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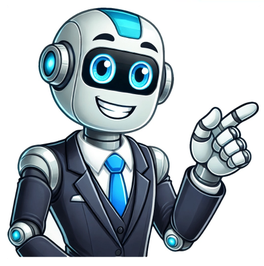

Your new model update brings sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more - making your generated images more polished than ever. We've seen how consumers want climate stories to be told today and what that means for your visuals. We explore these trends in our latest VisualGPS report, which provides data-backed insights. You can also check out our generative AI demos and get answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all now on demand. Your treatment depends on various factors, including your overall health and how fast the cancer is spreading. Depending on your treatments, you may work with different healthcare providers. Most prostate cancers diagnosed in early stages can be cured with treatment. Medications and procedures like surveillance, watchful waiting, surgery, radiation therapy, and systemic therapies are used to treat prostate cancer. Your provider will recommend the best approach for you. The impact of prostate cancer on one's life can vary greatly, even if treatment options such as sildenafil (Viagra) or tadalafil (Cialis) may be more effective for a year or two. Infertility is another potential side effect of cancer treatments, which can affect sperm production or ejaculation, making it crucial to consider banking sperm before undergoing treatment. Afterwards, the extracted sperm can be implanted into your partner's uterus. It is also essential to inform your healthcare team about any side effects you experience, as they may be able to recommend alternative medications and procedures that could alleviate these symptoms. If you have prostate cancer, there are several questions you should ask your healthcare provider, such as whether the cancer has spread beyond your prostate gland, what treatment options would be most suitable for your stage of prostate cancer, and what potential risks and side effects you may face. You can also feel your prostate from the outside or through your rectum, although it's not possible to directly touch it. The area around your prostate contains nerves and veins rather than tissue, making it feel soft or rubbery when touched externally or internally. Prostate stimulation can be sexually satisfying for some individuals, but a thorough examination by a healthcare professional is necessary to assess prostate health. The prostate gland is a small, walnut-sized organ that plays a significant role in the male reproductive system despite not being part of the urinary system. When it's not functioning properly or is enlarged, it can cause various urinary problems, including difficulty starting to urinate, weak urine flow, frequent nighttime urination, and painful urination. In this article, we will explore how the prostate affects urination and examine the body's urinary system. The kidneys are two bean-shaped organs that filter waste and toxins from the body while regulating electrolyte balance, water balance, and acid-base balance. The ureters connect the kidneys to the bladder, carrying urine along tubes lined with muscle fibers that propel it towards the bladder. The bladder stores urine until it can be eliminated from the body, while the internal sphincter muscle helps control its release. The external sphincter is voluntarily controlled by the individual to prevent leakage. The urethra is a tube that carries urine out of the body, located in the pelvic area and passing through the prostate gland in men and the vagina in women. Understanding how these organs work together can provide valuable insights into how prostate issues impact urination and overall urinary health. The urethra not only serves as a conduit for urine but also plays a crucial role in the elimination of toxins from the body, allowing semen to be released during ejaculation in men. An enlarged prostate, or benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), is a common condition in men as they age, where the prostate grows larger than normal, putting pressure on the urethra and bladder. This can cause urinary problems such as frequent urination, weak urine flow, and difficulty emptying the bladder completely. ###ARTICLEThe prostate secretes proteolytic enzymes that break down clotting factors in the ejaculate, allowing the semen to remain fluid and move through the female reproductive tract for fertilization. This article examines the anatomy of the prostate, including its structure, blood supply, nerve innervation, and clinical relevance. Positioned beneath the bladder neck and above the external urethral sphincter, the prostate is flanked by the levator ani muscle laterally. The rectal ampulla lies posterior to the gland, a positioning critical for Digital Rectal Examinations (DRE) to assess the prostate. Proteolytic enzymes exit via prostatic ducts, opening into the urethra through 10-12 openings near the seminal colliculus, releasing enzymes before ejaculation. Fig 1 illustrates the inferior view of the male reproductive structures. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) involves prostate enlargement without malignancy, commonly occurring with age though early signs may appear before 40. Enlargement can compress the urethra, causing urinary frequency, urgency, nocturia, and voiding issues like difficulty starting urination or a weak stream. BPH typically arises from transitional zone glandular hyperplasia. Sagittal sections of the male pelvis reveal the prostate’s walnut-like size, with two-thirds glandular and one-third fibromuscular. Surrounded by a fibrous capsule resembling adventitia, the prostate is divided into anatomical lobes by the urethra and ejaculatory ducts. Clinically, it’s divided into three zones: central (surrounding ejaculatory ducts, 25% volume), transitional (surrounding urethra, 5-10% volume, prone to BPH), and peripheral (65% volume, linked to prostate cancer). The peripheral zone, palpable during DRE, is central to diagnosis. Arterial supply comes from internal iliac arteries, with some branches from pudendal and rectal arteries. Venous drainage occurs via prostatic plexus into internal iliac veins, connecting posteriorly to the Batson plexus and internal vertebral plexus. Innervation from the inferior hypogastric plexus includes sympathetic fibers for ejaculation, while neurovascular bundles near the prostate are vital for erection. Radical prostatectomy risks damaging these bundles, affecting erectile function, though nerve-sparing techniques