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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



URODYNAMIC EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PROSTATITIS

Thesis

*Submitted for partial fulfillment of
Master Degree of Urology*

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The prostatitis syndromes are of great significance for urologists, as has been demonstrated in recent studies dealing with epidemiological data (*Ghobish, 2000*).

Prostatitis in the nineties represents the most common urologic diagnosis in men less than 50 years of age as there were more than 2 millions office visits/per prostatitis (*Nickel, 1998*).

The clinical picture of prostatitis includes a variety of symptoms e.g frequency of micturation, perineal discomfort, burning sensation during voiding and testicular or suprapubic pain, and most patients, have symptoms for months to several years (*Theodorou et al., 1999*).

Many patients attend urological clinics as a result of symptoms entirely related to detrusor or sphincter dysfunction.

The development of methods of objective urodynamic evaluation and their introduction in clinical practice have led to fundamental revision of many concepts relating to symptomatology, radiographic finding, endoscopic appearance and treatment (*Turner and Kirby, 1990*).

Urodynamic findings are not different between chronic bacterial prostatitis, chronic inflammatory pelvic pain syndrome and

non-inflammatory chronic pelvic pain syndrome (*Strohmaier and Bichler, 2000*).

Urodynamic studies of chronic prostatitis demonstrate that most of the patients have "spastic dysfunction of bladder neck and prostatic urethra that is the internal urinary sphincter (*Meares, 1986*).

Bladder outlet and urethral spasm, have been implicated in aetiology of the syndrome, a transient spasm may lead to urinary reflux into prostatic ducts and that the spasm is then perpetuated by prostatic inflammation (*Theodorou et al., 1999*).

Aim of The Work

AIM OF THE WORK

The purpose of this study is to evaluate patients with chronic prostatitis urodynamically to attempt to define a specific urodynamic pattern in this group of patients that might add information to the pathophysiology of the syndrome and aid the clinician in treating such patient more specifically and possible more efficiently.

Review of Literature