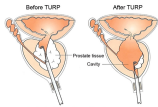
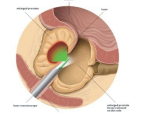
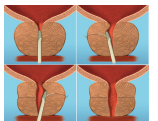

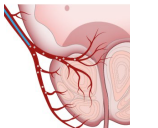


**Surgical or minimally-invasive interventions for men with urinary symptoms resulting from prostate obstruction of their bladder**

Type of treatment	Mechanism	Manner	Catheter length	Urine incontinence (any pads)	Erectile dysfunction	Dry orgasm	Stricture	Success (4-5 years)	Success (5-10 years)
<b>Transurethral Resection of Prostate (TURP)</b> 	Electrical wire cutting of prostate	1-2 hours general anaesthetic	2-3 days	1-3%	10%	80-100%	</=5%	95%	90-95%
<b>Laser TURP (Greenlight laser or Holmium laser)</b> 	Laser vapourisation (Greenlight) or cutting (Holmium) of prostate	1-2 hours general anaesthetic	1-3 days	1%	5-10%	60-100%	</=5%	95%	90-95%
<b>Urolift</b> 	Metal clips inserted to push prostate tissue	20-30 minutes under local, sedation, GA	Some need catheter for 7 days	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	80%	75-80%
<b>Rezum water vapour</b> 	Steam injection to destroy prostate tissue	20-30 minutes under local, sedation, GA	7 days (</=60ml) 14 days (61-80ml)	<1%	<1%	5-10%	<1%	90%	85-90%
<b>Prostate Arterial Embolisation (PAE)</b> 	Block blood supply to prostate	Tube through blood vessel in groin under sedation	Some need catheter for 7 days	<1%	<1%	10-40%	<1%	80%	60-80%

*These are overall estimates based on a number of sources in the literature including published papers and presented abstracts in national/international meetings.*

*Specific rates for each patient may be different and quoted as such by clinicians*

*Publications available on request*

*Updated 22/01/2023*