

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

Prostatitis

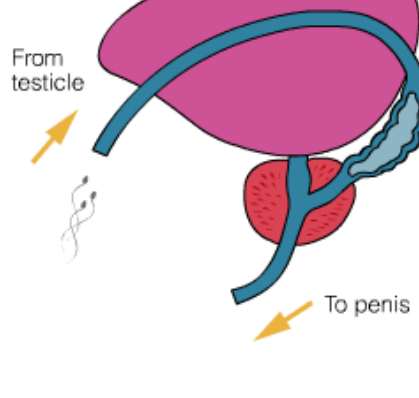
Pelvic pain may not be Prostatitis.

Other reasons for pelvic pain:

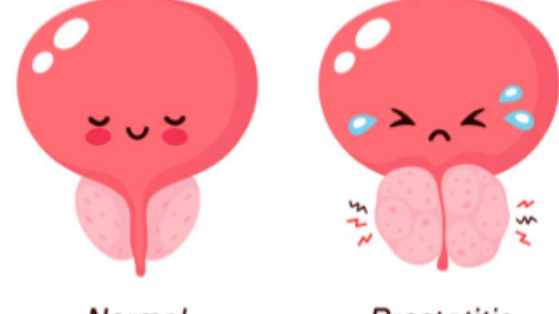
- Pelvic floor muscle tension
- Prostate stones
- A urethral stricture (narrowing of the urethra) or scar tissue
- Prostate cancer
- (BPH) – an enlarged prostate

WHAT IS THE PROSTATE?

The prostate is a small, walnut-shaped gland that is part of the male reproductive system. The prostate's main job is to help make fluid for semen. Semen protects and energizes sperm.



WHAT IS PROSTATITIS?



Prostatitis is commonly attributed to pain in and around the pelvic area, starting with the prostate. It can happen to men of all ages. It can be from:

- An infection caused by bacteria
- Inflammation (painful, red, swollen tissue) from an injury or infection
- Any Other Cause

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF PROSTATITIS?

How you feel will help your doctor diagnose the type of prostatitis you have.



Chronic prostatitis/chronic pelvic pain syndrome (CP/ CPPS) is an inflammation of the prostate and the nerves to this area. Pain from CP/CPPS can last for weeks to months. This is NOT an infection.

Symptoms are:

- Trouble passing urine (sometimes with pain)
- Pain in and around the bladder, testicles, penis and/or anus
- Pain with ejaculation

Chronic Bacterial Prostatitis is from bacteria and is less common. It is known to come and go over a long period of time; at least three months.

Symptoms can be

A burning feeling while passing urine

The need to pass urine often (8 or

more times per day)

Pain in and around the bladder, testicles,

penis and/or anus

Pain with ejaculation



Acute Bacterial Prostatitis

is also from bacteria and is common. Symptoms for this problem can begin suddenly and can be very painful. Men should get medical care right away.

Symptoms include:

Chills

Fever

Very painful burning while passing urine

Trouble draining the bladder

Nonbacterial Prostatitis

may be from stress, nerve irritation,

injuries or past urinary tract infections.

This form of prostatitis has no signs of

bacteria in the urine or semen.

