

# **TUTORIAL 13**

## **EXAMINATION OF RENAL SYSTEM**

### **OVERALL OBJECTIVE**

At the end of this module, the student should be able to:

- 1) Recognise by appropriate history and examination and investigate and manage common and life-threatening problems of the kidney and urinary tract in infants and children
- 2) Formulate a likely differential diagnosis and treat appropriately the oedema, oligo/anuria, haematuria, proteinuria, dysuria and hypertension
- 3) List complications and principles of management of:
  - Glomerulonephritis
  - Nephrotic syndrome
  - Urinary tract infection
  - Acute kidney disease
  - Chronic kidney disease
  - Obstructive uropathy
  - Hypertension

### **IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL POINTS TO ADD WHEN EXAMINING A CHILD WITH RENAL PROBLEM**

- 1) Assess patient's mental status: for encephalopathy, due to uraemia, or aluminium toxicity or depression due to chronic illness
- 2) Assess for severe malformation syndromes: check for abnormalities in genitourinary system
- 3) Look for evidence of rickets, hypertension, ascites
- 4) Hemihypertrophy may indicate Wilms' tumour
- 5) Pallor is a sign of anaemia that can be due to chronic kidney disease or haemolytic uraemic syndrome
- 6) Note periorbital or peripheral oedema in cases of nephrotic syndrome or post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- 7) Presence of jaundice may indicate diagnosis of hepatorenal syndrome
- 8) Bruising, uremic frost, scratch marks (pruritus) may indicate chronic kidney disease
- 9) Presence of hirsutism may indicate use of steroids or cyclosporine
- 10) Cushingoid features may indicate use of steroids for transplants or nephrotic syndrome