

IMPORTANCE OF DETECTING BPH AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH POST-SURGICAL UTI

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Abstract: This study addresses the relevance of early detection of prostate disorders, highlighting the prevalence of problems associated with the prostate in men who reach an older age. It is observed that, in developed countries, male life expectancy is 79.5 years, with approximately 50% of individuals over 65 years of age presenting complaints related to prostatic obstruction, with 15% undergoing surgery. The main objective of the research is to compare and calculate the rate of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in patients undergoing prostate surgery at the Hospital de Clínicas de Uberlândia with data from the Ministry of Health (MS) and scientific studies. Carried out over six months, the study adopts a quantitative, documentary and retrospective approach, analyzing 77 medical records of patients undergoing prostate surgery. Endoscopic prostate resection stood out as the most performed surgery (40.26%), followed by prostatectomy due to tumor (33.77%). The average length of stay was 6.5 days, with an average age of 67 years. The use of prophylactic (88.31%) and postoperative (20.78%) antibiotics was significant. Postoperative urine cultures were performed in 19.48% of patients, identifying UTI in 5.19% of cases. Despite the postoperative UTI rate being similar to the literature, it is observed that it may not reflect reliable results due to cases of return to the emergency room with UTI symptoms, antibiotic medication without laboratory confirmation and lack of reevaluation of contaminated cultures. The study highlights the importance of continuous health care, especially at advanced ages, and highlights the Blue November campaign as a crucial initiative to raise awareness about the early detection of prostate cancer.

Keywords: Cancer; Prostatic Surgery; Elderly; Urinary tract infection; Benign prostatic hyperplasia.

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE

A large number of men will go through life without presenting a series of problems that are very common in a certain age group. Thus, many may not have diseases, but the majority of those who live a long life probably have prostate diseases. With the development of preventive medicine, it was found that in developed countries, man's life expectancy is 79.5 years, and approximately 50% of individuals over 65 years of age present complaints resulting from prostatic obstruction and 15% will be subjected to surgery. It is comforting to know that prostate CA, when discovered in its early stages, is curable and when detected early, prostate disorders in general can be treated without leading to loss of urinary control or sexual function. Thus, the objective of this study was to compare and calculate the UTI rate of patients in the postoperative period of prostate surgery at the Hospital de Clínicas de Uberlândia with that of the MS and scientific studies. In addition to reporting the importance of early detection of BPH.

METHODOLOGY

The study is a quantitative, documentary and retrospective analysis of the medical records of all patients who underwent prostate surgery over a period of 6 months. The data was collected through patient records, in the Medical and Statistical Archive Service and in the Hospital Information System, checking prostate surgeries and bacteriological exams of patients undergoing these surgeries, researching whether these patients acquired a UTI after -operative prostate surgery, according to laboratory tests. A total of 77 medical records were analyzed, with no exclusions occurring, in the city of Uberlândia - MG, at the Hospital de Clínicas de Uberlândia (HCU). A survey of articles was also carried out in SCIELO, PubMed and

LILACS, with the keywords “primary care” “HPB” “early detection of AC” to discuss the importance of early detection of prostate cancer in the patient’s prognosis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Endoscopic prostate resection was the most performed surgery (40.26%), followed by prostatectomy due to tumor with 33.77%; the average length of stay was 6.5 days; the average age was 67 years; the use of prophylactic antibiotics (ATB), (kefazole) was (88.31%) and postoperative ATB (20.78%); Urine culture examination in the postoperative period of up to two days was performed in (19.48%) of the patients. Of the 15 urine cultures performed, the following germs were isolated in four: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter agglomerans* and *Enterococcus faecalis*. Nine were negative and two were contaminated. The percentage of patients who presented with a UTI, considering patients who had positive urine cultures with an isolated germ as infection, was 5.19% in relation to the total of 77 subjects. This rate was compared with studies found in the literature and the values were similar, but it

was not possible to compare it with data from the Ministry of Health, as this body does not present a rate of UTI in post-prostate surgery.

CONCLUSION

Although the rate of UTI in the postoperative period of prostate surgery at HCU is similar to the UTI rates found in the literature, we can conclude that it does not present a reliable result, as many patients returned to the HCU emergency room days after surgery. discharged from hospital with complaints of signs and symptoms of UTI and were treated with ATB, without laboratory test results proving the infection; urine cultures with contaminated results were not redone and notes are missing. Health care must be constant throughout life. But when you reach a certain age, you need to double your attention and investigate your body more carefully and more frequently. In the month of November, this importance is remembered: the care and monitoring of men’s health through the Blue November campaign, supported by Hermes Pardini and which also addresses the early detection of prostate cancer.

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