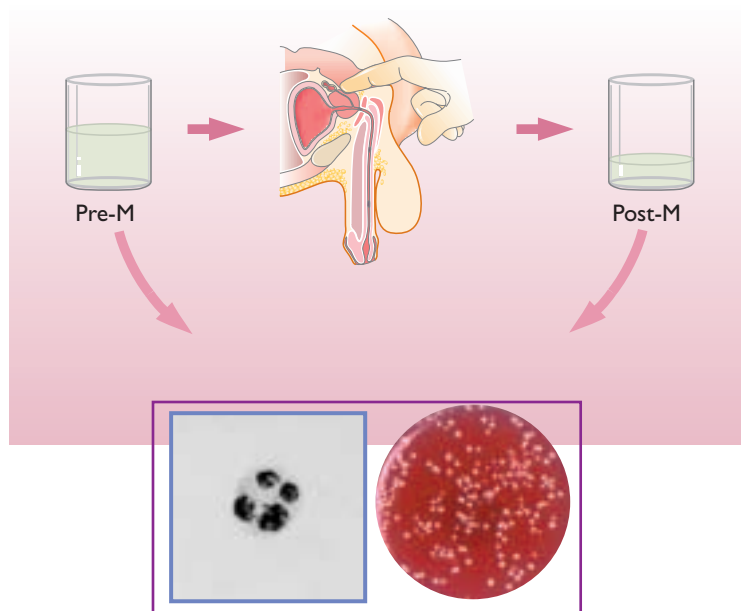


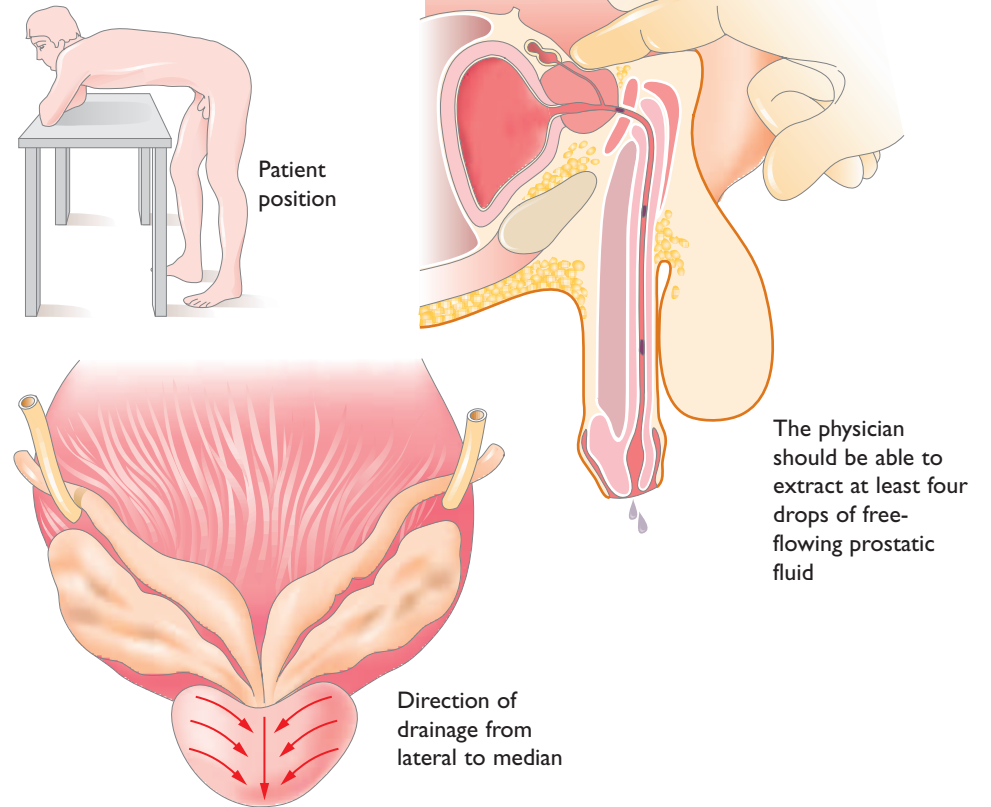
A simple lower urinary tract localization technique

the specimens, the presence of a significant number of white blood cells (no one has confirmed the appropriate cut-off point but it is probably between 5 and 10 WBC/HPF) in the post-prostatic massage urine specimen would indicate prostatic inflammation and a subsequent diagnosis of Category IIIA CPPS. The absence of bacteria or white blood cells would lead to a diagnosis of Category IIIB CPPS. Studies have shown that the pre- and post-massage test (2-glass PPMT) is not quite as accurate as the more rigorous Meares-Stamey 4-glass test. However, it is easier to perform and more cost-effective but still allows the physician to categorize the majority of patients presenting with chronic prostatitis appropriately.

The pre and post-prostatic massage 2-glass test.



The technique of prostatic massage



KEY POINT

- It is important to determine if uropathogenic bacteria can be localized to prostate specific specimens.