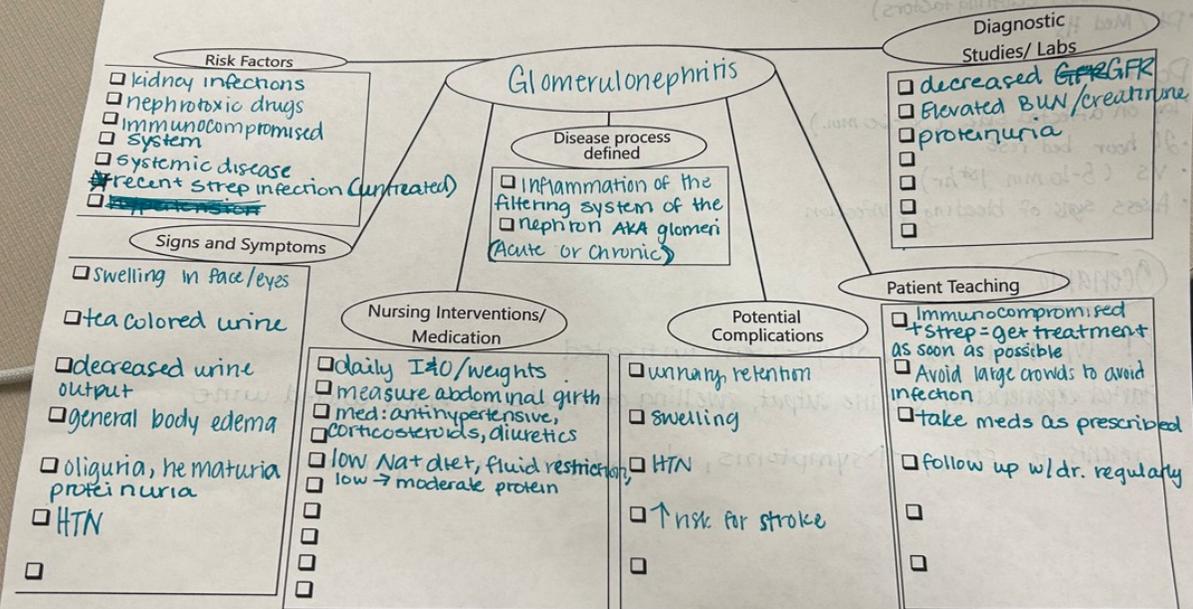
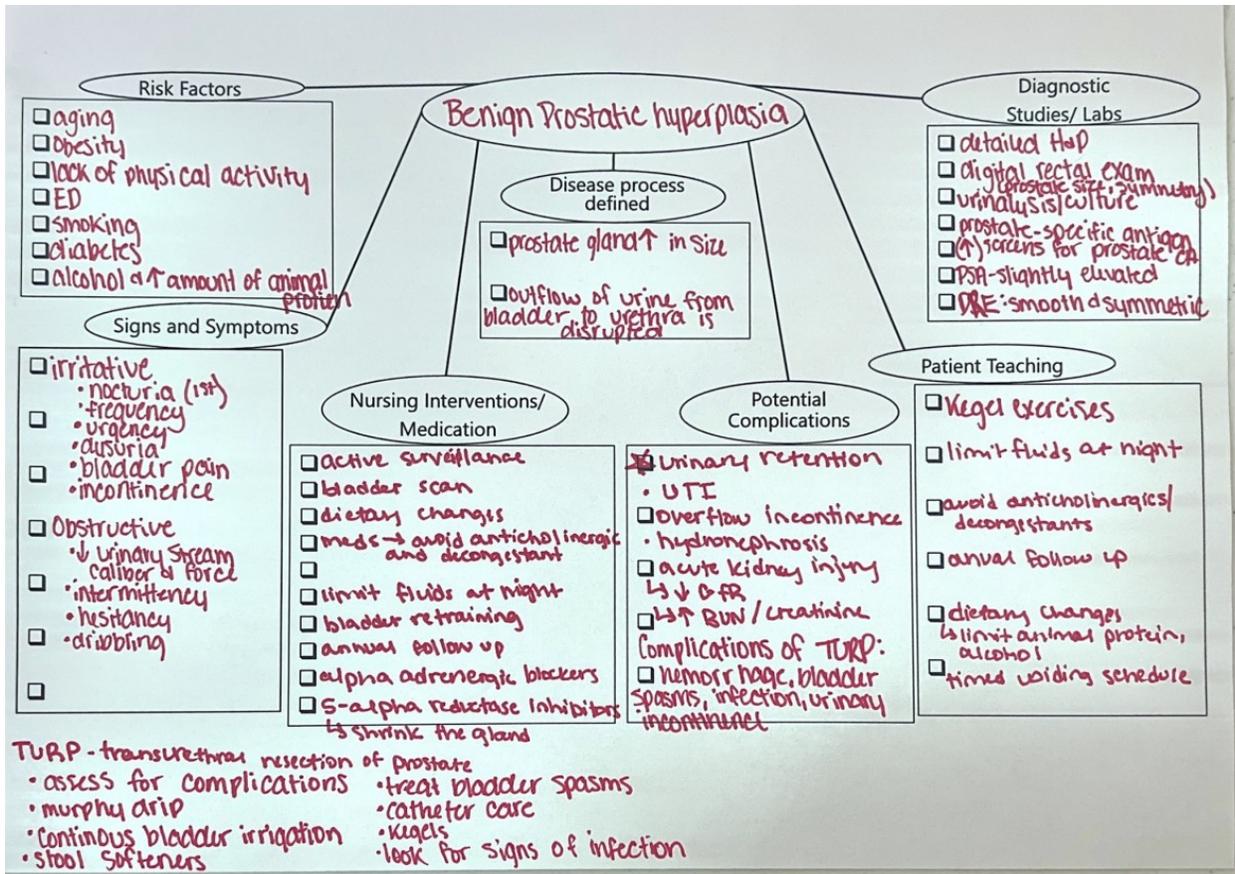


