

## Glossary of terms Benign Prostatic Enlargement (BPE)

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| <b>Adenoma</b>                                 | The enlarged part of the prostate ( <i>see also</i> Prostate).   |
| <b>Anaesthesia (general, spinal, or local)</b> | Before a procedure you will get medication to make sure that you don't feel pain. Under general anaesthesia you are unconscious and unaware of what is happening to you. Under spinal or local anaesthesia you will not feel pain in the part of your body where the procedure is done. Anaesthesia wears off gradually after the procedure. |
| <b>Benign enlargement</b>                      | Cell growth in the body which is not cancerous.  |
| <b>Bladder</b>                                 | Organ which collects urine from the kidneys.   |
| <b>Contraindications</b>                       | Symptoms or conditions which makes a certain treatment option undesirable.   |
| <b>Cystoscope</b>                              | A type of endoscope which is used in the urethra ( <i>see also</i> Endoscope, Urethra).  |
| <b>Endoscope</b>                               | A tube-like instrument to examine the inside of the body. Can be flexible or rigid.  |
| <b>Erectile dysfunction</b>                    | The inability to get or keep an erection.  |
| <b>Indwelling catheter</b>                     | A tube placed in the urethra and bladder to help you urinate.  |
| <b>LUTS</b>                                    | Lower urinary tract symptoms. A term used for the symptoms caused by BPE which can also point to other diseases affecting the urinary tract ( <i>see also</i> Urinary tract).  |
| <b>Micturition</b>                             | Urination.   |
| <b>Minimally invasive procedure</b>            | A surgical procedure where there is no need to make an incision in the body. An endoscope is used to reach the part of the body that needs to be treated through the urethra ( <i>see also</i> Endoscope).   |
| <b>Nocturia</b>                                | The need to wake up at night to urinate.   |
| <b>Physical</b>                                | Having to do with or affecting the body.   |
| <b>Post void residual urine (PVR)</b>          | The amount of urine left in the bladder after urination.   |

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| <b>Prostate</b>                        | The gland which produces the fluid which carries semen. It is located in the male lower urinary tract, under the bladder and around the urethra (see <i>also</i> Bladder, Urinary tract, Urethra).                                  |
| <b>PSA (prostate-specific antigen)</b> | A protein produced by the prostate which may increase in men with a benign prostatic enlargement, prostatic inflammation, or prostate cancer.   |
| <b>Psychological</b>                   | Having to do with or affecting the mind.  |
| <b>Resectoscope</b>                    | A type of endoscope used for minimally invasive treatment of BPE (see <i>also</i> Minimally invasive treatment).  |
| <b>Retrograde ejaculation</b>          | A condition when semen can no longer go through the urethra during orgasm but goes into the bladder instead. The semen later leaves the body during urination.  |
| <b>Ultrasonography</b>                 | Imaging technique that uses high-frequency sounds to make an image of the inside of the body.   |
| <b>Ultrasound</b>                      | See Ultrasonography.  |
| <b>Urethra</b>                         | The tube which carries urine from the bladder and out of the body.  |
| <b>Urinary incontinence</b>            | Involuntary loss of urine.  |
| <b>Urinary retention</b>               | When you are unable to urinate. This condition can be chronic.  |
| <b>Urinary tract</b>                   | The organ system which produces and transports urine through and out of the body. It includes two kidneys, two ureters, the bladder and the urethra. The urinary tract is similar in men and women, only men have a longer urethra. |
| <b>Urgency</b>                         | The sudden need to urinate which is difficult to postpone.  |
| <b>Urologist</b>                       | A doctor specialized in health and diseases of the urinary tract and the genitals.  |

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This leaflet is part of EAU Patient Information on BPE. It contains general information about benign prostatic enlargement. If you have any specific questions about your individual medical situation you should consult your doctor or other professional healthcare provider.

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The content of this leaflet is in line with the EAU Guidelines.

You can find this and other information on urological diseases at our website: <http://patients.uroweb.org>

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