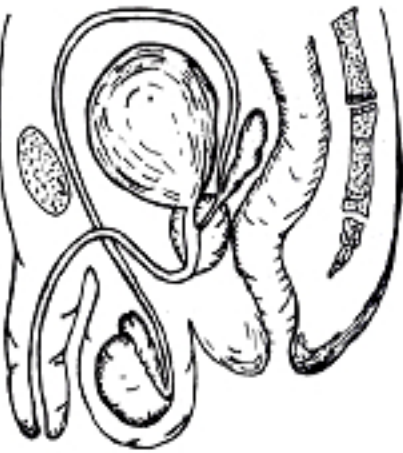


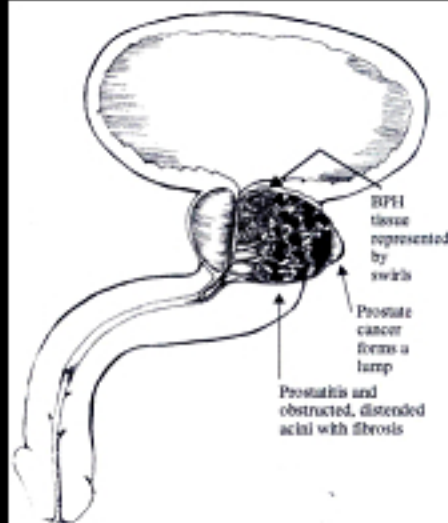
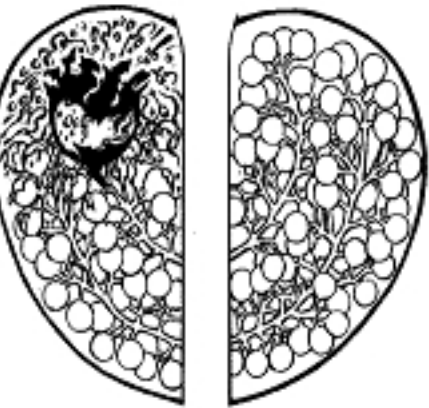
The Prostate Gland

The prostate is an accessory reproductive gland located beneath the urinary bladder and measures 4.0cm. x 2.5cm x 1.0 cm (H x W x L). It produces prostatic fluid which contributes to the process of fertilization by freeing the sperm from its gelatinous state. It also serves as a filter to protect the sperm from harmful microorganisms.



Dilated Acini

Diseased Prostate Gland



How common is prostatitis?

- ◆□ Most common urological diagnosis in young men
- ◆□ Third most prevalent diagnosis in the age range of 51 years old and above
- ◆□ Two million visits per year for Prostatitis
- ◆□ Three patients per week, 30% are new patients
- ◆□ Fifty percent of all men will experience symptoms

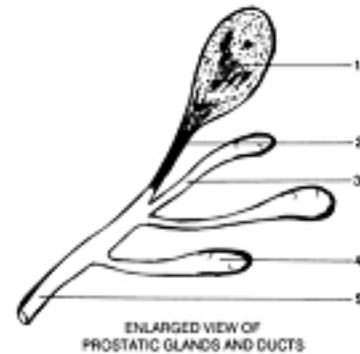
What are the proposed causes of prostatitis?

- ◆□ Infectious agents
- ◆□ Autoimmunity
- ◆□ Neurogenic inflammation
- ◆□ Myofascial pain syndrome
- ◆□ Psychological

Dilemma

- ◆□ More than 80% of men diagnosed with this ailment are either told to live with this discomfort for life or are referred for psychiatric evaluation.
- ◆□ Unfortunately, the sufferers end up with a quality of life that comparatively resembles that of patients suffering from myocardial infarction, severe diabetes mellitus and other chronic debilitating diseases.
- ◆□ Prostatitis is mistaken for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and prostate cancer
- ◆□ The relationship of prostatitis to BPH and prostate cancer has not been disproved.

