confirmed by nephroscopy.
Treatment: Immediate dialysis, to repeat every other day until surgery. Admit patient for radical nephrectomy. Schedule dialysis treatments postoperative and include patient to renal transplant database.

Joshua Ryan, M.D.

Comprehension Questions

1. What patient complaints point to the kidneys as the source of the disease? ____________________________

2. Describe the meaning of the terms nephrotomography and nephrectomy. ____________________________

3. Why does the urologist order dialysis for the patient prior to surgery? ____________________________
Case Study Questions

The following Case Study provides further discussion regarding the patient in the medical report. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Choose your answers from the following list of terms. (Note that some terms may be used more than once.)

albuminuria  
nephroscopy  
renal transplant  
hematuria  
nephrotomography  
urinalysis  
hemodialysis  
polycystic kidney disease  
nephromegaly  
pyelonephritis

A 60-year-old female, Sylvia Hernandez-Brown, was admitted to urology by her general practitioner following a physical exam that included blood tests revealing abnormally high levels of urea in the blood. A generalized test of urine composition, or (a) ________________, revealed elevated levels of albumin, a symptom known as (b) ________________, and the presence of red blood cells in the urine, or (c) ________________. Following diagnostic exams that included an X-ray technique imaging the kidney by sections called (d) ________________, and an endoscopic evaluation of the kidney known as (e) ________________, the attending physician concluded a diagnosis of enlargement of both kidneys, or (f) ________________, caused by multiple cysts, or (g) ________________, which had resulted in inflammation of the renal pelvis and nephrons, or (h) ________________ and renal failure. Artificial filtration of the blood, or (i) ________________, was ordered, due to a growing insufficiency to reduce blood metabolites (metabolic wastes). Surgical removal of both diseased kidneys was scheduled immediately, and the patient was placed on a waiting list for a replacement kidney as a (j) ________________.
For a greater challenge, read the following medical report and answer the critical thinking questions that follow from the information in the chapter.

PEARSON GENERAL HOSPITAL
5500 University Avenue Metropolis, PA
Phone: (211) 594-4000 • Fax: (211) 594-4001

Medical Consultation: Urology
Date: 08/22/2011
Patient: Del Hamilton

Patient Complaint: Intermittent pain in the left lumbar region radiating to the left flank; dysuria; nocturia.

History: 45-year-old male with Type 2 DM diagnosed 2 years ago at 270 pounds of weight; present weight is 190 pounds under doctor-supervised diet management program; no additional complications.

Family History: Father diagnosed with renal calculi and treated successfully with lithotripsy at age 62 years; mother died of breast cancer at age 58 years.

Allergies: None

Physical Examination: Vital signs normal. RP positive for pelvic calculi, confirmed by nephroscopy.

Diagnosis: Renal calculi with pelvis of right kidney and pyelonephritis as complicating factor.

Treatment: Extracorporeal lithotripsy.

Karl Moss, M.D.
Karl Moss, M.D.

Photo Source: Monkey Business Images

Comprehension Questions

1. What conditions other than the one diagnosed might caused the reported symptoms?

2. Do you think the prediagnosed condition of Type 2 DM contributed to the condition of renal calculi?

3. Describe the meaning of the terms renal calculi and pyelonephritis.
Case Study Questions

The following case study provides further discussion regarding the patient in the medical report. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms, using information in this chapter.

Del Hamilton, a 45-year-old male, was admitted to the hospital after presenting himself to the emergency department in acute distress. He complained of intermittent pain in the left lumbar region, radiating to the left flank. He also complained of pain and difficulty voiding, a symptom called (k) ____________________________, with the sensation of the need to void at night, known as (l) ____________________________, which interrupted his sleep. A generalized lab test of his urine sample, called a (m) ____________________________, revealed no abnormalities. A review of his family history revealed stones in the renal pelvis, called (n) ____________________________. The attending physician referred the patient to a (o) ____________________________. The specialist in treating urinary disorders, called a (p) ____________________________, immediately prepared the patient for diagnostics that included an X-ray technique that images the renal pelvis with an injected contrast medium, known as a (q) ____________________________, followed with an endoscopic evaluation of the kidney called a (r) ____________________________. Both exams revealed the presence of stones in the renal pelvis, or renal calculi. The stones were pulverized successfully using the (s) ____________________________ procedure and passed the next day.

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY INTERACTIVE

Medical Terminology Interactive is a premium online homework management system that includes a host of features to help you study. Registered users will find:

• Fun games and activities built within a virtual hospital
• Powerful tools that track and analyze your results—allowing you to create a personalized learning experience
• Videos, flashcards, and audio pronunciations to help enrich your progress
• Streaming video lesson presentations and self-paced learning modules

www.pearsonhighered.com/mti