

Enign Rostatic Yperplasia Reatments Eview

Benign prostatic hyperplasia severely affects the quality of life for elderly males. Until recently, the treatment was simple: let it progress to a critical stage, then remove the offending tissue surgically; no one thought it worthwhile to investigate the causes or nature of the disease, or to pursue other therapies. With the rise in the cost of surgery, and the growing number of elderly, such interest has revived. For practicing and training urologists, here is a review of recent findings on the whole range of considerations, including epidemiology and natural history, endocrinology and pathogenesis, clinical presentation, and the surgical and nonsurgical treatments now available. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Men with benign prostatic hyperplasia or prostate cancer can choose from a variety of treatment options. But deciding on a treatment can be difficult and confusing. We review the latest knowledge and advances in the diagnosis, management, and treatment of prostate disorders to help men make objective decisions.

Molecular Mechanisms of Nutritional Interventions and Supplements for the Management of Sexual Dysfunction and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia presents the epidemiologic data linking diet with BPH and ED, along with a deep explanation on why nutritional approaches and different macronutrients may modify the pathogenesis of the disease. Coverage includes the relevance/epidemiology of the disease, pathophysiological events causing the disease, available therapeutic options, molecular mechanisms of action of available treatments, epidemiological and intervention studies suggesting the benefit of diet as therapeutic option for BPH and ED, and potential mechanisms of action of nutritional based approaches as treatment for BPH and ED. By combining medicine, diet and lifestyle options, this title provides a truly multidisciplinary approach to BPH and ED, making it a unique resource for those treating BPH and an irreplaceable reference guide for those in research. Provides a comprehensive review of lifestyle factors and their contributions to BPH and ED pathogenesis Includes a comprehensive review on the effect of different dietary patterns on BPH and ED pathogenesis and whether dietary modifications may be a viable treatment option Reviews herbal supplements, vitamins and minerals commonly used to treat BPH and ED, with an emphasis on safety and efficacy Describes lifestyle interventions that have been demonstrated to confer benefits to patients with BPH and ED

OBJECTIVE: To assess the efficacy, comparative effectiveness, and adverse effects of newer drugs to treat lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) attributed to benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). DATA SOURCES: Ovid MEDLINE(r), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Ovid Embase(r) bibliographic databases; hand searches of references of relevant studies. REVIEW METHODS: We searched bibliographic databases through July 2015. Two investigators screened titles and abstracts of search results and full text of relevant references for eligibility. Eligible studies evaluated efficacy and/or harms of one alpha blocker (AB) (silodosin), several antimuscarinics (tolterodine, solifenacin, fesoterodine), one beta-3 adrenoceptor agonist (mirabegron), and several phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) inhibitors (tadalafil, sildenafil) or combination therapy with one of these medications. They included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with duration of at least 1 month and observational studies for long-term (e1 year) adverse events. We assessed risk of bias for RCTs, extracted data, pooled data for analysis when appropriate and feasible, and evaluated strength of evidence for comparisons on an outcome-specific basis. RESULTS: We synthesized evidence from 57 unique RCTs and 5 observational studies. Trials were generally short term (e.g., 12 weeks). Silodosin was more effective than placebo in improving LUTS but was similar to tamsulosin and had more adverse effects, including abnormal ejaculation. Solifenacin/AB combination therapy was better than placebo, but tolterodine/AB, solifenacin/AB, and fesoterodine/AB combination therapy were similar to AB monotherapy, and combination therapy often had more adverse effects. Tadalafil improved LUTS more than placebo but had more adverse effects. Tadalafil and tamsulosin were similar in improving LUTS. We identified trials testing other drugs (mirabegron, oxybutynin, darifenacin, sildenafil, and vardenafil) but found the evidence insufficient to draw conclusions about efficacy, comparative effectiveness, or adverse effects. Evidence was insufficient to assess long-term efficacy, prevention of symptom progression (e.g., acute urinary retention or need for surgical intervention), or adverse effects. CONCLUSIONS: Several drugs newly used for LUTS attributed to BPH, alone or in combination with older AB, showed evidence of efficacy in short-term studies; however, comparative effectiveness for silodosin, fesoterodine/AB combination, and tadalafil showed that outcomes were similar to older AB monotherapy and adverse effects were often higher with the newly used drugs or combination therapies. Evidence on long-term efficacy and adverse effects was insufficient.

