



PELVIC FLOOR EXERCISES IN MEN

Information from The British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS) about pelvic floor exercises

You have been given this leaflet because you have been advised to commence pelvic floor exercises. The aim of the leaflet is to provide you with information about what this involves.

We have consulted specialist surgeons during its preparation, so that it represents best practice in UK urology. You should use it in addition to any advice already given to you.

To view the online version of this leaflet, type the text below into your web browser:

[http://www.baus.org.uk/_userfiles/pages/files/Patients/Leaflets/Pelvic floor XS male.pdf](http://www.baus.org.uk/_userfiles/pages/files/Patients/Leaflets/Pelvic%20floor%20XS%20male.pdf)

What is the pelvic floor and why does it become weak?

The pelvic floor is a complex layer of muscles and ligaments which stretches like a hammock from the pubic bone at the front of your pelvis to the coccyx at the bottom your spine (see below). A man's pelvic floor supports his bladder and bowel. The urethra (waterpipe) and the rectum (back passage) pass through the pelvic floor muscles.

The pelvic floor has several functions:

- it supports your pelvic and abdominal organs, especially when you are standing or straining;
- it helps your urethra stay closed when you cough, sneeze or strain; and
- it controls leakage of wind or motions from your lower bowel.



The pelvic floor muscles can be weakened by:

- operations on your prostate gland;
- operations on other organs within the pelvis (e.g. the bowel);
- damage to the nerves of your pelvic floor muscles (by disease, injury, surgery or radiotherapy);
- repeated straining to empty your bowels, usually due to constipation;

- a chronic cough such as a smoker's cough, chronic bronchitis or asthma;
- being overweight;
- lack of general fitness; and
- ageing.

Pelvic floor exercises are an important part of preparation before surgery for removal of your prostate for cancer (radical prostatectomy). They ensure that the pelvic floor muscles are in good condition and can help reduce urine leakage after the operation.

How do I contract the pelvic floor muscles?

The first thing you need to do is to identify the muscles to exercise. You can do this by sitting or lying comfortably with the muscles of your thighs, buttock and abdomen relaxed.

Step 1

Tighten the ring of muscle around the back passage as if you are trying to control diarrhoea or wind. Relax the muscle again. Practice this movement several times until you are sure you are exercising the correct muscles. Try not to squeeze your buttocks, thighs or abdominal (tummy) muscles

Step 2

Imagine you are trying to pass urine, stop the flow in mid-stream and then re-start it. If your technique is correct, you will feel the base of your penis move upwards slightly towards your tummy. You can check this "for real" while passing urine, but no more than once a week, in case it interferes with normal bladder emptying

How do I do pelvic floor exercises?

Learning how to do these exercises can take a little time but, with practice, you should be able to learn the technique:

- tighten and draw in the muscles around the anus (back passage) and the urethra (water pipe) all at once. Lift them up inside you and hold this position as you count to five. Release the muscles slowly and relax for a few seconds
- repeat the contraction and relax again. Once you find it easy to hold the contraction for a count of five, try to hold it for longer (up to ten seconds)
- repeat this for a maximum of eight to ten squeezes. Try to make each contraction strong, slow and controlled
- do the same thing again but, this time, using ten short, fast contractions, pulling up rapidly and immediately letting go

- repeat this whole exercise routine at least four to five times every day. You can do it in a variety of positions - lying, sitting, standing and walking
- try to avoid holding your breath, pushing down (instead of squeezing) and tightening your abdominal muscles, buttocks or thighs
- the exercises can be performed standing, sitting or lying down but you may find it easier at first to do them sitting down

Are there any other things that help?

Once you have learnt how to do these exercises, they should be done regularly, giving each set your full attention. Find at least five regular times during the day to do them e.g. after going to the toilet, when having a drink, when lying in bed. Tightening the pelvic floor before you cough, lift anything heavy or get up from a chair will also help.

You will probably not notice an improvement for several weeks. It may take a few months before you get maximum benefit. Once you have recovered control over your bowel and bladder, continue doing the exercises twice a day for life, to keep the pelvic floor muscles strong. Other things to do include:

- share the lifting of heavy loads;
- avoid constipation and straining when opening your bowels;
- seek medical advice for hay fever, asthma or bronchitis to reduce sneezing and coughing;
- keep your weight within the correct range for your height and age; and
- other methods which have been shown to help some men include biofeedback and electrical stimulation.

If you would like to explore other methods or you are not sure whether you are performing the exercises correctly, ask your urologist or specialist nurse. They will be able to give you more advice or put you in touch with a continence advisor or physiotherapist.

How do I get more information?

You can obtain more information about continence problems from:

Bladder and Bowel Foundation

7 The Court,
Holywell Business Park
Northfield Road
Southam CV47 0FS
Phone: +44 (0)1926 357220 | [Website](#)

What should I do with this information?

Thank you for taking the trouble to read this information. Please let your urologist (or specialist nurse) know if you would like to have a copy for your own records. If you wish, the medical or nursing staff can also arrange to file a copy in your hospital notes.

What sources have we used to prepare this leaflet?

This leaflet uses information from consensus panels and other evidence-based sources including:

- the [Department of Health \(England\)](#);
- the [Cochrane Collaboration](#); and
- the [National Institute for Health and Care Excellence \(NICE\)](#).

It also follows style guidelines from:

- the [Royal National Institute for Blind People \(RNIB\)](#);
- the [Information Standard](#);
- the [Patient Information Forum](#); and
- the [Plain English Campaign](#).

Disclaimer

We have made every effort to give accurate information but there may still be errors or omissions in this leaflet. BAUS cannot accept responsibility for any loss from action taken (or not taken) as a result of this information.

PLEASE NOTE

The staff at BAUS are not medically trained, and are unable to answer questions about the information provided in this leaflet. If you do have any questions, you should contact your urologist, specialist nurse or GP.