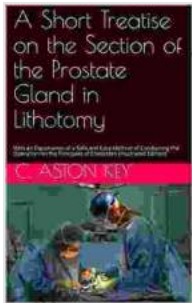


A Short Treatise On The Section Of The Prostate Gland In Lithotomy



A Short Treatise on the Section of the Prostate Gland in Lithotomy by Julie Mulhern

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 137 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 22 pages



The prostate gland is a small, walnut-sized gland located just below the bladder in men. It surrounds the urethra, the tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body. The prostate gland produces fluid that helps to nourish and protect sperm.

Lithotomy is a surgical procedure used to remove stones from the bladder. It is performed by making an incision in the perineum, the area between the scrotum and the anus. The prostate gland is located just behind the incision, and it must be carefully dissected away from the bladder in order to reach the stones.

Anatomy of the Prostate Gland

The prostate gland is divided into two lobes, the right and left lobes. The lobes are connected by a narrow strip of tissue called the isthmus. The

urethra runs through the center of the gland, and it is surrounded by a layer of muscle called the sphincter.

The prostate gland is supplied by blood from the internal pudendal artery and the inferior vesical artery. The nerves that innervate the gland are the pelvic splanchnic nerves and the pudendal nerves.

Surgical Approaches to the Prostate Gland

There are two main surgical approaches to the prostate gland: the perineal approach and the transurethral approach.

The perineal approach is performed by making an incision in the perineum. The prostate gland is located just behind the incision, and it is carefully dissected away from the bladder in order to reach the stones. This approach is less commonly used than the transurethral approach.

The transurethral approach is performed by inserting a cystoscope into the urethra. The cystoscope is a thin, lighted tube that allows the surgeon to see inside the bladder. The surgeon then uses a laser or other instrument to break up the stones and remove them from the bladder. This approach is less invasive than the perineal approach, and it is the preferred approach for most cases of bladder stones.

Potential Complications of Section of the Prostate Gland

The section of the prostate gland in lithotomy is a relatively safe procedure, but there are some potential complications that can occur. These complications include:

- Bleeding

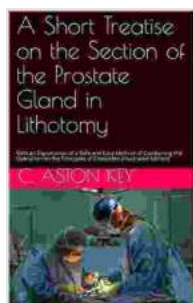
- Infection
- Injury to the urethra
- Injury to the rectum
- Erectile dysfunction
- Incontinence

The risk of complications is higher in patients who have a history of prostate problems, such as prostatitis or prostate cancer.

The section of the prostate gland in lithotomy is a surgical procedure that is used to remove stones from the bladder. It is a relatively safe procedure, but there are some potential complications that can occur. Patients who are considering this procedure should discuss the risks and benefits with their doctor.

****Descriptive Keyword for Alt Attribute:****

* Diagram of the prostate gland in lithotomy position. * Prostate gland anatomy. * Surgical approaches to the prostate gland. * Potential complications of section of the prostate gland. * Bleeding, infection, injury to the urethra, injury to the rectum, erectile dysfunction, incontinence.

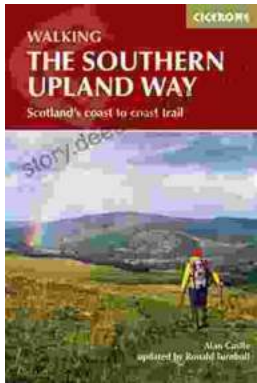


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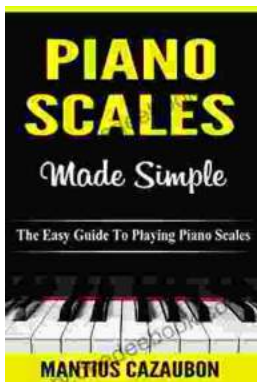
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