Low Testosterone

Todd M. Tartavoulle, MN, RN, and Demetrius J. Porche, DNS, PhD

ABSTRACT

Low male testosterone levels impact multiple organ systems. Low testosterone impacts men's health with physiologic effects on cognition, muscle mass and strength, bone density, metabolic function, and mood. Differential diagnosis is based on history, physical exam, clinical symptoms, and testosterone levels. The medical management of low testosterone consists of replacement therapy and associated symptom management.

Keywords: androgen deficiency, hypogonadism, low testosterone, testosterone deficiency

© 2012 American College of Nurse Practitioners

Todd M. Tartavoulle, MN, RN, APRN, is an instructor in the School of Nursing at Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in New Orleans. Demetrius J. Porche, DNS, PhD, APRN, FAANP, FAAN, is dean of the School of Nursing and can be reached at dporch@lsuhsc.edu. In compliance with national ethical guidelines, the authors report no relationships with business or industry that would pose a conflict of interest.

estosterone is the male hormone responsible for the development and maintenance of male sexual function. The physiological effect of testosterone impacts muscle mass and strength, bone density, metabolic function, mood, and cognition. Decreased testosterone production is known as testosterone deficiency or low testosterone (low T). A decrease in testosterone production is associated with

hypogonadism, a clinical syndrome resulting from failure of the testes to produce testosterone that results in decreased spermatozoa production and loss of testosterone's physiologic effect.¹

LOW T PREVALENCE

Approximately 2.4 million men age 40 to 49 have low T levels, with a new diagnosis of about 481,000 androgen

This CE learning activity is designed to augment the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of nurse practitioners and assist in their evaluation and diagnosis of low testosterone.

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:

A. Describe physiologic/pathophysiologic effects of low testosterone on men's health

B. Evaluate differential diagnosis for low testosterone

C. Construct a plan of care for men with low testosterone

The authors, reviewers, editors, nurse planners, and pilot testers all report no financial relationships that would pose a conflict of interest.

The authors do not present any off-label or non-FDA-approved recommendations for treatment.

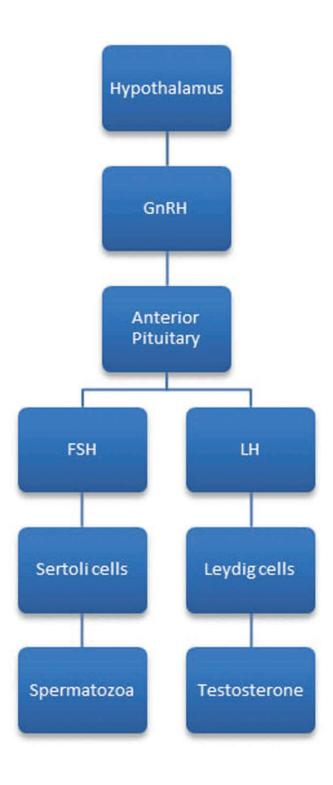
There is no implied endorsement by NPA or ANCC of any commercial products mentioned in the article.

Readers may receive the 1.0 CE credit free by reading the article and answering each question online at www.npjournal.org, or they may mail the test answers and evaluation, along with a processing fee check for \$10 made out to Elsevier, to PO Box 540, Ellicott City, MD 21041-0540. Required minimum passing score is 70%.

This educational activity is provided by Nurse Practitioner Alternatives™.

NPA™ is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

Figure 1. Hypothalmic-Pituitary-Gonadal Axis



Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2660821

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/2660821

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>