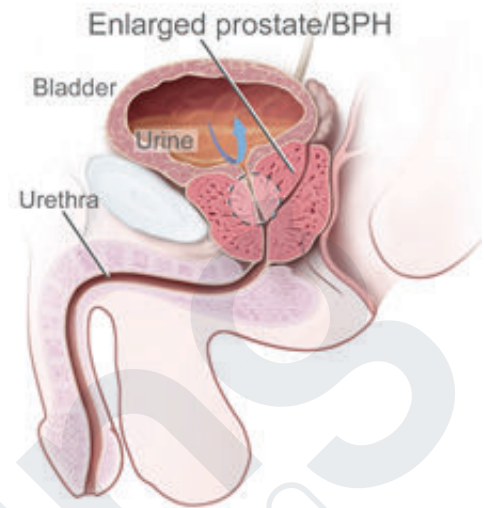


BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is enlargement of the prostate in males that causes constriction and obstruction of the urethra. The prostate enlarges as men age, which may be attributed to falling testosterone levels. This obstruction makes urination difficult and painful, and puts the patient at risk for urinary tract infections and postrenal kidney injury.



ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Feeling of incomplete bladder emptying
- Urinary stasis
- ↓ Force of urine stream
- UTIs
- Nocturia
- Hematuria
- Post-void dribbling

DIAGNOSTICS

- Digital Rectal Exam
- Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) level
- Ultrasound

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Manage Elimination Needs
- Medication Education & Compliance
- Promote Comfort

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Use voiding schedule
- Avoid caffeine, artificial sweeteners, spicy and acidic foods
- Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP)

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Alpha Blockers - Tamsulosin
- 5-Alpha Reductase Inhibitors - Finasteride