Nurse Practitioner Knowledge of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) and Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS)

Campbell-Walsh-Wein Urology

The Case of Laser Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Modern Alternative to Transurethral Resection of the Prostate

*The Clinician's Guide
Prostatic Obstruction*

CIALIS is an approved drug for treating erectile dysfunction. In November 2003, the US Food and Drug Administration offered approval to CIALIS. Hence, CIALIS became the third one for erectile problems after Levitra and Viagra. However, CIALIS has the ability to last for about 36 hours. That is why CIALIS is also famous among users as the "weekend pill". This prolonged effectiveness has made CIALIS extremely popular among men. CIALIS is used in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia as well. In this condition, the patient suffers from an enlarged prostate, which results in urination issues. CIALIS helps in treating this condition as well, apart from erectile dysfunction. This book talks about Cialis. This is a guide that will help you know how Cialis works, its side effect, dosages, treatment of prostatitis, precautions etc. Please note that this book only emphasizes on Cialis. Therefore, you are buying this book and not the pill. Cialis is used for treating erectile dysfunction in men just as Viagra is used for treating erectile dysfunction in men and other symptoms of prostatitis which has been responsible for treating impotency in 90% of men. Cialis has helped several marriages and relationships. It relaxes the blood vessel muscle and ignites the flow of blood to specific regions of the body. Many men have done all sought of medications to boost their sexual activity having little or no knowledge about this mighty pill and how it can be used to treat erectile dysfunction effectively. The global use of the drug is because it has successfully treated 90 to 92% of impotency in men. GET YOUR COPY NOW!

Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Modern Techniques is an up-to-date review of modern techniques used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia. It provides a comprehensive review of both office and operating room based techniques. Both electrosurgical and laser based techniques are covered. These include high powered 532 nm laser photoselective laser vaporization of the prostate (PVP), holmium laser enucleation/ablation of the prostate (HoLEP/HoLAP), and Bipolar Electrovaporization of the Prostate (Bipolar EVP/Bipolar TURP). In addition, a comprehensive review of office based techniques and future therapies currently being developed is presented. Each of these techniques are presented in a balanced fashion with a focus on modern literature. Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Modern Techniques will be of great value to Urologists, Urology Residents, Internists, and Family Practitioners. ?

"The objective of this review was to assess the safety and efficacy of holmium laser prostatectomy, both holmium laser resection of the prostate (HoLRP) and holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP), in comparison with transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) - the current standard treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia". -- p. iv.

Offering a comprehensive guide, the Oxford Textbook of Urological Surgery is a practical resource mapped to the curriculum for urological training as approved by the General Medical Council (GMC), making it particularly useful in preparation for the Intercollegiate Examination. Presented in a clear and accessible way, this evidence based volume covers all major areas, including functional urology, stone disease, infection, andrology, nephrology, transplantation, uroradiology, and paediatric urology. This highly illustrated full colour textbook has an innovative and user-friendly style, including over 500 photographs, clinical images, and line drawings. Bringing together the expertise of over 100 specialist contributors in the field, the Oxford Textbook of Urological Surgery is a highly valuable source of information, and will become the standard reference text for all who study urological disease and its treatment.

Uses, Dosage, Side Effects, Where to Buy Generic Cialis and Other Drugs Cheap. a Book Review
A Cultural Biography of the Prostate
Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
Dr. Peter Scardino's Prostate Book

Johns Hopkins White Papers, 2002, Prostate Disorders

Prostate cancer is by far the most common cancer in men and the second leading cause of death due to cancer. It comprises a mixed group of tumours displaying varying clinical behaviour: while some have a very aggressive course, others are rather indolent. Prevention of prostate cancer and discrimination between aggressive and indolent forms are important clinical goals and the acquisition of significant new evidence on means of achieving these aims makes this book particularly timely. A wide range of topics are covered by leading authorities in the field. The biology and natural history of prostate cancer are reviewed and the role of lifestyle and dietary factors, assessed. Detailed attention is paid to risk prediction biomarkers and to the role of novel high-throughput nucleic acid-based technologies in improving risk prediction and thereby allowing tailored approaches to cancer prevention. Potential means of chemoprevention of prostate cancer are also reviewed in depth, covering the very positive new data on the impact of aspirin as well as evidence regarding 5 α -reductase inhibitors, DFMO and lycopene. Guidance is provided on the differentiation of aggressive from indolent disease and the policy and research implications of recent findings are examined. This book will be of interest to both clinicians and researchers.

