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**DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE: NSC 306**

**COURE TITLE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING**

**TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM**

 **ASSIGNMENT: SUMMARIZE**

The prostate gland is a male reproductive organ that produces fluids that feeds and protect the sperm cells, it has the size of a walnut and its found in the bladder.

1. **THE DIFFERENT DISORDERS OF THE PROSTRATE GLAND :** we have;

BENIGN PROSTATIC HRPERPLASIA: is a non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate gland that affects approximately 50% of all men before the age of 50 and greater than 75% of men over the age of 60. Symptoms include difficulties associated with urinating, an urge to urinate even when the bladder is empty (urgency), frequent urination, especially at night, and a weak or intermittent stream or a feeling of incomplete emptying of the bladder and or dribbling of urine.

PROSTATITIS: is an inflammation of the prostate that may be caused by a bacterial infection. This disease may affect men of any age and can occur in any prostate whether small or enlarged. Symptoms are similar to those caused by an enlarged prostate and include urge frequency with difficulty in emptying the bladder. Prostatitis may be indicated by chills, fever and by pain or burning during urination.

PROSTATE CANCER: is the second leading cause of deaths among men. However early detection often leads to the effective treatment of prostate cancer in the majority of cases, prostate cancer will be detected while it is localized, rather than metastasized (spread). When prostate cancer is detected early ad treated, the five-year outcome is generally very successful. The prostate cancer screening is critical in early detection. Symptoms include difficulty in with beginning urination, a frequent need to urinate, primarily at night, the inability to urinate, painful ejaculation, blood in urine or semen etc. it is recommended that men males age 50 and greater be screened annually.

1. **THEIR AETIOLOGIES:** They include;
2. Inflammation of the prostate (prostatitis): this can be caused by bacteria that leaks into the prostate gland from the ad urinary tract (the most common bacteria cause) and direct extension or lymphatic spread from the rectum. It can also result from various sexually transmitted organisms such as Neisseria gonorrhea chlamydia, or HIV. Other organism responsible for infections are the same found in the urinary tract infection such as Escherichia coli in many instances especially in the chronic form of the prostatitis.
3. The benign prostate hyperplasia: is considered a normal condition of the male aging and many older men than 80years above have the symptoms. Although the exact cause is unknown changes in male sex hormones that comes with aging may be a factor any family history of the prostate problems or any abnormalities which the testicles may raise risk of it.
4. Prostate cancer: it is not clear what causes it, it begins when some cells in the prostate becomes abnormal. Mutations in the abnormal cells DNA causes the cells to grow and divide more rapidly than the normal cells do.
5. **THE THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS AND SURGRIES INCLUDES:**
* For benign prostate hyperplasia: there are several medications such as alpha -1blockers, hormones reduction medications and antibiotics that can help to both treat symptoms of BPH. Alpha -1 blockers are medications that help relax the muscles of the blockers and prostate and make it easier for urine to flow. Alpha -1 blockers includes:
* Dozazosin
* Prazosin
* Alfuzosin
* Terazosin
* Tamsulosin

For the surgery: there is much type of surgical procedures which are

* Transurethral reduction of the prostate (TURP): it is the most commonly used medical treatment for BPH a small instrument inserted into the urethra into the prostate the prostate bid now removed piece by piece.
* Simple prostatectomy: an incision into the abdomen or premium which is the area behind your scrotum is made then the inner part of the prostate is removed leaving the outer part.
* Transurethral incision of the prostate (TUIP): this is similar to TURP, but the prostate isn’t removed instead a small invision is made in the prostate that will enlarge your bladder outlet and urethra. The incision allows urine to flow more freely.
* For prostate cancer: hormone therapy: prostate cancer cells need make sex hormones like testosterone to keep growing this treatment keeps cancer cells from getting them some hormone treatment lowers the level testosterone.
* Cryotherapy: prostate cancer cells doctors might likely choose to kill cancer cells by freezing them by putting small needles or probes into prostate to deliver cold gasses that destroys the cells.
* Chemotherapy: this treatment uses drugs to shrink or kill prostate cancer cells drugs can be taken by mouth or injected through blood stream.

For the surgery: open or laparoscopic radical prostatectomy

* Open prostatectomy radical retro pubic prostatectomy
* Laparoscopic prostatectomy
* Transurethral resection of the prostate TURP.
* For prostatitis: includes;
* Avoid food that triggers symptoms such as caffeine spicy foods and alcohol
* Using cushion id sitting down for long
* The use of antibiotics medicine foe acute infection prostatitis such as ciproflaxin, norflocacn and ofloxin
* For the surgery: surgery is not usually indicated for chronic prostatitis it improves with antibiotics transurethral vaporization of the prostate (TUVP).
1. **The nursing care and client teaching in different conditions:** the nursing care for BPH
2. Preparation of patient for surgery if needed
3. Administration of medications for pain and relieving urinary retention

Health Education

1. The nurse educates the patient on avoiding alcohol or drinks containing caffeine which will irritate the bladder.
2. The nurse educates the patient to avoid letting the bladder get too full
3. The nurse educates the patient on the importance of completing his medication.

The nursing care for prostatitis:

1. Administration of prescribed and provision of comfort measures, including prescribed analgesics agents and sitz bath.
2. The nurse needs to educate patient about the importance of continuing antibiotic therapy and recognizing current signs and symptoms of prostatitis.

Health education

1. The importance of completing the prescribed course of antibiotic therapy.
2. To avoid foods and drinks with diuretic action or that increases prostatic secretion such as alcohol, coffee, tea and chocolate.

The nursing care for prostate cancer:

1. Involve patient in diversional therapy to reduce anxiety and relieve discomfort
2. Monitor intake and output
3. Monitor patients vital sighs
4. Administer diuretics agents as prescribed
5. Educate patient on disease condition

Health education

1. The nurse educates the patient about carrying out perineal exercise to gain full urinary control.
2. The nurse educates the patient about avoiding long motor trips and strenuous exercise, which increases the tendency to bleed
3. The motor educates the patient about activities that produce valsalva effects (straining,, heavy lifting ) because they may increase venous pressure and produce hematuria.
4. He should drink enough fluids to avoid dehydration which increases the tendency for a blood clot to form and obstruct the flow of urine.