



## Genitourinary Disorders in Male and Female

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Genitourinary is a word that refers to the urinary and genital organs. Urology is the part of medication concerned with the urinary tract in both genders and the genital tract of the reproductive system in males.

Urogenital disorders are issues that influence the urinary and genital tracts (reproductive organs). Prior to birth, development of the urinary tract and genital tract are closely connected. It's basic for an issue with one tract to affect or be related with the other.

The urinary tract is responsible for eliminating waste and additional water from the body. The urinary tract includes:

Kidneys- A pair of organs that filter and eliminate waste and excess water from the blood. The by product is Urine (pee).

Ureters- Little tubes that carry Urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

Bladder- A muscular sac that gathers and stores urine.

Urethra- A small tube that carries urine from the bladder out the body.

The female genital tract includes-

Vagina, Cervix, Uterus, Ovaries, Fallopian tubes

The male genital tract includes-

Penis, Testicles, Duct system, Accessory glands

There are a wide range of urogenital disorders. A few disorders are because of unusual development of the child during pregnancy. These are known as congenital disorders and are in some cases seen before birth utilizing ultrasound. Others are found after delivery either during physical test or because of another related issue.

A few kinds of urogenital disorders are gained, which means the disorder creates over the time or might be the result of a disease, illness, or injury.

Examples of urogenital disorders:

Benign tumors- Noncancerous development of cells.

Bladder exstrophy- An uncommon birth imperfection in which the bladder doesn't shape accurately and might be left uncovered external the abdomen. Medical surgery is expected to fix the imperfections and reconstruct other body parts.

Cancer-Unusual cell development. Despite the fact that for the most part uncommon in kids, urogenital malignant growths incorporate testicular disease, bladder malignancy, ovarian malignant growth, uterine malignant growth, and prostate cancer.

Hernia- An organ or other tissue pushes through weak point in the abdomen. Basic kinds of hernia are inguinal (internal groin), femoral (external groin), and umbilical (Belly button).

Hydronephrosis- A condition where one or the two kidneys swells from a buildup of urine. It can be caused by a blockage in the urinary tract or another hidden condition.

Hypospadias- A congenital birth defect where the opening of the urethra is in wrong place. The deformity is basic in males and rare in females.

Interstitial cystitis- Inflammation or irritation of the bladder wall that causes pain and pressure.

Posterior urethral valve (PUV) disorder- A congenital birth imperfection where folds of tissue form in the male urethra and block urine flow.

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) (otherwise called Sexually transmitted disease or STDs). There are different kinds of STIs that are caused by viral or bacterial contaminations. Left untreated, a STI can make long term harm reproductive organs. STIs, including HIV and hepatitis B, can cause deep unexpected problems.

Vesicoureteral reflux- A problem wherein urine upholds through the ureters from the bladder. It can caused by a birth deformity or by a blockage and can prompt kidney harm.

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