



Diseases and Conditions for urinary system

Medical terminology Lecture 9

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Diseases and Conditions for urinary system

Azoturia: Increase of nitrogenous substances, especially urea, in urine

Cystocele: Bulging of the urinary bladder through the wall of the vagina as a result of weakening of supportive tissue between the bladder and the vagina; also called *prolapsed bladder*

Diuresis: Increased formation and secretion of urine

Dysuria: Painful or difficult urination, typically caused by a urinary tract condition, such as cystitis

Edema: Abnormal accumulation of fluids in the cells, tissues, or other parts of the body that may be a sign of kidney failure or other disease

End-stage renal disease (ESRD): Kidney disease that has advanced to the point that the kidneys can no longer adequately filter blood and eventually requires dialysis or renal transplantation for survival; also called *chronic renal failure* (CRF)

Enuresis: Involuntary discharge of urine after the age at which bladder control should be established; also called *night-time bed-wetting* or *nocturnal enuresis*

Hypospadias: Abnormal congenital opening of the male urethra on the undersurface of the penis

Interstitial nephritis: Form of nephritis in which pathological changes in renal interstitial tissue result in destruction of nephrons and severe impairment in renal function

Nephrolithiasis: Formation of calculi in the kidney that results when substances that are normally dissolved in the urine (such as calcium and acid salts) solidify

Renal hypertension: High blood pressure that results from kidney disease

Uremia: Elevated level of urea and other nitrogenous waste products in the blood; also called *azotemia*

Urinary tract: Infection of the kidneys, ureters, or bladder by microorganisms that either ascend from the urethra or spread to the kidney from the bloodstream

Wilms tumor: Malignant neoplasm of the kidney that occurs in young children, usually before age 5, and includes common early signs such as hypertension, a palpable mass, pain, and hematuria

Blood urea nitrogen (BUN): Laboratory test that measures the amount of urea (nitrogenous waste product) in the blood and demonstrates the kidneys' ability to filter urea from the blood for excretion in urine

Culture & sensitivity (C&S): Laboratory test that isolates and grows colonies of microorganisms to identify a pathogen and to determine which drugs might be effective for combating an infection

Kidneys, ureters, bladder (KUB): Radiographic examination to determine the location, size, shape, and possible malformation of the kidneys, ureters, and bladder

Pyelography: Radiographic study of the kidneys, ureters, and, usually, the bladder after injection of a contrast agent

Intravenous pyelography (IVP): Radiographic imaging in which a contrast medium is injected intravenously and serial x-ray films are taken to provide visualization of the entire urinary tract

Retrograde pyelography (RP): Radiographic imaging in which a contrast medium is introduced through a cystoscope directly into the bladder and ureters to provide detailed visualization of the urinary structures and to locate urinary tract obstruction

Renal scan: Nuclear medicine imaging procedure that determines renal function and shape through measurement of a radioactive substance injected intravenously that concentrates in the kidney

Urinalysis (UA): Physical, chemical, and microscopic analysis of urine

Cystourethrography (VCUG): Radiography of the bladder and urethra during the process of voiding urine after filling the bladder with a contrast medium

Catheterization: Insertion of a catheter (hollow flexible tube) into a body cavity or organ to instill a substance or remove fluid, most commonly through the urethra into the bladder to withdraw urine

Cystoscopy (cysto): Insertion of a rigid or flexible cystoscope through the urethra to examine the urinary bladder, obtain biopsy specimens of tumors or other growths, and remove polyps

Lithotripsy: Method of removing stones by crushing them into smaller pieces so that they can be expelled in the urine

Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL): Use of powerful sound wave vibrations to break up stones in the kidney

Nephrolithotomy: Surgical procedure that involves a small incision in the skin and insertion of an endoscope into the kidney to remove a renal calculus

Renal transplantation: Organ transplant of a kidney in a patient with end-stage renal disease; also called *kidney transplantation*

Ureteral stent: Insertion of a thin tube into the ureter to prevent or treat obstruction of urine flow from the kidney

Antibiotics: Treat bacterial infections of the urinary tract by acting on the bacterial membrane or one of its metabolic processes

Antispasmodics: Decrease spasms in the urethra and bladder (caused by UTIs and catheterization) by relaxing the smooth muscles lining their walls, allowing normal emptying of the bladder

Diuretics: Block reabsorption of sodium by the kidneys, increasing the amount of salt and water excreted in the urine (causes reduction of fluid retained in the body and prevents edema)

Cholecystectomy: A cholecystectomy is surgery to remove your gallbladder. The gallbladder is a small organ under your liver. It's on the upper right side of your belly (abdomen). The gallbladder stores a digestive juice called bile that is made in the liver.

Choledo-cholithotomy: surgical incision of the common bile duct for removal of a gallstone.

Hematuria or haematuria: is defined as the presence of blood or red blood cells in the urine. "Gross hematuria" occurs when urine appears red, brown, or tea-colored due to the presence of blood. Hematuria may also be subtle and only detectable with a microscope or laboratory test.

Nocturia: is defined by the International Continence Society as "the complaint that the individual has to wake at night one or more times for voiding". The term is derived from Latin *nox* – "night", and Greek [τα] *ούρα* – "urine". Causes are varied and can be difficult to discern.

Polyuria: is excessive or an abnormally large production or passage of urine. Increased production and passage of urine may also be termed as diuresis. Polyuria often appears in conjunction with polydipsia, though it is possible to have one without the other, and the latter may be a cause or an effect.

Fertilization: Union of the male and female gametes to form a zygote, leading to the development of a new individual

Gamete: Reproductive cell (spermatozoon in the male and ovum in the female)

Infertility: Persistent inability to conceive a child

Neonate: Infant from birth to 28 days of age

Ova: Female reproductive cells (plural of *ovum*)

Postpartum: Occurring after childbirth

Candidiasis: Vaginal fungal infection caused by *Candida albicans* and characterized by a curdy or cheese like discharge and extreme itching