INTRODUCTION

Chronic bacterial prostatitis is one of the most confusing disease in urology. Confusion concerning prostatitis is attributed mainly to difficulty of treatment with most of the currently available antimicrobial agents even after prolonged usage *(Meares,1986).*

The alkaline pH of expressed prostatic secretions and difficulty of diffusion of most antimicrobial drugs from plasma to prostatic fluid-through the prostatic epithelium membrane- are the probable causes of ineffectiveness of short term therapy and partial success of the more effective long term treatment *(Plomp,1980).*

This difficulty of treatment directed the attention of many investigators for alternative methodes of treatment of chronic bacterial prostatitis. One of these methods was direct injection of antibiotics into the prostate in an attempt to by pass the prostatic barrier and atain a concentration in the prostatic fluid enough to eradicate the causetive organism *(Baert 1976, Plomp, 1980).*

For this reason, direct injection of antibiotics into prostate thought to offer a good alternation for treatment of more resistant bacterial prostatitis *(Plomp, 1980).*

In this study, we tried to overcome the problem of chronic bacterial prostatitis by a new visualized procedure of local injection via transurethral route using a special needle after the other local routes showed inferior results.