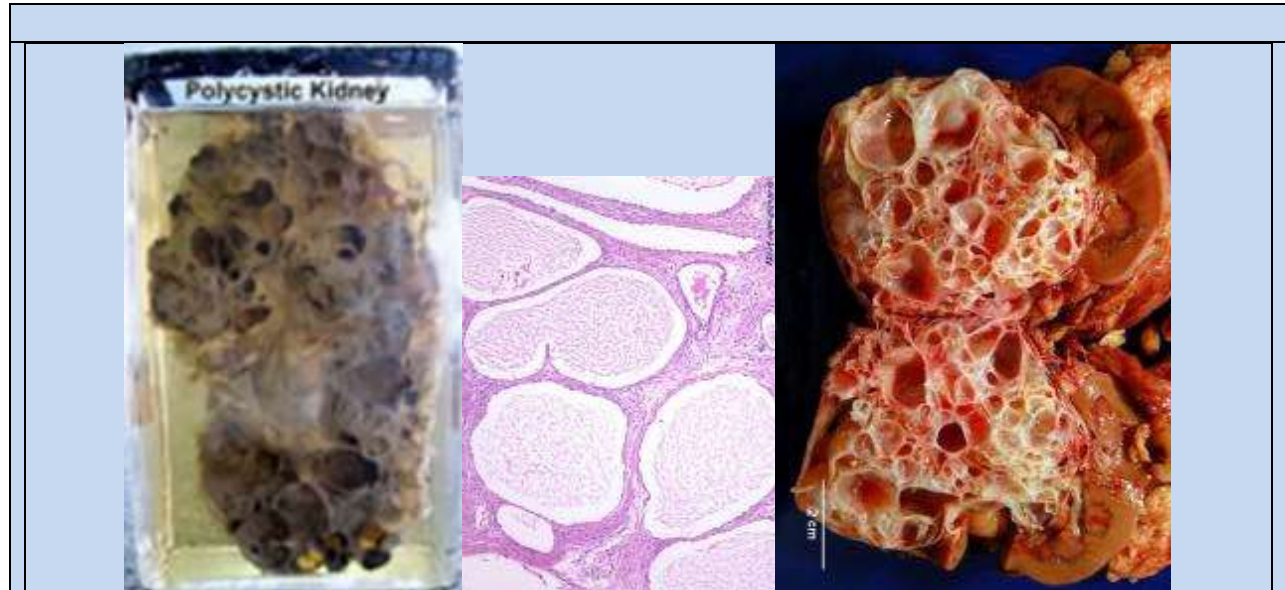


## XIX. Diseases of the Urinary System



### Polycystic Kidney (congenital cystic kidney)

#### Kidney:

- Is enlarged
- Shows cystic lobulations.
- Has an irregular external surface

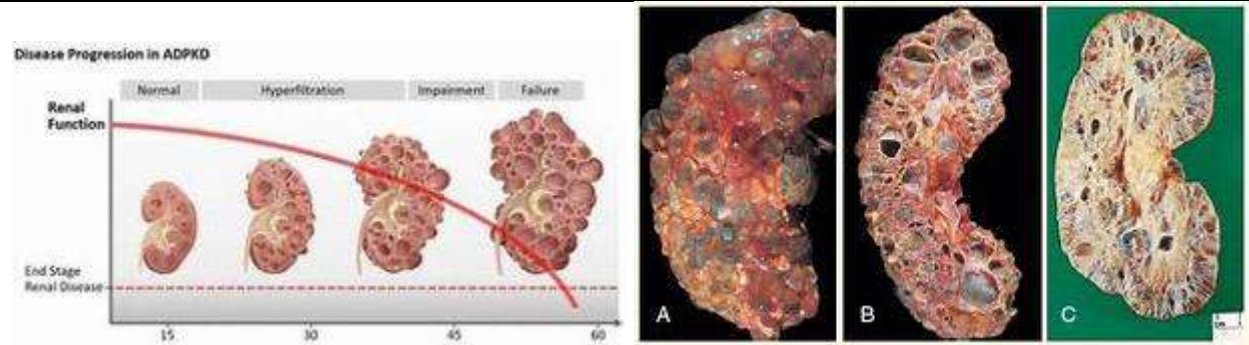
#### Cysts:

- Present in both the cortex and the medulla
- Numerous
- Variable in size and shape
- Smooth-walled and thin
- Bluish grey
- Contain a clear serous fluid
- Some cysts appear empty
- Few are haemorrhagic
- The renal tissue in between cysts is free



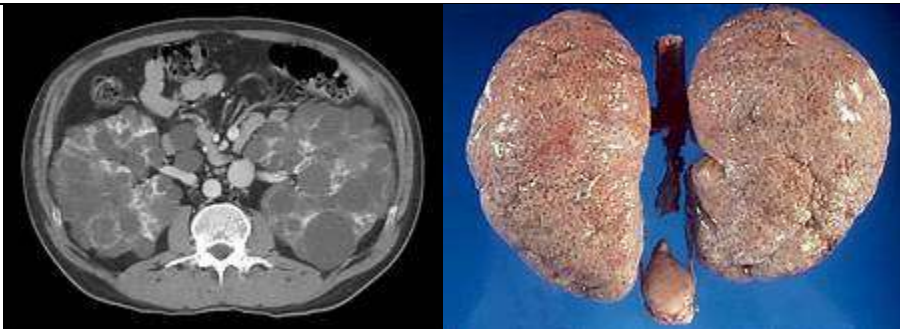
**N.B.:**

- Congenital cysts of the kidney are due to non-union of the ureteric portion of the kidney with the mesonephros during development.
- It is usually bilateral and commoner in females.
- The symptoms may appear during young age or after adult life.
- Series of these cysts may communicate with each other but they do not communicate with the renal pelvis.
- The pelvis and calyces undergo pressure-deformity.
- The contents of the cysts may be thin or thick, clear or viscid and yellow or dark brown.
- The remaining (intervening) renal tissue may show evidence of nephrosclerosis.



