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THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The male reproductive system consists of a number of sex organs that play a role in the process of human reproduction. They are:

Human PENIS is the male intromittent organ. It has a long shaft and an enlarged bulbous-shaped tip called the glans penis, which supports and is protected by the foreskin. The penis is supplied by the pudendal artery.

SCROTUM is a pouch-like structure that hangs behind the penis. It holds and protects the testicles.

TESTIS has two major functions: To produce sperm

by meiotic division of germ cells within the seminiferous tubules and to synthesize and secrete androgens that regulate the male reproductive functions.

EPIDIDYMIS is a long whitish mass of tightly coiled tube.

VAS DEFENSE AKA sperm duct, is a thin tube that carries the spermatozoa from the epididymis to ejaculatory duct.

MALE ACCESSORY GLANDS are the seminal vesicles, the prostate gland, and the bulbourethral glands (Cowper glands).

TYPES OF PROSTATE DISEASES

1. Inflammation of the prostate (prostatitis) is common in men ages

between 30 and 50 years.

The main types of prostatitis are: Bacterial and non-bacterial prostatitis.

The aetiology of prostatitis may include infection, injury or an immune system disorder.

Surgery is usually not indicated for chronic prostatitis.

Therapeutic intervention for prostatitis includes: Anti-inflammatory medicines, with warm sitz baths and Avoiding food that triggers symptoms.

Nursing care for prostatic includes advising Patients to engage in: Prostate massage, Place a heating pad on the prostate area to help blood flow to that area,

Drink plenty of liquids, Do not drink alcohol or eat spicy foods until you have finished treatments for prostatitis.

2. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) the enlargement of the prostate causes the urethra to narrow, and puts pressure on the base of the bladder leading to obstruction in the flow of urine.

The aetiology: It occurs when the cells of the prostate gland begin to multiply and makes the prostate gland swell and limits the flow of urine.

SURGERY of benign prostatic hyperplasia includes a number of top options: Prostatic stent/ Laser prostatectomy/ High

intensity focused

ultrasound/TUNA/ TURP/

TUIP/ Open prostatectomy.

The therapeutic intervention of benign prostatic

hyperplasia include: Alpha

blockers, Combination drug

therapy, Tadalafil (Cialis).

Nursing Care includes;

Urinary Retention, Acute

Pain, Risk for Deficient Fluid

Volume education

]. Prostatecancer Prostate

cancer typically affects men

over the age of 50 years old.

The aetiology of prostate

cancer is not clear and

prostate cancer begins from

the abnormal cells that

continue living, when other

cells would die.

Surgeries for prostate

cancer includes Radical

prostatectomy, TURP, and

pelvic lymphadenectomy.

Therapeutic intervention which is the Standard treatment of stage I prostate cancer may include the following: Active surveillance, Radical prostatectomy, usually with pelvic lymphadenectomy, External and Internal radiation therapy, A clinical trial of high-intensity-focused .

The oncology nurse has a unique opportunity to initiate a conversation with the patient about fertility and sexuality, fatigue ,fears, and to provide the necessary support to men with the diagnosis of prostate cancer.