may preserve potency. Prostatic carcinoma is the most common cancer in men, especially in certain regions. ###The peripheral zone of the prostate gland is the most common location for malignant cells to originate, although carcinomas can also arise from the central and transition zones, albeit rarely. The proximity of the peripheral zone to the neurovascular bundle surrounding the prostate may facilitate the spread of cancer cells along perineural and lymphatic pathways, increasing their metastatic potential. Malignant cells can invade adjacent structures, such as the bladder and seminal vesicles, or travel through lymphatic and blood vessels to form distant metastases. Prostate carcinoma often spreads via the Batson venous plexus to vertebral bodies, causing skeletal metastases. A DRE may reveal a hard, irregular prostate gland, while serum PSA values are typically elevated in most cases. However, due to the peripherally advancing tumour, symptoms may be minimal, as obstruction occurs usually at late stages. One should also note that the high incidence of prostate carcinoma is found in elderly men, who may already have symptoms due to benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) is an enzyme secreted by the prostatic epithelium that aids in the liquification of seminal fluid. However, its main clinical use is as a tumour marker specific for prostate carcinoma. The anatomy of the prostate gland is complex, with different zones having distinct structures and functions. The peripheral zone forms the largest part of the gland's volume, occupying about 70% of its total volume. It contains most of the glandular tissue and is the area where most prostate cancers and inflammation develop. The prostate gland, located anteriorly to the urethra, consists mainly of fibrous tissue and smooth muscle fibers, with its internal structure comprising numerous glandular acini and ducts embedded within connective tissue and smooth muscle. The glands produce fluids that secrete into small ducts, which converge to form larger prostatic ducts opening into the prostatic urethra, where they mix with sperm and other fluids to form semen. The prostate gland plays a vital role in the production of prostatic fluid, which is a crucial component of semen. This fluid is slightly alkaline and contains various substances that support sperm survival and function, making up around 20-30% of semen volume. ###ARTICLEThe prostate plays a crucial role in male reproductive health by producing secretions that protect against pathogens and support sperm function, while also influencing urinary health. Prostate issues are often accompanied by pain in the pelvic area, lower abdomen, or back, and may also cause fever and flu-like symptoms if caused by an infection. Prostate cancer is the development of malignant cells within the prostate tissue, affecting men and being one of the most common cancers among this group. The growth of these cells can be very slow, making it often asymptomatic in its early stages. As the cancer grows, it may cause urinary symptoms similar to BPH. Screening is commonly used for detection, unlike BPH which is a benign enlargement, prostate cancer involves uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. Regular screening can help detect changes in the prostate, sometimes before symptoms appear. Healthcare providers use two primary methods for initial evaluation: Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) and Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. DRE involves inserting a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the posterior surface of the prostate, checking for any hard spots or irregularities. PSA test measures the level of PSA, a protein produced by the prostate, which can suggest a prostate condition. Factors influencing prostate health include age, family history and genetics, lifestyle choices such as diet, physical activity and weight management. Regular physical activity is beneficial as obesity has been linked to increased risk of more aggressive forms of prostate cancer. The prostate plays a vital role in male health, especially when it comes to the urinary system and reproductive functions. Understanding the anatomy of the prostate is crucial for recognizing how it functions within both the urinary and reproductive systems. The primary functions of the prostate include production of prostatic fluid, regulation of urine flow and hormonal influence. The relationship between the prostate and the urinary system is essential to recognize the potential effects of issues such as BPH, prostatitis and prostate cancer on urinary function. Men should be proactive about their prostate health and recognize symptoms early, such as pain or discomfort during urination, increased frequency and urgency. By enhancing health awareness about this essential gland, men can take steps to maintain a healthy prostate and reduce the risk of prostate-related issues. Maintaining Prostate Health Leads to Better Outcomes and Early Detection of Potential Issues, Say Experts. The prostate gland is situated at the origin of the urethra, the tube that carries urine out of the body. It is approximately the size of a small kiwifruit or a large walnut, and weighes between 20 and 30 grams, while an enlarged prostrate can weigh up to 100 grams. The prostate gland plays a crucial role in the male reproductive system, and its proper functioning is essential for reproduction. Located between the bladder and urethra, it stores semen and releases it during ejaculation. The prostate requires male sex hormones like testosterone to function correctly, which also influences the development of secondary sex characteristics. ###ARTICLEHighly focused sound waves are used in HIFU to target specific tissues in the body, modifying or destroying them. This process is similar to how a magnifying glass focuses sunlight on a specific point. In HIFU, multiple beams of ultrasound focus on the precise area that requires treatment, causing the temperature of the tissue to rise and ultimately leading to the destruction of the targeted tissue. The ultrasound beams can pass through various layers of tissue, including the skin, without causing harm until they reach their target. Healthcare providers often use imaging techniques such as MRI or ultrasound to guide and monitor the HIFU procedure. One common type of HIFU is magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS).

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