

Urologic Case Study #1

Fifty-six year-old women came to the clinic with a chief complaint of painless hematuria and clots. Although she was not a good historian, she denied any history of urolithiasis, pyuria, or previous hematuria. Nocturia had been present about 4 years. Endoscopy showed a carcinoma located about 2cm from the right ureteral orifice. There was no sign of metastasis. A partial cystectomy was carried out and the lesion cleared. A bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy showed no positive nodes.

1. Which of the following was a previous symptom?
 - a. Excessive urination at night
 - b. Blood in the urine
 - c. Pus in the urine
 - d. Sugar in the urine
2. The term urologic refers to which system of the body?
 - a. Digestive
 - b. Respiratory
 - c. Endocrine
 - d. Excretory
3. The patient's chief complaint was:
 - a. Small amount of urine
 - b. Pain on urination
 - c. Pus in the urine
 - d. Blood in the urine
4. What diagnostic procedure was done?
 - a. Lithotripsy
 - b. Urinalysis
 - c. Cystoscopy
 - d. Renal angiography
5. What was the patient's diagnosis:
 - a. Malignant tumor of the bladder
 - b. Tumor in the proximal ureter
 - c. Lymph nodes affected by the tumor
 - d. Metastatic tumor of the ureter
6. What treatment was done?
 - a. Ureteroileostomy
 - b. Removal of tumor and subtotal removal of the bladder
 - c. No treatment was necessary
 - d. Removal of right ureter

Case Study #2

An eighteen-year old female athlete presents to the clinic with complaints of fever, dysuria, and shaking chills. Her urinalysis is shown below.

Test	UA Results	Normal
Color	Amber yellow	Amber yellow
Specific gravity	1.040	1.003-1.030
pH	8.4	4.6-8.0
Protein	Negative	Negative
Glucose	Negative	Negative
Ketones	Negative	Negative
Bili	Negative	Negative
WBC	>100	0
Bacteria	Bacilli (rods)	0
Sediment	WBC casts	none

What is the probable diagnosis?

- a. Diabetes mellitus with glycosuria
- b. Glomerulonephritis with staphylococcal infection
- c. Nephritic syndrome with albuminuria
- d. Urinary tract infection with pyelonephritis

Case Study #3

Test	Normal	UA Results
Color	Amber yellow	Smoky-red (blood in urine): renal calculi; tumor; kidney disease; cystitis; urinary obstruction
Appearance	Clear	Cloudy (pyuria): urinary tract infection
Specific gravity	1.003-1.030	High: renal calculi; diabetes mellitus Low: diabetes insipidus
pH	4.6-8.0	Alkaline: UTI
Protein	None or small amount	Proteinuria: nephritis; renal failure
Glucose	None	Glycosuria: diabetes mellitus
Ketones	None	Ketonuria; diabetes mellitus
Bilirubin	None	Bilirubinuria: hepatitis or gallbladder disease
Sediment	none	Casts: nephritis; renal disease

Name the appropriate test for detecting or evaluating each of the following:

1. Sugar in urine: _____
2. Level of bile pigment in urine: _____
3. Hematuria: _____
4. Albumin in urine: _____
5. Structures in the shape of renal tubules in urine: _____
6. Chemical reaction of urine: _____
7. Dilution or concentration of urine: _____
8. Acetones in urine: _____
9. Pus in urine: _____