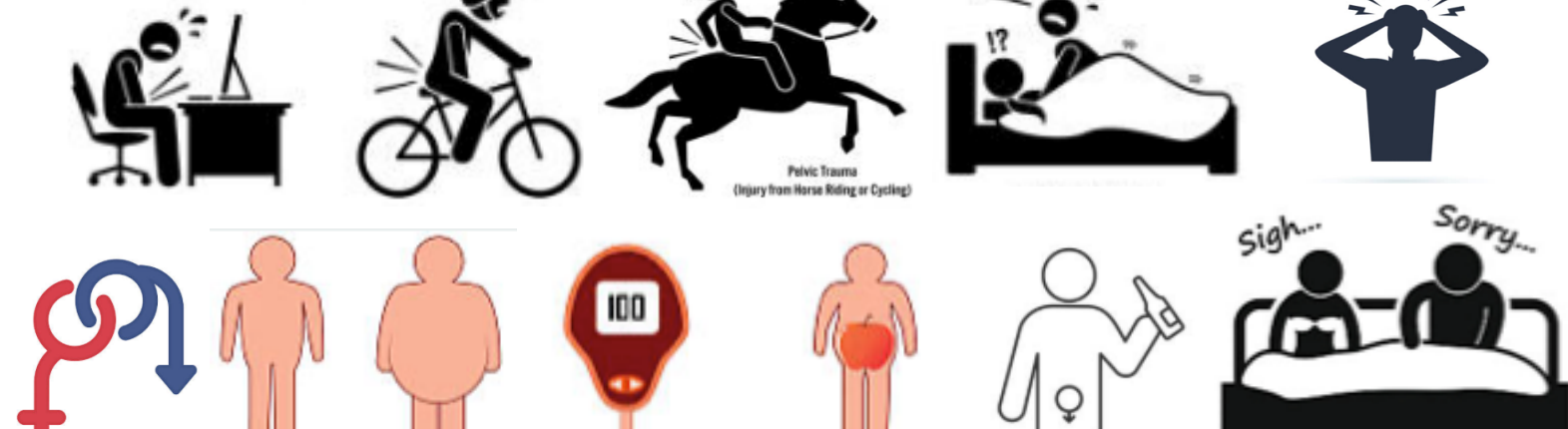


WHAT CAUSES PROSTATITIS?

The cause for prostatitis is not always known. Some things can raise the risk of a bacterial infection.

For example, an infection from sexual contact, a catheter, a bladder infection or a problem in the urinary tract

Associated with Lack of Healthy Life Style



Sitting Job

Excess Travel

Diabetes

Excessive Ejaculations

Excess Valsalva

Jerk

Obesity

Metabolic Syndrome

Abstinence

Alcohol Addition

Exercises , Kapal

Bharati

HOW IS PROSTATITIS DIAGNOSED?

Your healthcare provider may start by asking you questions about your pain in order to find out what's wrong.

A digital rectal exam (DRE) may be done to feel for an enlargement or check for pain. Your doctor may do a transrectal ultrasound, Abdominal Ultrasound or use a cystoscope to look more closely at your prostate.



You may also be asked to get lab

tests to look for bacteria in your urine

or prostate fluid. A urine flow

study or urodynamics test may be done to look for a

blockage.



WHAT ARE MY TREATMENT OPTIONS?

Your treatment will depend on the type of Prostatitis you have. You can try one or more until you find something that helps:

Antibiotics: often used as a first step to kill any bacteria.

Alpha-blockers: help to relax the muscles around the prostate and at the base of the bladder. There are many types of these drugs.

Anti-inflammatory Agents: non-steroidal drugs to reduce pain like aspirin, ibuprofen, etc. They also help to relax the muscles.

Prostatic Massage: helps to ease pressure in the prostate. It is done by draining fluid from the prostate ducts while calming nearby muscles.

Biofeedback: a way to learn how to relax certain muscles. It is done with an expert to help you lessen tension in your pelvic floor.

Home Remedies: there are many things that can be done at home to help reduce pain. These include [Hot Bath Sitz Bath](#) hot water bottles, heating pads and a donut-shaped pillow.

Lifestyle Changes: such as weight loss and diet changes, learning to relax, and exercises to ease symptoms. There is no proof that herbs and supplements help prostatitis. Ask your healthcare provider about changes you can make.

Acupuncture: involves placing very thin needles through the skin at different depths and points on your body by a professional to help reduce pain.

Surgery: on either the urethra or prostate may be needed in rare cases. There must be an exact problem, such as scar tissue in the urethra, for prostatitis surgery to work.

Chronic pelvic pain syndrome develops for a number of reasons and each likely requires a different management strategy. There is no single cure-all for this condition.

Chronic pelvic pain syndrome develops after a complex series of interconnected events that somehow build on one another, giving rise to the signature symptoms of genitourinary and pelvic pain and urologic and ejaculatory dysfunction.

The initiating event may be an undetectable infectious agent or a physical trauma that causes inflammation or nerve damage in the genitourinary area.

Over time this causes damage to organs and tissues in the area 'bladder, ligaments, pelvic floor muscles, and so forth' that takes on a life of its own in susceptible individuals. If not controlled quickly enough, this damage and the body's response to it can lead to a heightened sensitivity of the nervous system.

In other words, for some men with chronic pelvic pain syndrome, the pain sensitivity "switch" more readily flicks to the "on" position.

Stress and Tension can exacerbate this response.