TORI, MAUI, MARIA



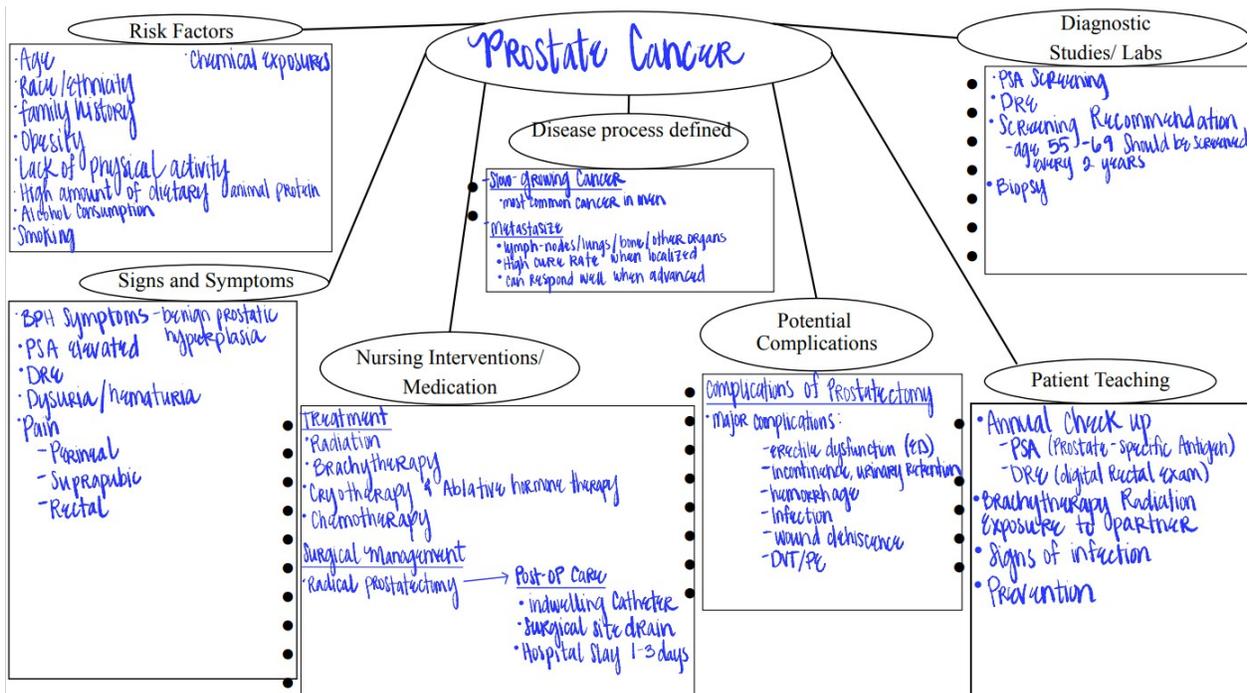
Renal Biopsy: done by needle insertion in lower lobe of kidney
determines type of kidney disease

- Risk factors
- Uncontrolled BP
 - Single kidney
 - Bleeding disorders



TURP - transurethral resection of prostate

- assess for complications
- Murphy drip
- continuous bladder irrigation
- stool softeners
- treat bladder spasms
- catheter care
- Kegels
- look for signs of infection



PROSTATE CANCER

PATHOLOGY

- SLOW GROWING CANCER
- MOST COMMON CANCER IN MEN
- HIGHLY CURABLE – IF LOCALIZED
- CAN METASTASIZE
 - LYMPH NODES
 - LUNGS
 - OTHER ORGANS/BONE
- CAN RESPOND WELL IF ADVANCED

Surgical Management

- radical prostatectomy

TREATMENT

- Radiation
- Brachytherapy
- Cryotherapy & Ablative hormone therapy
- Chemotherapy

Diagnostic Studies

Recommendation: age 55-69 should be screened every 2 years

- PSA screening - level will be elevated
- DRE (digital rectal exam)
 - asymmetrical and rough feel

SIGNS/SYMPTOMS

- BPH SYMPTOMS (benign prostatic hyperplasia)

IRRITATIVE

- nocturia -frequency
- urgency - dysuria
- bladder pain - incontinence

OBSTRUCTIVE

- decreased urinary system caliber and force
- intermittency
- hesitancy
- dribbling

- PSA elevated
- DRE (digital rectal exam)
- Dysuria/hematuria
- Rectal

RISK FACTORS

- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Geography
- Family history
- Diet– high dairy
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Chemical exposure
- Inflammation of prostate
- STI - infections

