

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) Disease

BPH is characterized by increased epithelial cells and stromal components of the lateral and middle glands of the prostate. It can lead to compression of the urethra and various urinary manifestations.



PLAY PICMONIC

Mechanism and Characteristics

DHT-induced Growth Factors

Dye Hydra Testes-stereo using Growth Factor fertilizer

It is believed that DHT-induced growth factors may contribute to increased growth of the prostate. The mechanism for BPH is incompletely understood.

Common in Men > 50 Years Old

Greater Than old (50) Cent

BPH is more common with age, and usually occurs in men greater than age 50.

Smooth, Symmetric, Firm Enlargement

Smoothie from Symmetrical and Firm prostate-plums

Smooth, symmetric, firm enlargement of the prostate is found on digital rectal exam (DRE). This is in contrast to prostate cancer where the prostate is nodular and asymmetrically enlarged.

Affects Lateral and Middle (Periurethral) Gland

Ladder and Middle Pear-U-wreath Glands

The area of the prostate surrounding the urethra is affected in BPH. These are the lateral and middle lobes of the prostate gland.

Urethra Compression

U-wreath urethra being Compressed

Because the periurethral zone is affected, it can compress the urethra and lead to urinary symptoms.

Symptoms and Complications

Increased Urinary Frequency

Up-arrow Urine Frequency-wave

Compression of the urethra can lead to increased urinary frequency in patients.

Nocturia

Nocturnal-moon-urine

Compression of the urethra can also lead to nocturia, which is the need to void at night.

Dysuria

Urine-in-flames

Patients often complain of pain on urination, or dysuria, due to compression of the urethra.



Urinary Tract Infection

Urinary-tract-on-fire

Compression and obstruction of the urethra can be a nidus for infection.

Hydronephrosis

Water-in-kidney

Complete obstruction of the urethra can in some instances lead to hydronephrosis and renal failure.