

What Is A Prostate Function

Active surveillance of prostate cancer Active surveillance should not be confused with watchful waiting, another observational strategy for men who would not be candidates for curative therapy (surgery, radiation) because of a limited life expectancy. Active surveillance is a management option for localized prostate cancer that can be offered to appropriate patients who would also be candidates for Active surveillance is a management option for localized prostate cancer that can be offered to appropriate patients who would also be candidates for aggressive local therapies (surgery and radiotherapy), with the intent to intervene if the disease progresses b1966a9d07

Glutamate carboxypeptidase II peptidase I (NAALADase I), NAAG peptidase, or prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the FOLH1 (folate hydrolase TAH molecule, also known as N-acetyl-L-aspartyl-L-glutamate peptidase I (NAALADase I), NAAG peptidase, or prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the FOLH1 (folate hydrolase 1) gene. Human GCPII contains 750 amino acids and weighs approximately 84 kDa b1966a9d07

Most prostate tumors remain small and cause no health problems. These are managed with active surveillance, monitoring the tumor with regular tests to ensure it has not grown. Tumors more likely to be dangerous can be destroyed with radiation therapy or surgically removed by radical prostatectomy. Those whose cancer spreads beyond the prostate are treated with hormone therapy,

which reduces levels of... b1966a9d07 The cause is unclear. Risk factors include a family history, obesity, type 2 diabetes, not enough exercise, and erectile dysfunction. Medications like pseudoephedrine, anticholinergics, and calcium channel blockers may worsen symptoms. The underlying mechanism involves the prostate pressing on the urethra thereby making it difficult to pass urine out of the bladder. Diagnosis is typically based on symptoms and examination after ruling out other possible causes. b1966a9d07 Neuroscientists primarily use the term NAALADase in their studies, while those studying folate metabolism use folate hydrolase, and those studying prostate cancer or oncology, PSMA. All refer to the same protein glutamate carboxypeptidase II. b1966a9d07 Bladder diseases are commonly diagnosed through testing requested by a medical professional. These may include urine tests, biopsy, cystoscopy, x-ray, pelvic ultrasound, blood tests or surgical intervention. b1966a9d07 == Assessment == b1966a9d07 == Bladder diseases == b1966a9d07 Stage 1 deals with the documentation of the defined aspects of sexual function. The main questions are: b1966a9d07 Diagnosis requires a biopsy of the prostate. If cancer is present, the pathologist assigns a Gleason score; a higher score represents a more dangerous tumor. Medical imaging is performed to look for cancer that has spread outside the prostate. Based on the Gleason score, PSA levels, and imaging results, a cancer case is assigned a stage 1 to 4. A higher stage signifies a more advanced, more dangerous disease. b1966a9d07

Prostate steam treatment It uses injections of steam to remove obstructive prostate tissue from the inside of the organ without injuring the prostatic part of the urinary tube (prostatic urethra). Prostate steam treatment (Rezum), also called water vapor thermal therapy (WVTT), is a

minimally invasive surgical procedure for men with lower urinary Prostate steam treatment (Rezum), also called water vapor thermal therapy (WVTT), is a minimally invasive surgical procedure for men with lower urinary tract symptoms resulting from prostate enlargement (benign prostatic hyperplasia, BPH) b1966a9d07

Indeed, the initial cloning of the cDNA encoding the gene expressing PSMA... b1966a9d07

Prostate cancer screening Prostate cancer screening is the screening process used to detect undiagnosed prostate cancer in men without signs or symptoms. When abnormal prostate Prostate cancer screening is the screening process used to detect undiagnosed prostate cancer in men without signs or symptoms. When abnormal prostate tissue or cancer is found early, it may be easier to treat and cure, but it is unclear if early detection reduces mortality rates b1966a9d07

Bladder and prostate diseases Prostate diseases, such as prostatitis, benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), and prostate cancer all affect the functioning of this gland Diseases of the bladder and prostate are common health conditions that affect many individuals. Some disorders can cause morbidity and even mortality. urinary systems. Whilst bladder diseases can affect both sexes, prostate diseases are limited to those individuals with male anatomy b1966a9d07

GCPII is a zinc metalloenzyme that resides in membranes. Most of the enzyme resides in the extracellular space. GCPII is a class II membrane glycoprotein. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of N-acetylaspartylglutamate (NAAG) to glutamate and N-acetylaspartate (NAA) according to the reaction scheme to the right. b1966a9d07

Benign prostatic hyperplasia Symptoms may include

frequent urination, trouble starting to urinate, weak stream, inability to urinate, or loss of bladder control. Symptoms may include frequent urination. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also called prostate enlargement, is a noncancerous increase in size of the prostate gland. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also called prostate enlargement, is a noncancerous increase in size of the prostate gland. Complications can include urinary tract infections, bladder stones, and chronic kidney problems b1966a9d07

