***NAME***

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 ***MATRIC NUMBER***

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***ASSIGNMENT***

 ***MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM-PROSTATE DISORDER.***

***COURSE TITLE***

 ***MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II***

***COURSE CODE***

 ***NSC 306***

 ***QUESTION***

* THE DIFFERENT DISORDER OF PROSTATE GLAND
* THEIR AETIOLOGIES
* THE THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION AS WELL AS SURGERIES
* THE NURSING CARE AND CLIENT TEACHING IN THE DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

 ***ANSWER***

***DISORDERS OF THE PROSTATE GLAND***

 First I want to talk about the prostate gland, it is an organ of the male reproduction system. It is about the size of a walnut and it is found at the base of the bladder. The thin tube that allows urine and semen to pass out of the urethra [penis]runs through the prostate gland. Alkaline fluid produced in the prostate gland helps nourish the sperm and causes ejaculation.

1] ***PROSTATITIS***

 It is the swelling and inflammation of the prostate gland, remember the walnut sized gland situated directly below the bladder in men. It often causes painful or difficult urination. Other symptoms include pain in the groin, pelvic area or genitals and sometimes flu-like symptom. It affects men of all ages but tends to be more common in men 50 or younger. There are to types of prostatitis we have the bacterial (acute and chronic bacterial infection) and the non-bacterial prostatitis ( inflamed prostate, also known as chronic pelvic pain syndrome [CPPS]). It can be cause by bacteria, sexual abuse, irritation from some chemicals, chronic anxiety problems. Its risk factors include being young or middle-aged, having HIV/AIDS, having had a prostate biopsy. It also has its complication bacterial infection of the blood, inflammation of the coiled tube attached to the back of the testicle e.t.c

 ***AETIOLOGY***

 The cause is usually an ascending infection, but bacteria can also be introduced during transrectal prostate biopsy. The causative organisms are usually similar to those that cause other common genitourinary infections, and include Escherichia coli and enterococcus spp.

 ***THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION***

* ANTIBIOTICS.
* ALPHA BLOCKERS.

 They help relax the bladder neck and the muscle fibers where the prostate joins the bladder. It easies symptoms like painful urination.

* ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS.

 Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs make the person feel comfortable.

* HERBAL REMEDIES AND SUPPLEMENTS.
* ACUPUNCTURE. E.T.C.

 ***SURGICAL INTERVNTION***

Surgeries aren’t usually advisable but if insisted on the surgical interventions are as follows; Transurethral prostate resection and radical prostatectomy.

 ***NURSING CARE***

 For acute prostatitis; administration of prescribed antibiotics,

 ; provision of comfort( analgesic, sitz bath)

 For chronic prostatitis; outpatient teaching: continuing antibiotic therapy ; increase fluid intake.

2] ***BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA [BPH]***

 Non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate, is an age-associated prostate gland enlargement that can cause urination difficulty. The enlargement of the prostate gland causes the urethra to narrow and puts pressure on the base of the bladder. This leads to obstruction in the flow of urine, the obstruction usually shows up as lower urinary tract symptoms that sometimes result in the urine staying in the bladder when it is supposed to be released which is called urinary retention, we have some symptoms which include difficulty starting the urination, frequent need or urge to urinate, inability to urinate. Some risk factors; family history, aging like I said earlier , diabetes and heart disease and lifestyle, some complications include; kidney damage, bladder stone, bladder damage e.t.c.

 ***AETIOLOGY***

It is considered a normal condition of male aging. Although the exact cause is unknown, there are some risk factors like age.

 ***THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION***

* ALPHA-BLOCKERS, ALPHA-REDUCTASE INHIBITORS.
* EXCERSICING

***SURGICAL INTERVENTION***

* TRANSURETHAL RESECTION OF THE PROSTATE (TURP).
* TRANSURETHRAL INCISION OF THE PROSTATE (TUIP).
* TRANSURETHRAL MICROWAVE THERMOTHERAPY (TUMT).
* TRANSURETHRAL NEEDLE ABLATION (TUNA).
* PROSTATIC URETHRAL LIFT (PUL).
* OPEN OR ROBOT-ASSISTED PROSTATECTOMY.

***NURSING CARE***

* Nurses should teach the patient exercise to regain urinary control.
* Teach patient to avoid spicy food, alcohol, and coffee.
* Nurse should advices patients to increase fluid intake.

3] ***PROSTATE CANCER***

 It is a cancer (a malignant growth) in a man’s prostate , a small walnut-sized gland that produces seminal fluid.

This particular cancer grows slowly and is initially confined to the prostate gland, where it may not cause serious harm, while some grow slowly some grow fast and spread quickly. Symptoms include trouble urinating, bone pain, erectile dysfunction, blood semen e.t.c. some risk factors include age, race, family history, obesity. Complications are incontinence cancer that spreads.

 How to prevent it is by eating healthy, exercising regularly e.t.c.

 ***AETIOLOGY***

 It is not clear what causes prostate cancer. But doctors know that prostate begins when some cells in your prostate becomes abnormal. Mutations in the abnormal cells’ DNA cause the cell to grow and divide more rapidly than normal cells do, this cells accumulate and form tumor that can grow to invade nearby tissues.

 ***THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION***

* RADIATION THERAPY
* HORMONE THERAPY
* CHEMOTHERAPY
* BIOLOGICAL THERAPY
* FREEZING PROSTATE TISSUE

 ***SURGICAL INTERVENTION***

* RADICAL (OPEN)PROSTATECTOMY.
* ROBOTIC OR LAPAROSCOPIC PROSTATECTOMY.
* BILATERAL ORCHIECTOMY.
* TRANSURETHERAL RESECTION OF THE PROSTATE (TURP).

***NURSING CARE***

* Advice patients that are afraid of health condition.(emotional support)
* Provide wound care.
* Regular vital signs check.
* Relieving pain.
* Encouraging grooming properties.