

PELVIC PAIN

Compiled by Charles (Chuck) Maack – Prostate Cancer Advocate/Activist

Disclaimer: Please recognize that I am not a Medical Doctor. I have been an avid student researching and studying prostate cancer as a survivor and continuing patient since 1992. I have dedicated my retirement years to continued research and study in order to serve as an advocate for prostate cancer awareness, and, from a activist patient's viewpoint, to help patients, caregivers, and others interested develop an understanding of prostate cancer, its treatment options, and the treatment of the side effects that often accompany treatment. Readers of this paper must understand that the comments or recommendations I make are not intended to be the procedure to blindly follow; rather, they are to be reviewed as my opinion, then used for further personal research, study, and subsequent discussion with the medical professional/physician providing prostate cancer care.

The following provides a fairly comprehensive detailing of Chronic Pelvic Pain and remedies.

<http://www.drugs.com/cg/chronic-pelvic-pain-in-men.html>

Should relief not be experienced, consider the following:

Wise-Anderson protocol, aka Stanford protocol for pelvic pain management:

http://www.pelvicpainhelp.com/wise_anderson.php

According to the foregoing, there are several events that can cause pelvic pain. The pain may be the result of damage to the pudendal nerve. The URL below explains pudendal nerve damage and it appears the appropriate specialist to discuss this possibility would be a neurosurgeon.

<http://www.pudendal.info/node/pdf/JeromeWeise.pdf>

The following URL explains the location of the pudendal nerve as:

"Where is the pudendal nerve?"

It lies deep in the pelvis and follows a path that comes from the sacral area and later separates into three branches, one going to the anal-rectal area, one to the

perineum, and one to the penis or clitoris. Since there are slight anatomic variations with each person, a patient's symptoms can depend on which of the branches are affected, although often all three branches are involved. The fact that the pudendal nerve carries sensory, motor, and autonomic signals adds to the variety of symptoms that can be exhibited."

<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/54832.php>