

INTRODUCTION

Urethritis is a syndrome with many causes and does not by itself indicate a specific aetiology. Nongonococcal urethritis is diagnosed when urethritis is present and ~~Neisseria gonorrhea~~ (*N. gonorrhea*) organism can not be detected either by stain or culture. There are two major causes and many less frequent causes of nongonococcal urethritis. The most important cause of them is *Chlamydia trachomatis* ~~{C.trachomatis}~~ which is considered to be a pathogen, even, if symptoms are not present. In contrast, the other major cause, is *Ureaplasma urealyticum* ~~{U.urealyticum}~~ which present in many apparently normal men and its isolation without urethritis is not significant (Bowie, 1984).

For many years prostatitis and other related diseases were classified according to variety of characteristics including acute or chronic bacterial or non bacterial and symptomatic or asymptomatic (Orland et al., 1985).

Chronic bacterial prostatitis is caused mainly by Gram negative organisms responsible for urinary tract infection mainly *Escherichia Coli* ~~{E.coli}~~ and the other Gram negative rods, also Gram positive cocci (Enterococcus and Staphylococci) are present. Tuberculous prostatitis are rare but can occur in conjunction with systemic involvement. Mixed infections are sometimes found (Fisher and Tarry, 1984).