

NUR 2063 / NUR2063: Essentials of Pathophysiology

Exam 2 (Latest 2022 / 20235) Rasmussen

1. What are the functions of the kidneys?

Regulation of blood pressure; regulating blood osmolarity; removal of toxins; blood filtration; activate vitamin D

2. What are the clinical manifestations of benign prostatic hypertrophy?

dribbling; difficulty initiating urine stream; hesitancy; urinary retention, decreased stream

3. What substance controls the reabsorption of water from the collecting ducts?

ADH- Anti Diuretic Hormone

4. What is type 2 diabetes characterized as?

peripheral tissue insulin resistance

5. What are the clinical manifestations of Graves' disease?

Exophthalmos (bulging eyes), goiter, enlarge thyroid, heat intolerance, anxiety-hyperthyroidism

6. What processes occur during fasting?

glucogenesis; glycogenesis

7. What type of tissue is accessed to promote energy production in type 1 diabetes?

adipose/ fat

8. What are the clinical manifestations of hypothyroidism?

myxedema, fatigue, cold sensitivity, constipation, weight gain

9. What are the clinical manifestations of hyperthyroidism?

Goiter, fatigue, weight loss, infertility, memory loss, hair loss, muscle pain

10. What are the clinical manifestation of hyper para thyroidism?

fatigue, body aches, bone pain, depression, headaches, memory loss

11. What are the clinical manifestations of hypo para thyroidism?

numbness, tetany, parathesis, muscle spasms

12. What are the clinical manifestations of ketoacidosis?

fruity breath, drowsiness, nausea, thirst, confusion, lethargy, vomiting

13. What mechanisms control hormone release and regulation?

negative feedback loop

14. What hormones are released by the anterior pituitary gland?

Growth Hormone, prolactin, follicle stimulating hormone, thyroid stimulating hormone, LH, ACTH and endorphins

15. What is diabetes insipidus?

a disorder caused by inadequate amounts of ADH which causes excessive water loss

16. clinical manifestations of diabetes insipidus

polyuria, nocturia, continuous thirst, and polydipsia

17. clinical manifestations of Cushing's syndrome?

Excessive secretion of cortisol causes redistribution of fat, "moon face", "buffalo" hump on the back and pendulous abdomen. -

Facial skin is flushed (high blood pressure), skin covering abdomen develops stretch marks - • individual bruises easily and wound healing is poor -

Approximately 1/2 develop mental status changes from irritability to severe psychiatric disturbance -

Females may experience changes due to increased androgen levels

18. clinical manifestations of secondary hypothyroidism

Weakness. -

Fatigue. -

Cold intolerance. -

Constipation. -

Weight gain. -

Depression. -

Joint or muscle pain. -

Brittle fingernails.

19. clinical manifestations of primary hypothyroidism

fatigue. -
lethargy. -
sensitivity to cold. -
depression. -
muscle weakness.

20. clinical manifestations of primary aldosteronism

hypertension and hypokalemia

21. clinical manifestations of secondary aldosteronism

High blood pressure. -
Low level of potassium in the blood. -
Feeling tired all the time. -
Headache. -
Muscle weakness. -
Numbness.

22. What is myxedema?

severe hypothyroidism; non pitting edema

23. What are the causes of hypothyroidism?

Hashimoto's disease: most common when the immune system attacks the thyroid cells
- after surgical or radioactive treatment for hyperthyroidism
- head or neck radiation for cancer
- iodine deficiency

24. What are the three p's in diabetes?

polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia

25. What is the difference between primary and secondary endocrine disorders?

Primary endocrine disease inhibits the action of downstream glands, malfunction of the hormone producing gland; Secondary endocrine disease is indicative of a problem with the pituitary gland.

26. What is the cause of Cushing syndrome?

Excessive corticosteroids

27. What is acute gastritis?

Transient inflammation of the gastric mucosa

28. What is chronic gastritis?

Chronic mucosal inflammatory changes leading to atrophy and intestinal metaplasia. This is mostly due to H. Pylori, but in some cases it can be autoimmune.

29. What causes gastritis?

Acute - circulatory disturbances (shock) and exposure to exogenous irritants (drugs [aspirin], alcohol, chemicals, lactose intolerance)

Chronic - cause is unknown

is probably mediated by immunologic mechanism or related to infection with H. pylori

30. What is amenorrhea?

- absence of menstruation

31. What is metrorrhagia?

- bleeding between periods

32. What is dysmenorrhea?

- painful periods

33. Costal vertebral angle (CVA)

angle formed by the 12th rib and the vertebral column on the posterior thorax, overlying the kidney; percuss for kidney tenderness

34. What causes flank pain?

kidney stones

35. When is enuresis abnormal?

after age 5

36. People with polycystic kidney disease should do what?

increase fluid intake, measure blood pressure regularly

37. What is polyuria?

frequent urination

38. Female Mutilation

risks for uti, trouble urinating

39. What hormone causes bleeding during menopause?

estrogen

40. Where does exchange occur in the kidneys?

As the filtered fluid moves along the tubule, the blood vessel reabsorbs almost all of the water, along with minerals and nutrients your body needs. The tubule helps remove excess acid from the blood. The remaining fluid and wastes in the tubule become urine.

41. What increases the risk for bladder cancer?

smoking

42. What is the kidney filtration path?

Bowmans capsule>proximal tubule>loop of henle>distal tubule

43. What causes increase in glomerular filtration?

increase capillary hydrostatic pressure

44. What is cystitis?

inflammation of the urinary bladder; UTI, painful burning, itching,

45. What is a hydrocele?

Fluid collection within the tunica vaginalis

46. What are the symptoms of prostaticitis?

pain, fever, trouble urinating, trouble with urine retention

47. What is renal colic?

kidney stone related pain

48. What is the bacteria associated with syphilis?

anaerobic spirochetes

49. What are complications of syphilis?

vascular problems, cardiovascular, aortic stenosis, inflamed aorta, aorta necrosis, brain aneurysm, blindness, numbness, tingling, lumbago

50. What end periods?

anorexia, menopause, pregnancy, hypothyroidism, adenomas and carcinomas

51. When is RAS activated?

low BP

52. Treatment for herpes

Acyclovir, sitz bath, dry heat