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Dysuria

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Introduction

Dysuria is a condition that causes discomfort in the urinary system whereby the patient experiences pain while urinating. This report will assess the major factors causing fertility and why inflammatory markers arise in STD. Further, the report will assess why prostatitis and infections happen to base the argument on the case study provided. The report will include why systemic reactions occur and the need for splenectomy after diagnosis of ITP. Anemia and different kinds of anemia.

Factors affecting fertility

Several factors influence the fertility of a human being. Infection in the reproductive parts of either female or male may cause infertility. In the case study above, the man stands at a high risk of getting infertile because he suffers from dysuria (Silvestris et al.,2018). Dysuria is a condition where the patient feels a burning sensation when urinating. Most of the sexually transmitted diseases are transmitted through bacterial infections, which may contribute to infertility once they penetrate the male's prostate glands.

Why inflammatory markers rise in STD/PID and why prostatitis infections happen

Inflammation markers contribute to various pelvic inflammatory diseases, which further contribute to various sexually transmitted diseases. Inflammation of the pelvic may result in infertility in females and other diseases such as tubularian abscess (Zeng et al.,2020). Pelvic inflammatory disease is mainly associated with the mounting of harmful microorganisms through the cervix to the upper parts of the genital organ. Infection by these organisms may cause sexually transmitted diseases to the patient. On the other hand, prostatitis and infection refer to bacterial infection. The infection occurs when the urine leaks to the prostate (Coker &

Dierfeldt, 2016). The bacteria cause the infection as they penetrate the prostate through leakage from the urinary tract. In the above case, the patients display the symptoms of prostate infection, such as dysuria.

Causes of systemic reaction

Inflammation leads to the systemic reaction of the body. The major causes of a systemic reaction include the allergic reaction of the body to some drugs. Mainly the person may contact the agents that cause the systemic reaction either through the skin or through the systemic structure.

Splenectomy for patients with ETP

Splenectomy is a major disease that facilitates the treatment of ITP and anemia. Splenectomy facilitates the eradication of sites where the red blood cells are demolished in the body and thus help to improve the concentration of the hemoglobin in the body (Kimmig & Palevsky, 2016). Further, it facilitates the increase in hemoglobin production in the human body help to treat anemia and ITP by increasing the amount of blood in the patient's body.

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