Handbook of Endourology contains five focused, review-oriented volumes that are ideal for students and clinicians looking for a comprehensive review rather than a whole course. Each volume is easily accessible through eBook format. Topics covered review both the

endourological diagnosis and treatment of prostate, urethral, urinary bladder, upper urinary tract, and renal pathology. All chapters describe the most recent techniques, review the latest results, and analyze the most modern technologies. In the past ten years, the field of endourology has expanded beyond the urinary tract to include all urologic minimally invasive surgical procedures. Recent advancements in robotic and laparoscopic bladder surgery make this one of the fastest moving fields in medicine. As current textbooks are too time-consuming for busy urologists or trainees who also need to learn other areas of urology, this collection provides quick references and over 4000 images that are appropriate for fellows as well as those teaching in the field. Offers review content for urologists in training and "refresher" content for experts in endourology Explores new surgical techniques and technology through review-level content and extensive images of pathologies Includes over 500 images per volume; images taken from more than 4000 endourologic procedures performed annually at the editor's hospital

Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: From Research to Bedside offers full acknowledgment of the basic research of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also connecting the clinical and practice management of the disease. It provides a full comprehension of LUTS and BPH from several aspects, allowing for a schematic interpretation of the disease and subsequent medical management. Going beyond the guidelines in the field, this title enhances the knowledge of BPH onset, allowing for the advancement of research, beneficial clinical implication and treatment. Perfect for researchers, urologists, pathologists and endocrinologists, this must-have reference provides what is needed to understand LUTS and BPH in one easy to reference place. Provides a clear understanding of the pathological mechanisms that are present in lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) Incorporates research with the clinical aspects of LUTS and BPH, including surgical techniques Presents an overview of LUTS and BPH in one easy to reference place

The diagnosis and treatment of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) is considered to be one of the most important topics in urology and afflicts millions of older men world-wide. This pocketbook will cover the entire background, diagnostic process and treatment options available to patients suffering from lower urinary tract sumptoms due to BPH.

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Men

Treatment for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Prostate Enlargement

Cialis (Tadalafil)

Evidence-Based Validation of Herbal Medicine

A Review of Clinical Effectiveness

Although urology is a surgical specialty, it has become apparent that changes in health care delivery and financing have led to an increasing volume of care being provided by urologists in their offices. A major part of the revenue of a urology practice depends on office production and efficient management. To have a successful practice, the productive, committed urologist must have a thorough understanding of the procedures and problems that need to be dealt with in the office. Moreover, the urologist must play an active role in the administration and business aspects of running the office. Surprisingly, very little has been written about the office practice of urology. Office Urology: The Clinician's Guide presents a fresh, practical, and concise text book covering the vital issues that the urologist must face on a daily basis in the office. The initial chapters of the textbook cover the critical aspects of managing the urologic office, such as principles of management, marketing the practice, proper billing and coding, advanced information systems, and important legal issues. The book is not intended to review in detail the academic aspects of the various pathologies pertaining to urology, which have been well covered in several other textbooks. Instead, the clinical chapters deal with practical issues, such as selecting appropriate treatment and counseling patients on the optimal therapy for the problems that the urologist frequently manages. The individual authors have demonstrated expertise in their fields.

