MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM:

Epididymitis:
- Inflammation of the epididymis
  - Causes:
    - Gonococcus
    - Streptococcus
    - Staphylococcus
    - Frequently occurs with a urinary tract or prostate infection, mumps, or a sexually transmitted infection
    - If not treated promptly, it can lead to scarring and sterility
  - Symptoms:
  - Fever
  - Treatment:

Orchitis:
- Causes:
  - Can lead to atrophy of the testes and cause sterility
  - Symptoms:
  - Intense pain in testes, swelling, and fever
  - Treatment:

Prostatic hypertrophy or Hyperplasia:
- Common in men over the age of 50
  - Causes:
    - Benign condition caused by inflammation, tumor, or a change in hormonal activity
  - Symptoms:
  - Frequent urination, nocturia, and dribbling
  - Urinary retention
  - Treatment:
    - Initial: fluid restriction, antibiotics, and prostatic massage
    - Prostatectomy:

Prostatic carcinoma (cancer):
- Screening blood test: prostatic specific antigen (PSA) test
- Digital rectal exam may reveal a hard abnormal mass in the prostate gland
  - To diagnose: a tissue biopsy is performed
  - Treatment:
  - Prostatectomy or orchiectomy:
Estrogen therapy to decrease the effects of testosterone

Radioactive seeds can also be implanted in the prostate to destroy the cancerous cells

Prognosis:

All men over 50 are encouraged to have an annual prostate exam

Testicular cancer:

Occurs most frequently in men from age 20-35

Symptoms:

Treatment:

Orchiectomy, chemotherapy, and radiation

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS:

Breast tumors:
Symptoms:
- Change in breast size and shape
- Early detection is important! Self examination should occur monthly in female of puberty age

Treatment:
- Lumpectomy:
- Simple mastectomy:
- Radical mastectomy: removal of breast tissue, underlying muscle, and axillary lymph nodes
- Malignancy:

Cervical cancer and/or uterus:
- Cervical Cancer:
  - Symptoms:
    - Abnormal vaginal discharge
    - Uterine Cancer Symptoms:
Abnormal bleeding
Treatment:
Hysterectomy:
Panhysterectomy:
Chemotherapy and radiation

Endometriosis:
Tissue can be carried by fallopian tubes, by blood or lymph, or through surgery
Becomes embedded in a structure in the pelvic area such as ovaries or peritoneal tissues and constantly grows and sheds
Can cause sterility if fallopian tubes become blocked with scar tissue
Symptoms:

Treatment:
Can include hormonal therapy, pain medication, and surgery to remove affected organs

Ovarian cancer:
Frequently occurs between ages 40-50
Initial symptoms are vague:
Abdominal discomfort, mild gastrointestinal disturbances such as constipation or diarrhea
As the disease progresses:

Treatment:
Surgical removal of the reproductive organs and affected lymph nodes
Radiation in some cases

Pelvic inflammatory disease:
Pathogenic organisms
Symptoms:

Treatment:
Antibiotics, increased fluids, rest, and pain medications

Premenstrual syndrome (pms):
Large percentage of women experience some degree of PMS
Cause in unknown, but may result from hormonal or biochemical imbalance, poor nutrition, or stress
Symptoms:
Nervousness, irritability, depression, headache, back ache, edema, abdominal bloating,

Treatment is symptomatic:

Diuretics to remove excess fluid
Analgesics for pain
Medications for emotional symptoms