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**Matric No: 17/mhs01/312**

**Course: Med Surg**

**ASSIGNMENT:**

**DISORDERS OF MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM**

**THEIR ETIOLOGY**

**THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION AS WELL AS SURGERIES**

**NURSING CARE AND CLIENT TEACHING**

There are 3 prostate diseases, they are Prostatitis, Benign Prostrate Hyperlasis, (BPH), Prostrate Cancer.

 **BENIGN PROSTRATE HYPERLASIS**

This is a type of Prostrate Enlargement that makes urination difficult

It is a histological diagnosis associated with unregulated proliferation of connective tissues, smooth muscle and glandular epithelium.

BPH May compress the urethra

**CAUSES:**

Considered a normal condition of male aging

**SYMPTOMS:** Frequent or urgent need to urinate

* Increased frequency of urination at night
* Difficulty in starting urination
* Dribbling at the end of urination
* Inability to completely empty the bladder
* Weak urine stream

**Therapeutic Interventions**

* Hormone reduction medications- these are medications that reduces the level of hormones produced by the Prostrate gland such as dutasteride and finasteride
* Antibiotics
* Alpha blockers such as Doxazosin, prazosin, Alfuzosin, tarazosin, tamsulosin

**SURGERIES**

There are different types of surgical procedures

* Transurethral resection of the Prostrate (TURP)
* Transurethral incision of the Prostrate (TUIP)
* Open prostatectomy

**NURSING CARE**

* Preparation for Surgery (If possible)
* Administration of medications for pain
* Relieving urinary retention

**NURSING TEACHINGS**

* Increase fluid intake
* Drink 6-8 glasses of water to prevent the onset of urinary tract infection
* Report to the hospital if pain persists

 **PROSTATITIS**

Also known as Prostrate Inflammation

It is the swelling of the Prostrate

The Prostrate gland produces fluid (semen) that nourishes and transports sperm.

**Causes:** Infection, injury, or immune system disorder

**SYMPTOMS:** Pain or burning sensation when urinating (dysuria)

* Difficulty urinating, such as dribbling or hesitant urination
* Frequent urination particularly at night (nocturia)
* Urgent need to urinate
* Cloudy urine
* Blood in urine
* Pain in abdomen, groin, lower back
* Painful ejaculation
* Pain and discomfort of the Penis

**Therapeutic interventions**

Anti-inflammatory medicines, along with warm sit in baths (sitting in 2-3 inches of warm water)

* Avoid spicy foods, caffeine, and alcohol
* Intake of alpha blockers, NSAIDS

**Nursing care and Client teaching**

Patient should not drink alcohol or eat spicy foods until you have finished treatment for Prostatitis

* Patient should be advised to limit the amount of caffeine he or she takes
* Patient should be advised to urinate often and not hold urine
* You may have sex if you feel well
* Drink plenty of liquid to prevent dehydration

**PROSTRATE CANCER**

Also known as Prostatic Carcinoma

This is the Cancer of the Prostrate gland

Prostate cancer is one of the most common types of cancer in men. Usually prostate cancer grows slowly and is initially confined to the prostate gland, where it may not cause serious harm. However, while some types of prostate cancer grow slowly and may need minimal or even no treatment, other types are aggressive and can spread quickly.

**Symptoms**

Prostate cancer may cause no signs or symptoms in its early stages.

Prostate cancer that's more advanced may cause signs and symptoms such as:

Trouble urinating

Decreased force in the stream of urine

Blood in semen

Discomfort in the pelvic area

Bone pain

Erectile dysfunction

**Causes**

It's not clear what causes prostate cancer.

Doctors know that prostate cancer begins when some cells in your prostate become abnormal. Mutations in the abnormal cells' DNA cause the cells to grow and divide more rapidly than normal cells do. The abnormal cells continue living, when other cells would die. The accumulating abnormal cells form a tumor that can grow to invade nearby tissue. Some abnormal cells can also break off and spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body.

**Therapeutic Intervention :** Treatment depends on stage

Some types of prostate cancer grow slowly. In some of these cases, monitoring is recommended. Other types are aggressive and require radiation, surgery, hormone therapy, chemotherapy or other treatments.

**SURGERIES**

Laparoscopic radical prostatectomy, Radiosurgery, Prostatectomy, Radical retropubic prostatectomy and Laparoscopic surgery

**Nursing care in the pretreatment period**

During the preoperative period, when patients must come to terms with the indication for prostatectomy, nurses should encourage them to express their feelings and allow an exchange of information facilitating the planning of a high-quality nursing intervention.

**Nurses care in Post-treatment period**

The provision of information about the importance of water intake and catheter care after surgery is indispensable to prevent urinary tract infection and essential in association with UI interventions, as these problems cause physical and emotional distress that may delay recovery.