Evidence-Based Validation of Herbal Medicines brings together current thinking and practice in the areas of characterization and validation of natural products. This book reviews all aspects of evaluation and development of medicines from plant sources, including their cultivation, collection, phytochemical and phyto-pharmacological evaluation, and therapeutic potential. Emphasis is placed on describing the full range of evidence-based analytical and bio-analytical techniques used to characterize natural products, including genomic technologies, phyto-chemical analysis, hyphenated techniques, and many more. Includes state-of-the-art methods for detecting, isolating, and performing structure elucidation by degradation and spectroscopic techniques Covers biosynthesis, synthesis, and biological activity related to natural products Consolidates information to save time and money in research Increases confidence levels in quality and validity of natural products

In this issue of Urologic Clinics of North America, guest editor Dr. Craig V. Comiter brings his considerable expertise to the topic of Urologic Pharmacology. Medical therapies for benign prostatic hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, hypogonadism, overactive bladder, and prostate cancer are widely available, and a basic understanding of the pharmacology of existing treatment options are necessary to avoid complications and maximize efficacy associated with patient outcomes. In this issue, top experts in the field provide current clinical information to help urologists effectively and quickly treat patients. Contains 14 relevant, practice-oriented topics including medical treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia, medical treatment for urinary tract infections, nutraceuticals and phytotherapy in men's health, hormonal therapy for prostate cancer, medical treatment of female sexual dysfunction, and more. Provides in-depth clinical reviews on urologic pharmacology, offering actionable insights for clinical practice. Presents the latest information on this timely, focused topic under the leadership of experienced editors in the field. Authors synthesize and distill the latest research and practice guidelines to create clinically significant, topic-based reviews.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia, also called benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), is an increase in the size of the prostate gland due to the proliferation of cells. The enlarged prostate gland puts pressure on the bladder and causes narrowing of the lower urinary tract. Signs and symptoms may include frequent or painful urination, incontinence, stream hesitancy, straining to void, dribbling and an increased risk of urinary tract infection. Treatment of BPH includes watchful waiting, medications (alpha1-adrenergic receptor antagonists, 5 alpha -reductase inhibitors), minimally invasive treatments (transurethral microwave therapy, transurethral needle ablation), surgery (transurethral resection of the prostate [TURP], open prostatectomy), and laser treatment. Laser prostatectomy was developed as an alternative to TURP. Initially, various devices were developed but these were underpowered and effectiveness was uncertain. More powerful lasers were later introduced including a technique that consists of photoselective vaporization of the prostate (PVP) using the GreenLight laser. Compared with TURP, laser vaporization had a potentially lower risk of bleeding, erectile dysfunction, retrograde ejaculation, and shorter hospital stay. However, it is unclear about the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of GreenLight laser method due to high technical learning curve and lack of experts in the field. The aim of this report is to review the evidence for clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of photoselective vaporization of the prostate with GreenLight laser for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy.

a Systematic Review

The Complete Guide to Overcoming Prostate Cancer, Prostatitis, and BPH

Benign Prostatic Obstruction

Handbook of Endourology

Primer of Geriatric Urology

A Review of Clinical and Cost-effectiveness, and Safety

A Comprehensive Guide to the Prostate: Eastern and Western Approaches for Management of BPH provides a multidisciplinary approach to BPH and male voiding dysfunction, presenting comprehensive guidance on management. With an equal focus on traditional, complementary and alternative medicine, and a look at novel technologies, a complete understanding of the BPH disease process is revealed. Abstracts and references in every chapter make the connection between research and practice. Perfect for researchers and urologists, this must-have reference provides what is needed to understand BPH and male voiding dysfunction. Presents a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach on BPH and male voiding dysfunction Gives equal focus to traditional, complementary and alternative medicine Provides access to videos of procedures using the various treatment modalities covered in the book

The past 15 years have witnessed a marked increase in attempts to identify safe and effective treatment alternatives to prostatectomy. This book is a review of the current therapeutic efforts in the management of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia. It is presented by a group of highly regarded basic and clinical scientists with a major interest in prostatic diseases. The information provided in this book is aimed at a wide audience including private practice and academic urologists, research fellows and doctors in postgraduate training, and basic scientists interested in prostatic pathology.