**Effects:**

1. Attacks of lumbar-pain (from haemorrhage or/and cystic-dilatation).
2. Occasional haematuria and albuminuria.
3. Presence of other associated congenital anomalies (pancreas; liver; brain).
4. Arterial hypertension.
5. Insufficiency → uraemia.

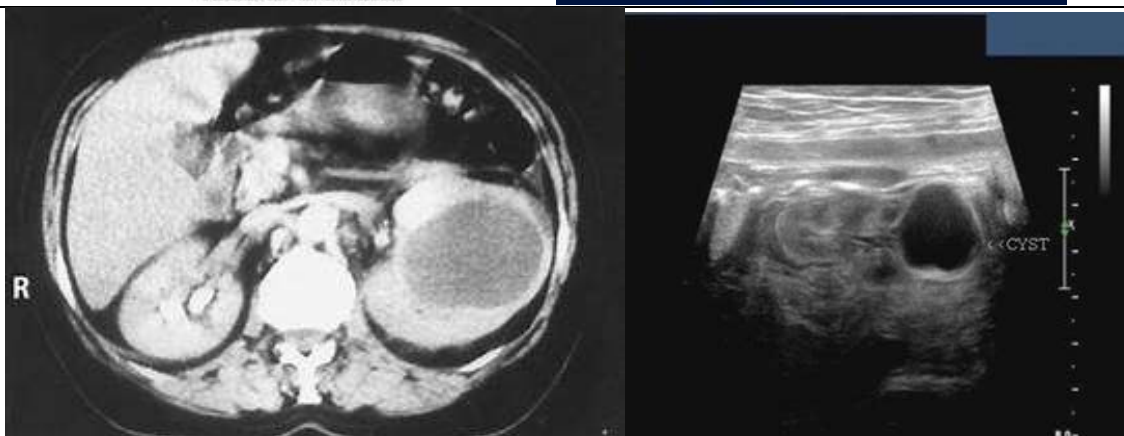
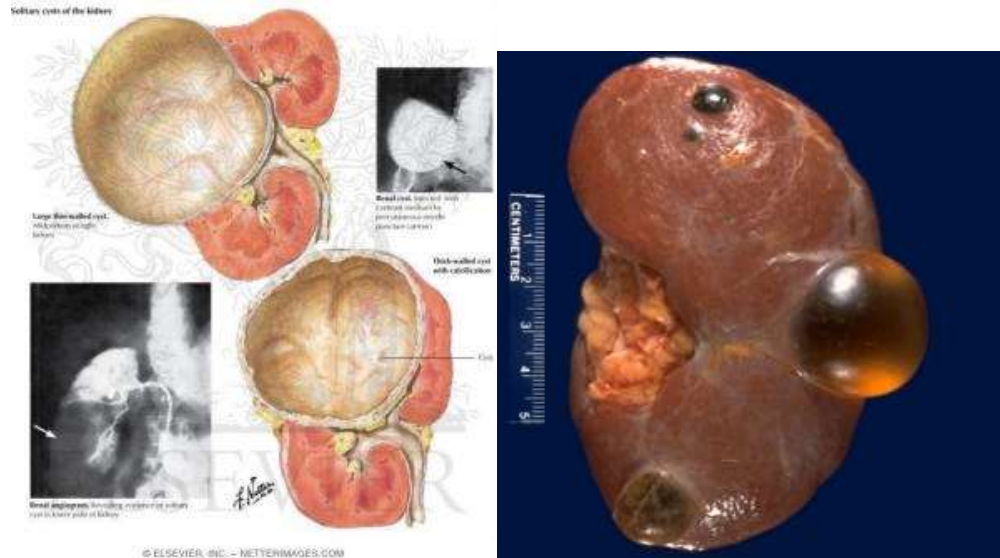


**Solitary Cyst**

<b>Kidney</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shows a simple cyst</li></ul>
	<p><b>The cyst</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large in size</li><li>• Has a thin smooth wall</li><li>• Contains a clear fluid</li></ul>

**N.B.:**

- This cyst was present in the kidney of an adult person.
- Sometimes, such a cyst may be congenital.
- When small, it may be a retention cyst from tubular obstruction.
- In very few cases, it may be multilocular.
- **Cysts of the kidney –**
  1. Polycystic or congenital.
  2. Solitary.
  3. Degenerative.
  4. Retention.
  5. Parasitic (hydatid cyst).
  6. Dermoid cyst.
  7. Serous (multiple).



## Foetal Lobulations IV -1.00

**Kidney:** • Shows persistence of foetal lobulations

### **N.B.:**

- Persistence of foetal lobulations (of varying degrees) is a rather common condition.
- The renal surface becomes irregular due to persistence of the furrows which separate the original lobules.
- **Such kidneys are more liable to:**
  1. Tuberculosis.
  2. Suppuration.
  3. Calculosis.