Active surveillance offers men with a prostate cancer that is thought to have a low risk of causing harm in the absence of treatment, a chance to delay or avoid aggressive treatment and its associated side effects. While prostate cancer is the most common non-cutaneous cancer and second leading cause of cancer-related death in American men, it is conservatively estimated that approximately 100,000 men per year in the United States who would be eligible for conservative treatment through active surveillance, undergo unnecessary treatments. The management of localized prostate cancer is controversial and men with localized disease diagnosed today often undergo treatments with significant side effects that will not improve... b1966a9d07 Relevant aspects of sexual function are described on the basis of a modified version of Masters and Johnson's work. The aspects of sexual function determined as being relevant to the assessment include; sexual desire, erection, orgasm and ejaculation. Guidelines for assessing sexual function are suggested and divided into four stages: b1966a9d07 The Rezum system was introduced by NxThera (Maple Grove, Minnesota, US). It was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration in 2015 and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) of the UK in 2018. As of August 2018 the system was in use in 5

National Health Service hospitals in England and was due to be implemented in a further 15.
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Sexual function For example: How often has the person had an orgasm Sexual function is how the body reacts in different stages of the sexual response cycle. If the function is intact, what is the frequency and/or intensity of the function. It is defined as the ability of an individual to react sexually or to experience sexual pleasure.
given period of time b1966a9d07

Most recent guidelines have recommended that the decision whether or not to screen should be based on shared decision-making, so that men are informed of the risks and benefits of screening. In 2012, the American Society of Clinical Oncology recommended screening be discouraged for those who are expected to live less than ten years, while for those with a longer life expectancy, a decision should be made by the person in question. In general, they concluded that based on recent research, "it is uncertain... b1966a9d07 GCPII is expressed in many tissues of the body, including prostate epithelium, the proximal tubules of the kidney, the jejunal brush border of the small intestine and ganglia of the nervous system. It is also expressed in glia and neurons in the primate brain. b1966a9d07

Prostate cancer Those with high levels of PSA in their blood are at increased risk for developing prostate cancer. Abnormal growth of prostate tissue is usually detected through screening tests, typically blood tests that check for prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels. Prostate cancer is the uncontrolled growth of cells in the prostate, a gland in the male reproductive system below the bladder. Abnormal growth of prostate
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cells in the prostate, a gland in the male reproductive system below the bladder b1966a9d07

The bladder is an organ that stores urine until it is released from the body. Several conditions can affect the bladder including urinary tract infections, bladder stones, bladder cancer, overactive bladder, cystitis, interstitial cystitis, abscess, fistula, and urinary incontinence. b1966a9d07

Prostate It is described in gross anatomy as consisting of lobes and in microanatomy by zone. The prostate is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system and a muscle-driven mechanical switch between urination and ejaculation. It is surrounded by an elastic, fibromuscular capsule and contains glandular and connective tissue. It differs between species anatomically, chemically, and physiologically. Anatomically, the prostate is found below the bladder, with the urethra passing through it. It is found The prostate is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system and a muscle-driven mechanical switch between urination and ejaculation. It is found in all male mammals b1966a9d07

Screening precedes a diagnosis and subsequent treatment. The digital rectal examination (DRE) is one screening tool, during which the prostate is manually assessed through the wall of the rectum. The second screening tool is the measurement of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in the blood. The evidence remains insufficient to determine whether screening with PSA or DRE reduces mortality from prostate cancer. b1966a9d07 PSA is produced for the ejaculate, where it liquefies semen in the seminal coagulum and allows sperm to swim freely. It is also believed to be instrumental in dissolving cervical mucus, allowing the entry of sperm into the uterus. b1966a9d07 == History ==

b1966a9d07 Treatment options include lifestyle changes, medications, a number of procedures, and surgery. In those with mild symptoms, weight loss, decreasing caffeine intake, and exercise are recommended, although the quality of the evidence for exercise is low. In those with more significant symptoms, medications may include alpha blockers such as terazosin or 5 α -reductase inhibitors... b1966a9d07 The prostate produces and contains fluid that forms part of semen, the substance emitted during ejaculation as part of the male sexual response. This prostatic fluid is slightly alkaline, and milky or white in appearance. The alkalinity of semen helps neutralize the acidity of the vaginal tract, prolonging the lifespan of sperm. The prostatic fluid is expelled in the first part of ejaculate, together with most of the sperm, because of the action of smooth muscle tissue within the prostate. In comparison with the few spermatozoa expelled together with mainly seminal vesicular fluid, those in prostatic fluid have better motility, longer survival, and better protection of... b1966a9d07 == Medical diagnostic uses == b1966a9d07

Prostate-specific antigen Prostate-specific antigen (PSA), also known as gamma-seminoprotein or kallikrein-3 (KLK3), P-30 antigen, is a glycoprotein enzyme encoded in humans by Prostate-specific antigen (PSA), also known as gamma-seminoprotein or kallikrein-3 (KLK3), P-30 antigen, is a glycoprotein enzyme encoded in humans by the KLK3 gene. PSA is a member of the kallikrein-related peptidase family and is secreted by the epithelial cells of the prostate gland in men and the paraurethral glands in women b1966a9d07

PSA is present in small quantities in the serum of men with healthy prostates, but is often elevated

in the presence of prostate cancer or other prostate disorders. PSA is not uniquely an indicator of prostate cancer, but may also detect prostatitis or benign prostatic hyperplasia.

b1966a9d07 == Discovery == b1966a9d07

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