Case Study #1

Name______________________________________

Discharge Summary

Admitting Diagnosis: Severe right side pain, visible blood in urine.

Final Diagnosis: **Pyelonephritis** right kidney, complicated by **chronic cystitis**.

History of Present Illness: The patient has a long history of frequent bladder infections, but denies any recent lower pelvic pain or **dysuria**. Earlier today he had rapid onset of severe right flank pain, and is unable to stand fully erect. His temperature was 101 F and his skin was sweaty and flushed. He was admitted from the ER for further testing and diagnosis.

Summary of Hospital Course: Clean catch **urinalysis** revealed gross **hematuria** and **pyuria**, but no **albuminuria**. A culture and sensitivity was ordered to identify the **pathogen** and a broad-spectrum **IV antibiotic** was started. An **intravenous pyelogram** indicated no **calculi** or obstructions in the ureters. **Cystoscopy** discovered evidence of chronic cystitis, bladder irritation, and a bladder neck obstruction. The obstruction appears to be **congenital** and the probable cause of chronic cystitis. The patient was **catheterized** to ensure complete emptying of the bladder, and fluids were encouraged. Patient responded well to the antibiotic therapy and fluids, and his symptoms improved.

Discharge Plans: Patient was discharged home after 3 days in the hospital. He was switched to an **oral** antibiotic for the pyelonephritis and chronic cystitis. A repeat urinalysis is scheduled for next week. After all inflammation is corrected, will repeat cystoscopy to reevaluate bladder neck obstruction. Will discuss if **urethroplasty** is indicated at that time.

Answer the questions on the following page about this case study.
Questions

1. This patient has a long history of frequent bladder infections (chronic cystitis). What did the physician discover that explained this?

2. The patient may be a candidate for urethroplasty. Analyze and define this term.

3. Define the following terms found in the case study.
   a. Congenital
   b. Chronic
   c. Pathogen
   d. Oral

4. Which of the following substances was not found in the patient’s urine?
   a. Protein
   b. Pus
   c. Blood

5. How are pyelonephritis and glomerulonephritis alike? How are they different?

6. Find the abbreviations for the following terms found in the case study

   urinalysis _____________________
   culture and sensitivity__________________________
   antibiotic_____________________
   intravenous pyelogram_______________
   History of Present Illness_____________________