

#### Treatment options for early Cancer include

- Radical Prostatectomy
  - Open
  - Laparoscopic
  - Robotic
- Radiotherapy

Advanced Prostate cancer is treated by either Hormonal therapy or Bilateral Orchiectomy.

**Male infertility:** Male factor of Infertility is responsible for nearly half of all infertility cases. With the advent of Artificial Reproduction Techniques (ART), there is renewed hope for many infertile couples. The sub-specialty of male infertility has been developed well over the last decade. The scope of Urology extends into the advancements of management of male infertility. The techniques of Testicular Sperm Extraction (TESE) and Microscopic Epididymal Sperm Aspiration (MESA) are less invasive techniques for obtaining sperms of ART. The complex surgical techniques of Vasovasostomy (VVS) and Vasoepididymostomy (VES) are also available.

**Congenital Urinary Tract Abnormalities and Pediatric Urology:** The common congenital (Problems present since birth that may or may not be inherited) abnormalities include Pelvi-Ureteric Junction (PUJ) Obstruction, Vesico Ureteric Reflux (VUR), Hypospadias and others.

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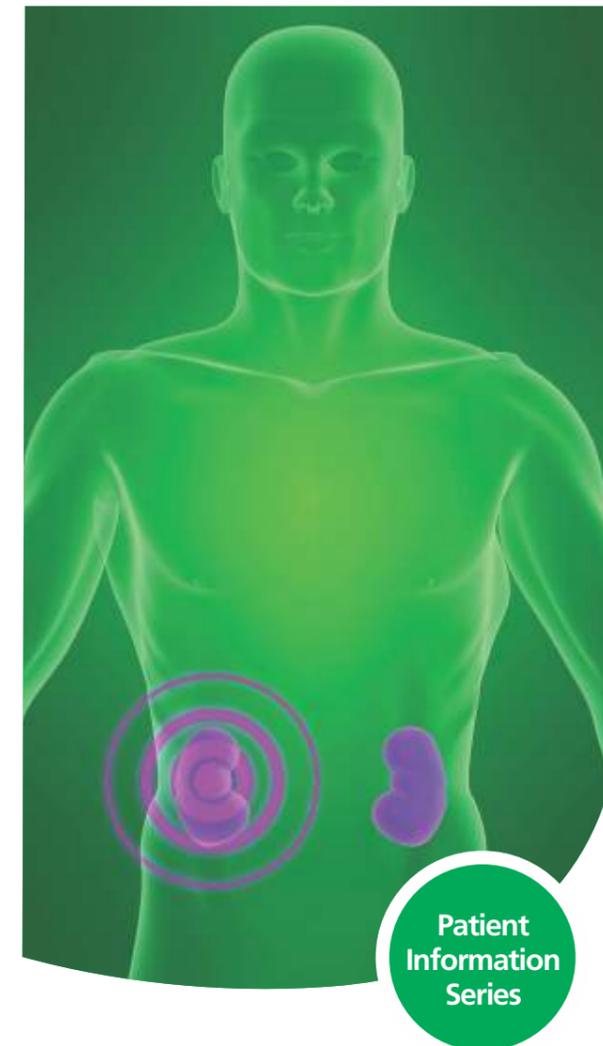
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## Urology - General



Patient  
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### Specialty – Urology

The specialty of Urology involves the management of the disorders affecting the genitourinary (GU) system. The Urinary system comprises of the Kidneys, the Ureters (tubes that transport urine from kidneys to the Bladder), the Urinary bladder (Organ that stores urine) and the Urethra (tube from which urine is passed). The genital system in the male comprises of two testes, the epididymes (structure attached to the testes that stores sperms), spermatic cord (transports the semen), seminal vesicles and Prostate (secretions from these glands contribute to semen volume and function). The disorders affecting the female genital system are not addressed by this specialty.

### Scope of Urology:

Urology is one of the most advanced surgical specialties which includes endourology, laparoscopy and even robotic surgery. The diseases treated are Urinary stone disease, cancers of the genitourinary system (kidney, bladder, prostate and testicular cancers), Benign Prostatic Enlargement (BPE) also commonly known as BPH - Hyperplasia), Urethral strictures, Male infertility and congenital Urinary tract disorders in children and adults.

### Urinary stone disease:

Stones can be found anywhere in the Urinary system (Kidneys, ureters, bladder or the urethra) Stones can cause severe flank pain, urinary symptoms like urgency, frequency, dysuria (painful urination) or even urinary retention. The diagnosis of stone disease is made by X-rays, Ultrasound or CT scan.

### The treatment options available are:

#### Non Operative:

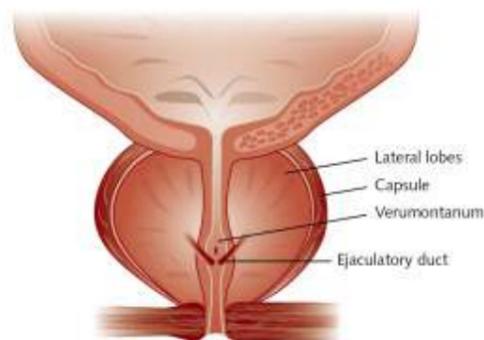
- MET (Medical Expulsion Therapy)
- SWL (Shock Wave Lithotripsy)

#### Endoscopic Surgeries:

- PCNL (Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy) for Kidney stones and stones in the Upper part of the Ureter
- URS (Ureteroscopy) for Ureteric stones
- RIRS (Retrograde Intrarenal Surgery) involving use of a flexible ureteroscope with LASER to treat smaller stones in the kidney not amenable to PCNL or ESWL.
- Cystolithotripsy for bladder stones.

#### Open surgeries:

- Nephrolithotomy
- Pyelolithotomy
- Cystolithotomy



### Prostatic Diseases:

**Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia or Enlargement (BPH/ BPE)** is a condition that is universal in men aged over 50 years. The prostate gland enlarges in all men as they age, but only a few develop

symptoms of urinary obstruction. Although the common symptoms are weak urinary stream, hesitancy, intermittent stoppage of stream, incomplete emptying of bladder and large volumes of residual urine, Urinary retention is not uncommon. BPH can also cause recurrent Urinary Tract Infections (UTI), Hematuria (Blood in Urine) and Stones in the urinary bladder.



### Treatment options include

- Medical therapy
  - Endoscopic
  - TURP (Transurethral Resection of Prostate)
- Open Prostatectomy

**Prostate Cancer:** is one of the most common cancers affecting men above 50 yrs of age. It can be early or advanced. The diagnosis is made by a combination of Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) and Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test.