This report presents one example of the advocacy of evidence-based medicine in the hospital setting, namely the Laser Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) Technology Assessment (TA) project at the greater Victoria Hospital Society (GVHS). The report begins with a definition of health technology assessment (HTA), then describes the Technology Assessment Committee (TAC) at GVHS, and provides background material on surgical treatment of BPH in general, and laser treatment in particular. The report describes how the TAC brought together, into one venue, representatives from four disparate groups. Although the TAC brought the groups together, it did not bring about consensus, as each group entered into, and largely maintained, a different conceptual framework, value system, and practical agenda, with: the laser industry arguing "the needs for progress"; the GVHS urologists and administrators arguing "the need to compete with other hospitals"; BCOHTA arguing "the need for research and evaluation". The report then focusses on debates about efficacy and effectiveness evidence. The report concludes that integrating an appraisal of the efficacy and effectiveness evidence into the TA process, while helping to clarify the state of knowledge for laser treatment of BPH, does not solve the problem of deciding which technology to purchase for treatment of BPH. Rather, adding a critical appraisal of the effectiveness claims to systematic review and debate.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is an age-related, nonmalignant condition that may lead to bothersome lower urinary tract symptoms. The standard treatment of BPH has been ordinary loop transurethral prostatectomy, but new therapies have been developed as a combined result of research, technological advances, and the cumulative experience of urological surgeons. Among the most promising therapeutic alternatives to ordinary loop resection are those that deliver topical or interstitial heat to prostatic tissue. Transurethral microwave thermotherapy, visual laser ablation with the Nd:YAG laser, high-intensity focused ultrasound, and transurethral electrovaporization are some of the techniques described in this book. These innovative procedures, employed by skilled urologists using state-of-the-art instruments, hold forth the promise of improved quality of life for BPH patients and represent significant advances in the field of urology.

Oxford Textbook of Urological Surgery

Pathogenesis and Treatment

Asernip-S Report

A Comprehensive Guide to the Prostate

Treatments for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Fast Facts: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Most men with BPH can be diagnosed and managed in the primary care setting. In choosing appropriate treatment, clinicians must take into account not only the nature and severity of symptoms but also the preferences of the patient and his immediate family, cost-benefit considerations and long-term effectiveness of therapy. Written by two leading urologists, 'Fast Facts: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia' provides a refreshingly readable, practical overview of the pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of BPH including:

- Use of DRE and PSA results to discriminate between prostate cancer and BPH***
- An evidence-based review of the latest medical therapies***
- A concise overview of the surgical and minimally invasive treatment options***
- When to refer to a urologist***

There is important work to do to raise awareness of men's health issues in general and the problem of BPH in particular. Lower urinary tract symptoms are among the commonest reasons for a man to consult his doctor, and this ever-popular book – the first 7th edition in the Fast Facts series – remains a must-read for all primary care providers. Contents:

- Pathophysiology***
- Diagnosis***
- Medical management***
- Traditional surgical treatment options***
- Minimally invasive treatment options***
- Considerations in treatment decisions***
- Issues in BPH***
- Useful resources***

"As an alternative to transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP), photoselective vaporization of the prostate (PVP) provides a bloodless, relatively painless relief of lower urinary tract symptoms for men with benign prostatic hyperplasia. Following a review of the evidence in 2006, the Ontario Health Technology Advisory Committee recommended that a study be conducted to evaluate PVP in Ontario"--Page 5.

What contemporary prostate angst tells us about how we understand masculinity, aging, and sexuality. We are all suffering an acute case of prostate angst. Men worry about their own prostates and those of others close to them; women worry about the prostates of the men they love. The prostate--a gland located directly under the bladder--lurks on the periphery of many men's health issues, but as an object of anxiety it goes beyond the medical, affecting how we understand masculinity, aging, and sexuality. In A Cultural Biography of the Prostate, Ericka Johnson investigates what we think the prostate is and what we use the prostate to think about, examining it in historical, cultural, social, and medical contexts. Johnson shows that our ways of talking about, writing about, imagining, and imaging the prostate are a mess of entangled relationships. She describes current biomedical approaches, reports on the "discovery" of the prostate in the sixteenth century and its later appearance as both medical object and discursive trope, and explores present-day diagnostic practices for benign prostate hyperplasia--which transform a process (urination) into a thing (the prostate). Turning to the most anxiety-provoking prostate worry, prostate cancer, Johnson discusses PSA screening and the vulnerabilities it awakens (or sometimes silences) and then considers the presence of the absent prostate--how the prostate continues to affect lives after it has been removed in the name of health.

