

List of Diseases and Conditions

13 Men's Health

13 00 Erectile Dysfunction (Impotence)

13 01 Low Testosterone (Low T)

13 02 Penile Discharge

13 03 Pyronine's Disease

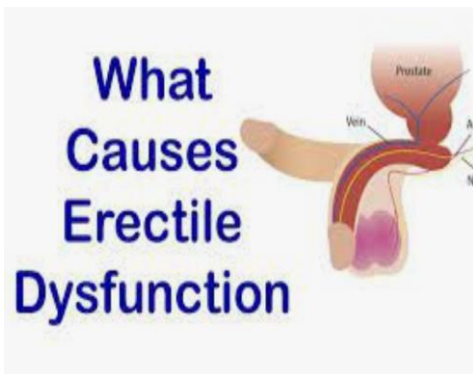
13 04 Prostatitis

When you have found your disease or condition, you look for the treatment color. The treatment colors are magenta (red-blue), blue, cyan (blue-green), green, yellow (red-green), and red. I give the treatment color numbers. Magenta = 0, blue = 1, cyan = 2, green = 3, yellow = 4, and red = 5. *Prostatitis* would then be categorized as **13-04-5**. Here the last digit, the treatment color, is **red**. The first two digits are the disease/condition group (from 00 to 66). The next two digits (from 00 to 66) are the illness within the group, and the last digit (from 0 to 6) is the treatment color.

1 3 0 0



Erectile Dysfunction (Impotence)



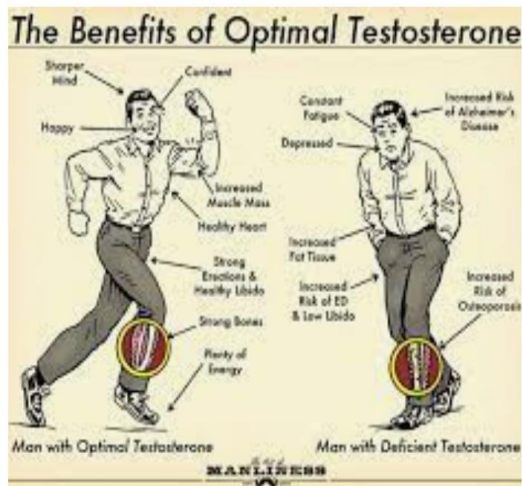
Impotence is a common problem among men and is characterized by the consistent inability to sustain an erection sufficient for sexual intercourse or the inability to achieve ejaculation or both. Erectile dysfunction can vary. It can involve a total inability to achieve an erection or ejaculation, an inconsistent ability to do so, or a tendency to sustain only very brief erections.

The risk of impotence increases with age. For example, it is much more frequent in men in their 60s than those in their 40s. Men with less education are also more likely to experience impotence, perhaps because they tend to have less healthy lifestyles, eat less healthy, drink more, and exercise less.

1 3 0 1



Low Testosterone (Low T)



Testosterone is a natural hormone produced by the testes in men; it is also produced in small amounts by the ovaries in women. Therefore, having low levels of testosterone is a condition that is described in both men and women.

Low testosterone levels can be caused by problems with the testes and ovaries themselves or conditions that affect the pituitary gland and hypothalamus of the brain. Aging is also a known cause of low testosterone in men, and obesity can also lower testosterone levels.

Symptoms of low testosterone in men can include erectile dysfunction (ED), decreased libido (low sex drive), and infertility.

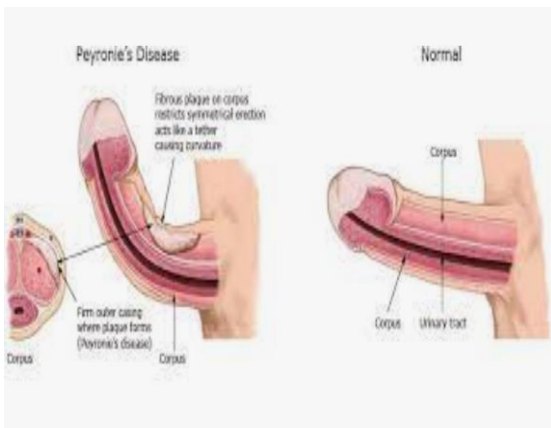
Low testosterone, or low T, is diagnosed when levels fall below 300 nanograms per deciliter (ng/dL). A normal range is typically 300 to 1,000 ng/dL.

1 3 0 2 **5** Penile Discharge



Penile discharge may be watery (clear) or cloudy (containing pus). The release may also be bloody. Urinary tract infection (UTI) or a sexually transmitted infection are common causes of penile discharge. Penile discharge is often accompanied by pain or burning during urination and a need to urinate frequently. Itching can also accompany penile discharge. Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and Trichomonas infections are common infections that may cause penile discharge. Genital herpes rarely causes the penile discharge.

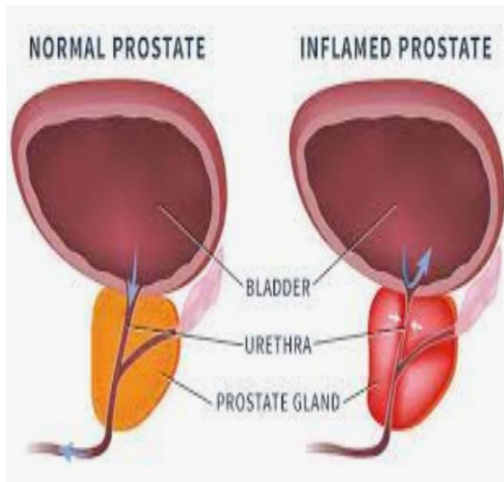
1 3 0 3 **0** Peyronie's Disease



Peyronie's disease is characterized by scar tissue inside the penis that produces an abnormal shape or curvature of the penis. It is most frequent in men aged 40 to 70. The irregular shape may be apparent when the penis is flaccid, erect, or both.

Signs and symptoms of Peyronie's disease include abnormal curvature of the penis, scars or plaques inside the penis that can be felt, penile pain, pain during sexual intercourse, and erectile dysfunction.

Other associated signs and symptoms can include an inability to have intercourse, deformity of the penis, and anxiety.



Prostatitis refers to inflammation of the prostate gland in men. Prostatitis may be an acute or chronic (long-term) condition and is a common problem. Signs and symptoms of prostatitis depend on the exact underlying cause. Symptoms may come on suddenly or develop over time. Symptoms of prostatitis can include back, bladder, genital area, groin, lower abdomen, pelvic, rectal, or testicle pain. Other symptoms and signs can include pain during urination, dribbling after urination, excessive urination at night, a frequent urge to urinate, frequent urination, or blood in the urine. Bacterial infections can cause prostatitis, other types of infections, or, in some cases, no cause may be apparent. When prostatitis occurs due to a bacterial infection, the symptoms often come on suddenly.