

What Does The Prostate Gland Do

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... 08a5e895e3

Prostate-specific antigen PSA is a member of the kallikrein-related peptidase family and is secreted by the epithelial cells of the prostate gland in men

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. humans by the KLK3 gene 08a5e895e3

High-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia High-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (HGPIN) is an abnormality of prostatic glands and believed to precede the development of prostate adenocarcinoma 08a5e895e3

Prostate It is surrounded by an elastic, fibromuscular capsule and contains glandular and connective tissue. 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 described in gross anatomy as consisting of lobes and in microanatomy by zone. Anatomically, the prostate is found below the bladder, with the urethra passing through it. It is found in all male mammals. It differs between species anatomically, chemically, and physiologically. The prostate is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system and a muscle-driven mechanical switch between urination and ejaculation 08a5e895e3

Bulbourethral glands are located posterior and lateral to the membranous portion of the urethra at the base of the penis, between the two layers of the fascia of the urogenital diaphragm, in the deep perineal pouch. They are enclosed by transverse fibers of the sphincter urethrae membranaceae muscle. 08a5e895e3 PSA is present in small quantities in the serum of men with healthy prostates, but

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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. 08a5e895e3

Bladder and prostate diseases Treatments for bladder and prostate diseases depend on numerous factors including the specific. and prostate cancer all affect the functioning of this gland 08a5e895e3

== Medical diagnostic uses == 08a5e895e3

Benign prostatic hyperplasia Symptoms may include frequent. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also called prostate enlargement, is a noncancerous increase in size of the prostate gland 08a5e895e3

Bulbourethral gland The bulbourethral glands are responsible for producing a pre-ejaculate fluid called Cowper's fluid (known colloquially as pre-cum), which is secreted during sexual arousal, neutralizing the acidity of the urethra in preparation for the passage of sperm cells. They are homologous to Bartholin's glands in females. the acidity of the urethra in preparation for the passage of sperm cells. The paired glands are found adjacent to the urethra just below the prostate The bulbourethral glands or Cowper's glands (named after the English anatomist William Cowper KOO-pər) are two small exocrine and accessory glands in the reproductive system of many male mammals. The paired glands are found adjacent to the urethra just below the prostate 08a5e895e3

== Location == 08a5e895e3

Pituitary gland The pituitary gland or hypophysis cerebri is an endocrine gland in vertebrates. In humans, the pituitary gland is located at the base of the brain, protruding 08a5e895e3

Most species of placental mammals have bulbourethral glands. They are the only accessory reproductive glands in male monotremes. Placental mammals usually have one pair of bulbourethral glands, while male marsupials have 1-3 pairs. Of all domesticated animals, they are absent only in dogs. 08a5e895e3

Prostate cancer screening secreted by the epithelial cells of the prostate gland and can be detected in a sample of blood. PSA is present in small quantities in the serum of men 08a5e895e3

There are two schemes commonly used to stage prostate cancer in the United States. The most common is promulgated by the American Joint Committee on

Cancer (AJCC), and is known as the TNM system, which evaluates the size of the tumor, the extent of involved lymph nodes, and any metastasis (distant spread) and also takes into account cancer grade. As with many other cancers, these are often grouped into four stages (I-IV). Another scheme that was used in the past...

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.

Prostate cancer 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

Prostate cancer staging In Stage Prostate cancer staging is the process by which physicians categorize the risk of cancer having spread beyond the prostate, or equivalently, the probability of being cured with local therapies such as surgery or radiation. Prostate cancer stage can be assessed by either clinical or pathological staging methods. cells and the gland feels normal to the examining finger. In Stage II more of the prostate is involved and a lump can be felt within the gland. Once patients are placed in prognostic categories, this information can contribute to the selection of an optimal approach to treatment. Clinical staging usually occurs before the first treatment and tumour presence is determined through imaging and rectal examination, while pathological staging is done after treatment once a biopsy is performed or the prostate is removed by looking at the cell types within the sample

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