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**RENAL SYSTEM DISEASES**

**KIDNEY STONES**

They are clumps of calcium oxalate that can be found anywhere in the urinary tract. Kidney stones form when chemicals in the urine become concentrated enough to form a solid mass. They can cause pain in the back and sides, as well as blood in the urine. Many kidney stones can be treated with minimally invasive therapy, such as extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, which disintegrates the kidney stones with shock waves.

**URINARY INCONTINENCE**

Urinary incontinence is the loss of bladder control. Most bladder control issues arise when the sphincter muscles of the urethra are too week, a cough or sneeze can cause urination. Sphincter muscles that are active can trigger sudden strong urge to urinate with little urine in the bladder. Women experience UI as twice as often as men. It becomes more common with age.

**KIDNEY FAILURE**

In chronic kidney disease, the kidneys are damaged and unable to filter blood properly. This damage can lead to a build-up of waste substances in the body and to other problems. A diseased kidney may look smaller and have a granular surface.

**URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (UTIs)**

It occurs when bacteria enter the urinary tract; they can affect the urethra, bladder or even the kidneys. While UTIs are common in women, they can occur in men. UTIs are typically treated with antibiotics.

**INTERSTITIAL CYSTITIS (IC)**

It is also called painful bladder syndrome. It is a chronic bladder condition, primarily in women that causes bladder pressure and pain and sometimes pelvic pain to varying degrees. It can cause bladder scarring and can make the bladder less elastic. While the cause isn’t known, many people with the condition also have a defect in their epithelium, the protective lining of the bladder.