

URETHRITIS, IT'S ORIGIN, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, USE OF TRATIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

Vahobov Lutfullo Abdumalik O'g'li

Assistant of the Anatomy and Clinical Anatomy,
Andijan State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan.

ANNOTATION

This article provides information on the course, origin, prevention, treatment and treatment of urethritis. There is also information on the treatment of urethritis with tinctures. In the treatment of the urinary tract, patients are usually treated in an outpatient setting, the drugs are selected according to the etiology of the patient. The article also provides information about acute urethritis. There is also enough information about the symptoms of urethritis in men and women. I hope you will like this article.

Keywords : Urethritis , infectious , Metabolic disorders, Buttercup flowers, prostatitis .

INTRODUCTION

Urethritis is an infectious inflammatory disease of the urinary tract. These pathways are generally divided into 2 parts, the first of which is formed in the bladder by the kidneys. collected. Through the second part, urine is expelled from the bladder. It should be noted that the genitourinary system, especially the urinary tract, is one of the largest gateways for infections. Pathological processes in these organs, if left untreated, can develop and damage vital organs. Causes of the development of urethritis There are two types of urethritis: specific (due to a sexually transmitted disease) and non-specific urethritis. The causes of the disease can vary, but the most common cause is a bacterial infection.

Inflammation of the urinary tract is observed due to the activity of harmful microorganisms. Depending on the cause of the disease, the following are distinguished: Specific pathogens include gardnerellosis, genital herpes, gonorrhea, candidiasis, mycoplasmosis, trichomoniasis, and chlamydia.

"Normal " microorganisms (bacterial disease),

Urinary tract injury (traumatic urethritis) ,

Effects of food and drug allergens (allergic urethritis),

Metabolic disorders (phosphaturia, oxalaturia, diabetes.

Signs and symptoms of the disease Symptoms of urethritis are more pronounced. These symptoms often take the form of severe pain during urination and thick discharge with urine. In acute urethritis, there is a sharp pain in the outer opening of the urinary tract during urination. Examination reveals redness and swelling of the mucous membrane around the outer opening of the urinary tract, pus or mucous pus flowing . In the morning, the pus appears only in the morning in the form of a crust sticking to the outer hole of the urinary tract. Urine is usually clear, with individual pus threads . In chronic urethritis, the inflammation spreads to the back of the urethra and the bladder neck (general urethritis).

In acute generalized urethritis, the urine is often constricted, with pain at the end, and pus (pyuria) and blood (hematuria) in the urine. If left untreated, urethritis can turn into a chronic disease. As mentioned above, if not treated in time, the disease can lead to serious problems. The most dangerous complications of urethritis: Blockage or narrowing of the urinary tract

Purulent Prostatitis

Orchoepididymitis, an inflammation of the testicles and its excess. When to see a doctor? If you notice any symptoms of urethritis, you should see a urologist.

Treatment of Urinary Tract Infections

In any case of urethritis, it is necessary to exclude sexually transmitted diseases by analysis (trichomoniasis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, etc.).

Diagnosis is based on general examination, bacteriological and bacterioscopic examination of the urinary tract or urethral mucosa. Urethroscopy is performed according to the indications. Urinary tract treatment is usually performed on an outpatient basis (at home). Drugs are selected depending on the etiology of the disease. In non-specific urethritis, doctors recommend a diet, wash the urinary tract with antibacterial drugs, and prescribe oral antibiotics. In the treatment of specific urethritis, in addition to antibacterial drugs, immunomodulators are used, the choice of which depends on bacteriological analysis. In chronic urethritis, phytopreparations, ie medicines made from medicinal plants, are more effective.

Diet.

Nutritious foods are recommended. Excludes products that irritate the urinary tract, such as onions, garlic, turnips, radishes, quinces, spinach, oats from vegetables rich in essential oil and or oat acid. In the absence of contraindications from the cardiovascular system and kidneys, drink plenty of fluids (at least 2 liters per day) to wash the urinary tract: tea, mineral water, juices, juices, etc.

Surgical Treatment.

When the stricture (narrowing) of the urinary tract develops, tube resection or plastic surgery is performed. When purulent prostatitis develops (prostate gland), the abscesses (pus) open and clear.

Natural Remedies for the Treatment of Urethritis

The following remedies can be used to treat the urinary tract. Consult a physician before using the following prescriptions.

Birch leaves, lub herb, licorice root, juniper leaves are mixed in equal amounts. Put 10 g of it in 300 ml of boiled water, heat for 10 minutes in a water bath, leave in a thermos for 2 hours, filter. Drink warm, little by little, half a glass 3 times a day 1 hour before meals. Monkey fruit, parsley root, salin chop herb, dastarbash herb - are mixed and tasted in equal amounts. Put 10

g of the mixture in 250 ml of boiled water and boil for 5 minutes. It is then soaked in heat for 2 hours and filtered. Drink half a glass 4 times a day warm after meals.

Buttercup flowers, pears, nettles - in equal amounts, add 8 g to 250 ml of boiled water. Infuse in a thermos for 4 hours and strain. Drink 1/4 - 1/2 cup 3-4 times a day 30 minutes before meals.

Urethritis is a condition in which a tube that pushes urine out of the body through the bladder causes inflammation of the urethra. It is also responsible for carrying the seed in males whose tubes are significantly longer. Urethritis is a common condition that shows symptoms similar to a urinary tract infection, although it is different and often requires different treatments.

The most common symptom of urethritis in men is a painful, burning sensation when urinating. You may also experience irritation, pain, or itching at the tip of your penis. If the condition worsens, inflammation can lead to leakage and bleeding can be felt in the man's urine or semen. Men who develop urethritis as a result of a sexually transmitted infection may not experience any symptoms at all.

Common symptoms in women

Some women do not experience any symptoms during an urethritis episode. However, it is common in affected women to have a strong and frequent urge to urinate, the movement of which is often accompanied by a painful or burning sensation. Urethritis can cause discomfort or itching at the opening of the urethra. Depending on the underlying cause, there may also be an unusual discharge from the vagina. If the inflammation is due to a sexually transmitted infection, the latter is unlikely.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aylamazyan, E K Violation of the reproductive system /E.K. Aylamazyan // Gynecology.-2008.-C. 65-74.
- 2) The role of ultrasound in integrated dynamic monitoring of patients with delayed puberty / A. A. Bogdanov et al.] // Obstetrics and Gynecology.-1991.- 8.P. 55-59. "
- 3) Bulanov. M. N. Ultrasound diagnostics in gynecological practice / M. N. Bulanov. -M. The medicine, 2002— P. 154-165.
- 4) Begdanore, E A. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of PA in girls / E.A. Bogdarova // Obstetrician.ginekolog. 1984. — N 8. —P. 61-65.
- 5) Evtushenko, ID. Comparative ultrasound picture of the pelvic organs in patients with secondary amenorrhea and in women with a regular menstrual cycle/ L D. Evtushenka, I. G. Rutsenka, O. V. Artemova // Ultrasound and diagnostics.-2004.-N 1.-P. 124.
- 6) Kokodina, V. F. Gynecological endocrinology / V.F. Kokolina. M.: MIA, 2001.- P. 287.
- 7) Kulakov, V. I Amenorrhea/ V. L Kulakov, L B. Manukhin, G. m. Savelyeva / In the book: Gynecology.- M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2007. -P. 531-549.
- 8) Laki, G. F. Biometrics/ G. F. Lakin.-M- Science, 1980.-P. 286.