Primer of Geriatric Urology provides a review of the demographics of our aging urologic population and their unique needs. Chapters review alterations that must be considered in the initial evaluation of the aging patient, and follow with practical suggestions for development of the management plan, whether by counseling, medication, invasive procedure or foregoing procedures. Complications, especially likely in the elderly, are also discussed. The volume also provides a review of the use of necessary adjunctive services such as home care or hospice in the context of Medicare in the USA. An important chapter provides hints on urology practice in a nursing home. The volume concludes with analysis of specific geriatric entities seen in urology practice. Primer of Geriatric Urology will be of great value to urologists, residents, fellows and allied health professionals including physician's assistants and nurse practitioners who treat urologic patients. Additionally, this book will also be of interest to primary care providers who treat elderly patients with urologic problems.

The Best Holistic Methods to Treat the Prostate and Other Common Male-Related Conditions

Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Conservative and Operative Management

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Endourology

A Systematic Review

The human prostate gland, of undoubted importance in reproductive physiology, is one of the commonest causes of clinical urological problems in the male. Yet surprisingly little is known about its innervation, response to drugs and its physiological role. Its benign disorders (prostatic hyperplasia with resulting bladder outflow obstruction, bladder neck dyssynergia, prostatitis, prostatodynia), while well recognised clinically, are also poorly understood. Urodynamics has only recently been routinely employed in the quantitative assessment of the lower urinary tract. This book concisely and critically reviews the current "state of the art" concerning basic science data on the bladder and prostate, as well as their changed functions in benign hyperplasia. The text deals with basic science aspects, presents the reasons for prostatectomy, reviews contemporary techniques and their safety, and examines recent work on the pharmacotherapy of benign hyperplasia. By combining clinical practice with basic science, as applicable to clinical problems, it provides a clear and succinct presentation of these topics.

An intense discussion has recently begun regarding current standards in the diagnosis and treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). A number of factors have led to this discussion. In an increasing proportion of aging men, for example, BPH causes so-called obstructive symptoms that must be relieved by medical or operative means. This entails an immense social and economic impact in terms of health costs. In addition, recent data indicate the most frequently performed operation for BPH - transurethral resection of the prostate - is associated with a higher risk of death due to cardiac disease than open prostatectomy. Furthermore, studies using the recently developed technique of urodynamics to assess bladder outflow obstruction reveal that about 20% -30% of patients treated with transurethral resection or open prostatectomy are actually not obstructed. This means that these patients do not receive the most effective therapy. Finally, various new treatment modalities have

ment directed at endocrine pathways in the prostatic cells, balloon dilatation, spirals, temporary or permanent stents, C). and the application of heat in hyperthermia or thermo therapy. The contributions to this volume were selected from a symposium on the diagnosis and treatment of BPH. They are intended to provide a comprehensive review of the state of the art in treating BPH. Aachen, Liege, Maastricht, September 1992 The Editors Contents Development of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia 1 J. E. Altwein and H. Baur Bladder Outflow Obstruction: Definition, Clinical Application, and Grading in Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia.

In this updated guide, now in paperback, a pioneering doctor reveals how to beat the top three prostate problems.

A concise, up-to-date review of the many new therapies available for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). The authors concisely evaluate the latest minimally invasive therapies, as well as time-tested surgical treatments, and review the medical therapies for BPH, namely α -adrenergic antagonists, 5- α reductase inhibitors, and their therapeutic combinations. Additional chapters examine the pathophysiology and natural history of BPH, its epidemiology, and the urodynamic evaluation of lower urinary tract symptoms. A perfect reference source for the practicing urologist seeking sound guidance on the best approach to his patients.

An Evidence-based Practice Perspective

Photoselective Vaporization for the Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Physicians' Attitudes Toward the AHCPR-sponsored Practice Guideline and Review Criteria on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Prostate Cancer Prevention

A Review

Treatment for Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Older Men

This review aims to review the clinical efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness of bipolar plasma vaporization of the prostate (BPVP) for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) as compared to transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP).

Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Modern Alternative to Transurethral Resection of the Prostate Springer

Benign prostatic hyperplasia or hypertrophy (BPH) refers to the enlargement of the prostate gland in men due to an overgrowth of cells. Although it is not a life-threatening condition, BPH causes serious morbidity in the form of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) in an estimated 50% of men older than 75 years. For moderate to severe cases of LUTS that are unresponsive to medical management, surgery is the primary choice of treatment, the most common form being transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). Prostatectomy (or a complete removal of the prostate) may be considered if the urethra is completely blocked or the prostate is extremely enlarged. To limit the occurrence of side effects, several minimally-invasive treatments have been developed. This review aims to summarize evidence regarding the clinical effectiveness of select minimally-invasive techniques for the treatment of LUTS associated with BPH.

A practical, integrative guide to men's prostate health, including holistic therapies for prostate cancer, BPH, prostatitis, and bladder function. For all its many important functions, the prostate gland can become a health curse to many men, young and old. Common prostate conditions include: benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), prostate cancer, prostatitis, testosterone deficiency, and erectile dysfunction. While conventional therapies exist for all these conditions, scientific studies have demonstrated that a comprehensive, integrative, or holistic approach to healing can dramatically reduce risk and/or decrease negative side effects and symptoms. Mark Stengler, N.M.D., draws upon his over 25 years of expertise in naturopathic medicine and holistic hormone therapies to provide a comprehensive approach to optimal prostate health, including a focus on bladder function, hormone balance, and a thorough exploration of prostate cancer diagnosis, treatment options, and holistic support. By thoroughly addressing these key aspects of the genitourinary system, you will be able to discover optimal prostate health and functionality.

Molecular Mechanisms of Nutritional Interventions and Supplements for the Management of Sexual Dysfunction and Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Holmium Laser Prostectomy for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Healing the Prostate

Eastern and Western Approaches for Management of BPH

GreenLight Laser for the Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy

Incorporating Clinical Effectiveness Debates Into Hospital Technology Assessment

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a condition primarily of middle-aged and elderly men. The frequency of the condition increases with age, so it is found in the majority of very elderly men. Consequently, surgical and medical treatments for BPH are some of the most common therapies administered in all of medical practice. BPH is associated with bothersome lower urinary tract symptoms that may include urgency to urinate, frequent urination, weak stream, straining, and/or the sensation of incomplete bladder emptying. These symptoms affect quality of life and sleeping patterns. Medical therapy is available for BPH; however, this may have undesirable side-effects and may provide inadequate relief for more severe cases. Open prostatectomy may be used for men with very large prostates, but has been largely replaced by transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) as the gold standard for surgical treatment of BPH. Transurethral incision of the prostate (TUIP) is considered by some to be an alternative

standard for men with small prostates. Devices and techniques similar to TURP are used for transurethral electrovaporization (TUEVP) and transurethral vaporization with resection of the prostate (TUVRP), and these newer techniques have come to be considered variations on the TURP standard. However, the standard surgeries may be accompanied by undesirable complications of blood loss, transfusion and absorption of irrigation fluids and may result in side-effects such as retrograde ejaculation and incontinence. Therefore, there have been attempts to develop new surgical techniques that use lasers, as well as minimally invasive techniques with heat, microwaves, radiofrequencies, and ultrasound, with the intent of developing techniques that are less invasive than TURP (and thus have fewer complications and side-effects), but provide equivalent symptom relief. It is also desirable that these newer treatments have low retreatment rates. Thus, there are many types of outcomes to examine in comparing these less invasive treatments to TURP. For these less invasive treatments, it may not be a simple question of comparative efficacy with TURP, but rather a question of whether lower complication and side-effect rates are a suitable tradeoff for possibly somewhat less symptom relief and possibly a need for retreatment in the future. The primary purpose of this technology assessment is to review the evidence comparing newer forms of surgery or minimally invasive treatments to TURP (or other standard surgical variations), in terms of efficacy, complications, side effects, and retreatment rates.

Plasma Vaporization of the Prostate for Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy

Office Urology

Urologic Pharmacology, An Issue of Urologic Clinics, E-Book

From Research to Bedside

Minimally-invasive Treatments for Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in People with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Innovations in Management