


**GENERAL  
SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF  
UROLOGICAL DISEASES AND  
TECHNIQUES OF  
EXAMINATION OF  
UROLOGICAL PATIENTS**

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. In the lower right quadrant, there are several decorative elements consisting of concentric circles, resembling ripples in water or a target pattern. These circles are rendered in a lighter shade of blue than the background.

# The groups of urological symptoms:

- Pain
- Disorders of emission
- Quantitative and qualitative changes of urine
- Pathological discharge from the urethra and changes of semen
- Pathological changes of the external genital organs in men

**PAIN**



# DISORDERS OF EMICTION

(Dysuria)

The background features several faint, concentric circles in a lighter shade of blue, resembling ripples in water, scattered across the lower half of the slide.

# Disorder of emiction

- Oligakuria
- Nocturia
- Stranguria
- Incontinence of urine
- Involuntary urination

# Disorder of emiction

- Difficulty of emiction
- Retention of emiction (ischuria)
- Chronic delay of emiction
- Uracrasia



# QUANTITATIVE CHANGES OF URINE



# Quantitative changes of urine

- Polyuria
- Oliguria
- Anuria






# QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN URINE



# Qualitative changes of urine

- Colour and transparency of urine
  - Relative density of urine
  - Reaction of urine
  - Proteinuria
  - Pyuria
  - Hematuria
  - Myoglobinuria
- 
- The background of the slide features several sets of concentric, light blue circles of varying sizes, resembling ripples on water, positioned in the lower right and bottom center areas.

# Qualitative changes of urine

- Cylindruria
- Bacteriuria
- Pneumaturia
- Lipuria
- Chylluria
- Hydatiduria
- Crystalluria

**Pathological  
discharge  
from  
the urethra**



# Pathological discharge from the urethra

□ Spermatorrhea

□ Prostatorrhoea



# Changes of semen

- Aspermatism
- Oligozoospermia
- Azoospermia
- Necrospermia
- Hemospermia

# Technique of Examination of Urological Patients

- Palpation
- Percussion
- Auscultation

# Laboratory Methods of Testing

- Analysis of blood
- Functional examination of the kidneys
- Urinalysis





# Instrumental Methods of Testing

- Catheterization (elastic and soft)
- Bougienage



# Methods of Testing a Functional Condition of the Lower Urinary Paths

- Urofluometry
- Cystomanometry
- Sphincterometry

# Endoscopical Methods of Investigation


□ Urethroscopy

□ Cystoscopy



# X-ray Methods in Diagnostics of Urological Diseases

The ureter has four physiological narrowings:

- In pyeloureteral segment
  - At the place of decussation with ileal vessels
  - In the prevesical (juxtavesical) portion
  - In intramural portion
- 

# X-ray Methods in Diagnostics of Urological Diseases

- Survey urography
- Excretory urography
- Retrograde (ascending) ureteropyelography
- Antegrade pyeloureterography
- Percutaneous antegrade pyeloureterography

# X-ray Methods in Diagnostics of Urological Diseases

- Urotomography
- Pneumoren
- Renal angiography
- Cavography
- Selective renal venography

# X-ray Methods in Diagnostics of Urological Diseases


- Pelvic arteriography
- Pelvic venography
- Cystography
- Urethrography
- Vesiculography
- Epididymography

# Computed Tomography





# Radioisotope Methods of Investigation

- Radioisotope renography
  - Kidney scanning
  - Dynamic kidney scintiscanning
  - Radionuclide urofluometry
- 

# Ultrasonic Investigations



# Magnetic Resonance Imaging

