

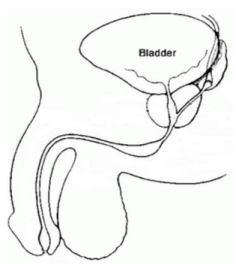
Clinical Medicine SAO Question Sheet

SAQ 1 - Tim Ricketts, a sweet and sarcastic 89 year old widower who is otherwise fit and well presents to the urology clinic complaining of urinary incontinence and nocturia. After you take a history, you find that he has a weak urinary stream, hesitancy, terminal dribbling, intermittency and a sensation of incomplete bladder emptying.

His temperature, BP and urinalysis are all normal, hence, you suspect he is suffering from an enlarged prostate gland.

A. You prepare to assess his prostate with a Digital Rectal Examination (DRE). Why can this physical examination aid in the detection of an enlarged Prostate?	Marks
Answer:	/1

B. In terms of the male anatomy, why does prostate gland enlargement cause men to report these urinary symptoms?	Marks
Answer:	/3

<p>C. Will is diagnosed with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) and is scheduled for a simple transurethral prostatectomy</p> <p>Label the diagram with the specific regions of the male urethra that the endoscope would pass through in order to reach the prostate.</p>		Marks
Answer:		/2

D. You use a diagram to explain the condition to the patient. He is confused and thinks he might have prostate cancer. In this diagram, you explain the differences between these two conditions. Which different parts of the prostate do the respective conditions affect?	Marks
Answer:	/2

E. One part of the male urethra traverses the prostate. Identify this part of the urethra, as well as the other 3 components before & after the prostate.	Marks
Answer:	/2

SAQ 2 -