

## Symptoms of Urinary Tract and Genitourinary Tract Disorders

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### DESCRIPTION

The terms urine and genital organs are often referred to as genitourinary. The medical specialty known as urology focuses on both the male and female reproductive systems' genitalia and urinary tracts. The area of medicine that deals with the kidneys is nephrology. The organ system that is primarily in charge of removing extra fluid and waste from the circulation is the urinary tract. The components that make up the urinary system are kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. In addition to producing hormones needed for blood pressure control and red blood cell synthesis, the kidneys also serve as glands.

Acute and chronic kidney failure, urinary tract infections, obstructions in the urinary tract, and birth defects are all examples of urinary system issues in children. The small functioning structures and arteries inside the kidney are frequently permanently altered by diseases of the kidney. Renal (kidney) failure can result from the scarring of these structures brought on by recurrent urinary tract infections. Among the illnesses that harm the kidneys are,

- Glomerulonephritis
- Blood uremic syndrome
- Renal polycystic disease
- Hydronephrosis
- Infections of the urinary tract

The blockage that hinders the complete emptying of the bladder and frequently results in the urine flowing backwards is a common cause of urinary tract disorders. Because urine backs up and accumulates in numerous places along the urinary tract, an obstruction can harm the kidneys and urinary tract. Pooling urine in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder can result in long-term renal failure, infection, and scarring. The following are a few conditions that might block the urinary tract,

- Megaureter
- Valves in the posterior urethra

- Ureteral duplication or ureterocele
- Reflux into the ureter
- Nervous bladder

Male anatomy and fetal development play major roles in a number of urinary tract illnesses that only affect men. The penis, urethra, or testes may be impacted by disorders that affect men. Fetal ultrasonography is frequently used to identify genitourinary system disorders in children before they are even born. Children frequently get a urinary tract infection, which may cause your child's doctor to run additional diagnostic tests to see if an anomaly was missed on the fetal ultrasound. Some kidney illnesses do not manifest until later in life, or after a child has experienced a bacterial infection or an immunological issue.

Menopausal symptoms include vaginal dryness, vulvar and vaginal burning, dyspareunia, and dysuria are caused by the hypoestrogenic effects on the female genitals and lower urinary tract that are known as the genitourinary syndrome. More than half of postmenopausal women develop genitourinary syndrome of menopause, and its prevalence is even higher in cancer-stricken women. Women may have early menopause as a result of therapies like surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, and hormonal therapy, which causes earlier and more severe symptoms. Finding therapy alternatives for this difficult patient population is essential, as understanding the extent of this problem among female breast and gynecologic cancer survivors. Nonhormonal therapies (vaginal moisturisers, lubricants, pelvic floor physical therapy, dilator therapy, counselling), systemic, and local hormonal therapies are all included in customized patient treatments. The data supporting medical societies' consensus recommendations is examined, with a focus on the efficacy and safety of local vaginal hormonal therapy. Management variations are noted depending on the type and features of the cancer. The intensity of Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause (GSM) symptoms, which can be made worse by breast cancer treatments, against the greater cancer risks associated with hormone medications in women with breast cancer or at high risk of developing breast cancer.

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