

Medical Terminology

Urinary System – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

- A. The presence of sugar in the urine is known as _____.
- B. The presence of blood in the urine is known as _____.
- C. The presence of pus in the urine is known as _____.
- D. Difficult or painful urination is known as _____.
- E. Voiding large amounts of urine is known as _____.
- F. Voiding small amounts of urine, usually between 20 ccs and 30 ccs an hour is known as _____.
- G. The absence of urine is known as _____.
- H. This is a condition characterized by the excessive levels of uric acid in the blood. The body produces uric acid from metabolism of ingested purines in the diet or from purine turnover in our bodies. Uric acid is not as soluble as other waste products and tends to be deposited in the joints _____ and tissues _____ of the body if the levels become elevated.
The disorder is: _____
- I. This is any obstructive urinary disorder that interferes with the flow of urine _____ elsewhere. The urine backs up into the kidney _____, causing swelling _____ of the renal pelvis _____ and calyces.
The disorder is: _____
- J. These are crystallized mineral chunks that develop in the renal pelvis or calyces. Many develop as minerals that crystallize on the renal papillae and break off into the urine. Intense pain, known as a renal colic, develops as rhythmic muscle contraction of the ureter _____ attempts to dislodge it. Hydronephrosis _____ can develop as a complication of this disorder.
The disorder is: _____
- K. This is an inflammation of the urethra _____ that commonly results from bacterial infections associated with sexually transmitted diseases. It is characterized by a yellow-greenish colored discharge and pain upon urination.
The disorder is: _____

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- L. This is an inflammation of the bladder _____ that commonly occurs as a result of infection. It occurs more frequently in women than in men due to the short urethra and proximity of the anus. It is characterized by pelvic pain, frequent urination and possibly, hematuria.
The disorder is: _____
- M. This is an infection of the renal pelvis and connective tissue of the kidney caused by a bacterial infection.
The disorder is: _____
- N. These are glomerular disorders that result from damage to the glomerular-capsular membrane (Bowman's capsule). The damage can be caused by immune disorders, infection, hereditary factors and unknown causes. It can lead to kidney failure.
The disorder is: _____
- O. The failure of the kidney to properly process blood plasma and form urine. It can be classified as acute or chronic.
The disorder is: _____
- P. This is literally to separate blood. This is a mechanical device or artificial kidney that uses the principle of dialysis to remove waste products from the blood of a person in renal failure. During treatment, a semipermeable membrane is used to separate large, nondiffusible particles such as red blood cells, from small, diffusible ones such as urea. Blood from an artery passes through a semipermeable membrane that is housed in a tank-like container. The tube is surrounded by fluid called dialysate and contains electrolytes and other chemicals. The large molecules cannot escape through the pores and are returned to the patient via a vein. Wastes will pass rapidly into the surrounding wash solution. Usually three treatments per week are required.
The treatment is known as: _____