

PROSTATE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION

Procedural Details

- 1 The doctor makes a small puncture in an artery of the wrist or groin, and guides a microcatheter (small flexible tube similar to a cooked spaghetti noodle) into the prostate arteries.
- 2 Microscopic beads are then infused into the arteries, where they lodge and temporarily block blood flow to the prostate gland, causing it to shrink, soften and absorb over time.

What are

THE ADVANTAGES OF PROSTATE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION?

- 1 No surgical incision or device inserted into the urethra.
- 2 Performed in an outpatient setting under "twilight sleep" with no need for general anesthesia.
- 3 Painless procedure lasting approximately 1 hour.
- 4 Post-PAE side effects are minimal and usually resolve within 1-3 days.
- 5 Very low complication rate and no reports of impotence or incontinence after PAE.
- 6 Symptom improvement occurs 2-3 weeks after the procedure.



Urology
of Indiana

FOR MORE INFORMATION



14300 138th St
Fishers, IN 46037
Tel/Fax: 317-348-2339
uoi@ircenters.com



For more information about the PAE procedure, please visit:
www.ircenters.com/bph

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ENLARGED PROSTATE

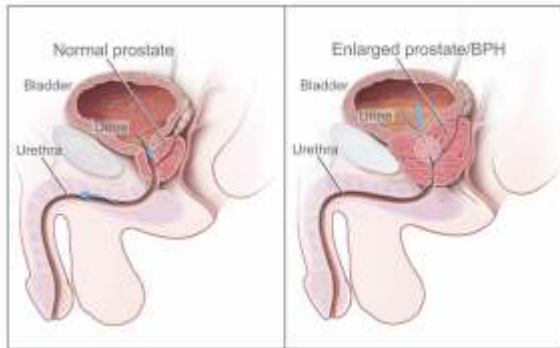


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What is

BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA?

The prostate gland is an accessory organ of the male reproductive system. Its function is to produce fluid that helps preserve sperm after ejaculation. It is located below the bladder and is normally the size of a walnut. Urine travels normally from the bladder through the urethra before passing through the penis.



Enlargement of the prostate – or “Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia” (BPH) – is a benign, non-cancerous cause of increased prostate tissue growth, causing obstruction of the lower urinary tract (bladder and urethra). BPH is very common, and as life expectancy increases, so does the occurrence of BPH and the likelihood of experiencing symptoms.

What are




THE COMMON SYMPTOMS OF BPH?

- 1 Increased urinary frequency, particularly at night
- 2 Weak / and or interrupted urine stream
- 3 Incomplete emptying of the bladder/difficulty starting urination
- 4 Urgency/difficulty controlling urination
- 5 Inability to urinate leading to catheterization
- 6 Blood in the urine (hematuria)
- 7 Erectile dysfunction (may overlap)

There are other medical conditions or diseases that can produce similar symptoms, so it is important to undergo a complete medical examination to ensure symptoms are related only to BPH.

How is

BPH DIAGNOSED?

-  Medical history
-  Detailed physical examination, including digital rectal exam
-  Ultrasound or MRI of the prostate gland

What are

THE TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA?



MEDICATIONS

These effectively treat mild to moderate symptoms, but some men experience side effects including erectile dysfunction, difficulty with orgasm/ejaculation, and blood pressure changes.



SURGERY

The prostate is removed through an incision under general anesthesia.



TRANSURETHRAL OPTIONS

A device is inserted in the urethra to remove prostate tissue (“TURP”), or to destroy the tissue using heat, electricity or laser energy.



PROSTATE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION

This procedure shrinks the prostate gland by cutting off its blood supply.

