

PROSTATE CONDITIONS

Inflammation, enlargement or cancer of the prostate gland

BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (BPH) OR ENLARGED PROSTATE

BPH can be a normal part of aging for most men and is treatable and not cancerous, though they may cause slight discomfort and mild urinary problems. However, surgery is sometimes an option.

Symptoms:

- Stinted, interrupted, hesitant or weak urine flow
- Trouble with stopping from urinating
- Dribbling of urine
- Inability to empty the bladder completely
- Strong urge to urinate frequently, especially at night

DO:

- Limit fluid intake at night to prevent the disruption of sleep.
- Empty bladder as completely as possible.
- Consult a physician about prescribed medication.

DON'T:

 Don't take cold or allergy pills without the doctor's advice as these may aggravate the symptoms.

PROSTATITIS

Prostatitis is the inflammation of the prostate gland that is usually caused by bacteria and is not contagious. A backward flow of urine that causes microbes to enter the prostate through the urethra is also to blame. Having BPH and a prior infection of the urinary tract or bladder pose risks as well. In extreme cases, a catheter is used to improve the flow of urine.

Symptoms:

- Blood in the urine or during ejaculation
- Chills and fever
- Pain in the lower abdominal and scrotal area
- Painful or difficult urination

DO:

- Seek treatment.
- · Get bed rest.
- Drink plenty of fluids.
- Take pain relievers.

DON'T:

Don't be afraid to discuss symptoms with a doctor.



Seek advice from your doctor.



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PROSTATE CANCER

The exact causes of Prostate Cancer are unknown although male hormones and heredity seem to factor in. In advanced stages, removal and radiation therapy are employed.

Symptoms:

- In the beginning no easily detectible symptoms are exhibited.
- As the tumor grows, symptoms resembling those of BPH begin to manifest themselves.
- Prostate cancer that has spread or metastasized usually exhibits the following: fatigue, back pain, pain in the ribs, hips, shoulders and other bones

DO:

- Schedule regular prostate exams.
- Eat a low-fat diet rich in vegetables.
- Seek professional medical help.

DON'T:

Don't neglect to inform the doctor of any symptoms.

SINUSITIS OR HAY FEVER

Inflammation of the sinuses

SINUSITIS

Sinusitis, which causes the sinuses to be blocked, can be caused by either a cold or flu and can be acute or chronic. Also, airborne irritants such as dust, chemicals, smoke and fumes have been found to cause this condition. Smoking also poses a threat, as well as abnormalities such as nasal polyps, unusually narrow openings, and a deviated septum.

Symptoms:

- Inflamed mucous membranes
- Headaches
- Pressure on the bridge of the nose, cheeks, upper jaw or teeth, especially upon waking up
- Watery eyes
- Swollen eyelids
- Thick, yellowish-green nasal discharge
- Low grade fever and chills
- Loss of sense of smell and taste
- A nasal or scratchy voice quality
- · Bad breath in some cases

DO:

- Wash hands frequently to avoid the risk of introducing irritants into the body.
- Take oral or nasal decongestants as directed by a physician.
- Use a saline spray or cool-mist vaporizer or humidifier to soothe nasal passages.
- Take pain relievers.
- Apply ice packs or heating pads to relieve pain and headaches.
- Take antibiotics prescribed by your doctor.

DON'T:

- Don't go near people with colds.
- As much as possible, do not touch doorknobs with your hands. Use your elbows instead.