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DEPT: NURSING SCIENCE

COURSE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II

COURSE CODE: NSC 306

MATRIC NUMBER: 17/MHS02/097

 THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The reproductive system in men has components in the abdomen, pelvis and d perineum. The major components are a testis, epididymis, ductus deferens and ejaculatory duct on each side and the urethra and penis in the midline. Three types of accessory glands are associated with the system:

A single prostate

A pair of seminal vesicles

A pair of bulbourethral glands

 THE PROSTATE GLAND

Located between the bladder and rectum, the prostate is a gland made up of two lobes and surrounded by a layer of tissue.

 FUNCTIONS

The prostate carries out several important functions

The prostate functions as a sex gland by not only creating the fluid that helps nourish sperm and protect them on their journey to the vaginal tract, but in its further capacity as a muscle, it helps propel said sperm through the penis upon ejaculation.

 DISORDERS OF THE PROSTATE GLAND

BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA (BPH)

It’s also known as prostate gland enlargement and it’s a common condition as men get older. An enlarged prostate gland can cause uncomfortable symptoms such as blocking the flow of urine out of the bladder. It can also cause bladder, urinary tract or kidney problems.

 CAUSE

It’s considered a normal condition of male aging and many men older than 80 years have BPH symptoms. Although the exact cause is unknown, changes in male sex hormones that come with aging, smoking, reduced activity level, western diet may be a factor.

 BPH TREATMENT

Treatments include medication that relaxes the bladder or shrinks the prostate.

-Surgery: prostatectomy; which can be either open or close

-palliative care; which means watchful waiting

-medications; urinary retention medication

 NURSING MANAGEMENT

-collection of patient’s health history

-patient’s physical assessment

-relieve acute urinary retention

-promote comfort

-help patient deal with psychosocial concerns

-prevent complications

 HEALTH EDUCATION

In this part it’s the duty of the nurse to tell the patient all about his condition in case of anxiety. The nurse should ask the patient if he had been told anything by the doctor in order for the nurse to know if they are meant to buttress the already said details or for them to give a full detail of the patient’s condition. PROSTATITIS

It’s an infection or the inflammation of the prostate gland that presents as severe syndromes with varying C/F.

 ETIOLOGY

-E.coli -Enterobacter

-Klebsiella -Gonococci

-Proteus -Staphylococci

-Pseudomonas

 TREATMENT

-supportive care

-antibiotic therapy should initially include parental bactericidal agents such as; broad spectrum penicillin derivatives, third generation cephalosporin.

 NURSING MANAGEMENT

-provide comfort

-promote copious fluid intake

-recognizing recurrent signs and symptoms of patient

-administration of prescribed antibiotics

 HEALTH EDUCATION

- Outpatient teaching; continuing antibiotic therapy

-explain health condition to patient to avoid anxiety and nervousness due to knowledge deficit of condition.

 PROSTATE CANCER

It’s the carcinoma of prostate gland that may spread to other parts of the body particularly bones and lymph nodes

 ETIOLOGY

It’s not clear what causes prostate cancer but doctors know that prostate cancer begins when some cells in your prostate becomes abnormal

 TREATMENT

Prostatectomy; removal of the prostate gland

Radiotherapy

Hormone therapy

 NURSING MANAGEMENT

Provide comfort

Give psychological support

Place patient in a comfortable position

Administer prescribed medications

 HEALTH EDUCATION

Give patient full detail on his condition because patients have the right to know their health status