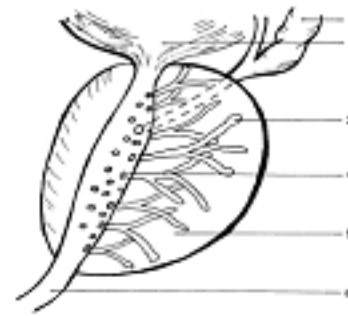
What is prostatitis?



1. DILATED INFECTED GLAND
2. CLOGGED DUCT
3. PROSTATIC DUCT
4. PROSTATIC GLAND
5. MAIN DUCT

Prostatitis is the inflammation of the tubuloalveolar system of the prostate gland due to microorganisms leading to vague intermittent pelvic symptoms.

What happens in prostatitis?



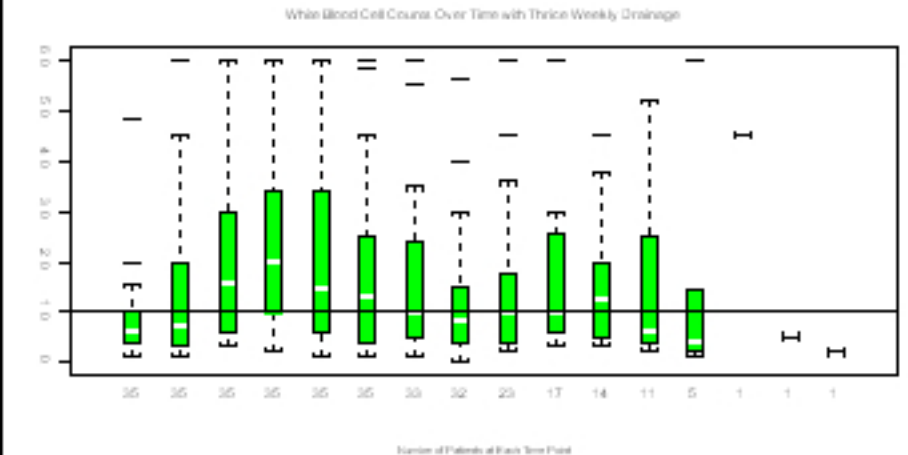
1. SEMINAL VESICLE
2. BLADDER
3. PROSTATIC GLAND
4. PROSTATIC DUCT
5. PROSTATE
6. URETHRA

- Infection
- Inflammation
- Congestion
- Obstruction
- Hypertonicity of the pelvic muscles

Why do most chemotherapy fail?

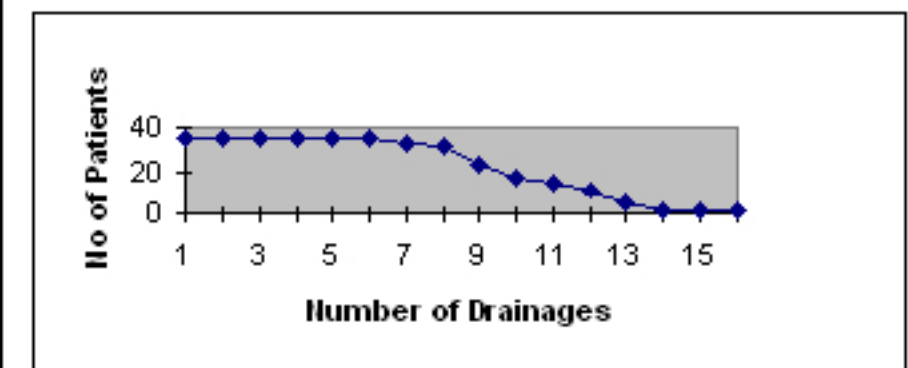
- ◆□ Incorrect drug
- ◆□ Failure to adjust dose
- ◆□ Failure to drain purulent material or remove obstruction

The Manila Protocol



- Repetitive prostate drainage
- Monitored white blood cell count
- Target specific antimicrobial

How long will I undergo the treatment?



What are the criteria for cure?

- Asymptomatic (No symptom/s)
- Laboratory tests for pathogens are negative
- Low leukocyte counts
- No recurrence

How do I prevent prostatitis?

- Awareness of pathogenesis
- Avoidance of risk factors
- Genital hygiene
- Yearly prostate care check up