

# PROSTATE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION

## A NEW AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR BPH

### BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (BPH) IS COMMON

It affects **50% OF ALL MEN**

**51-60 YEARS OLD** 

and **90% OF MEN**

**OLDER THAN 80<sup>1</sup>** 



Up to **95% OF MEN** with moderate BPH symptoms **ARE UNHAPPY** and don't want to spend the rest of their lives with these symptoms<sup>2</sup>

### Left untreated, BPH CAN LEAD TO COMPLICATIONS

including infection, renal failure and urinary, bladder or kidney stones<sup>1</sup>



### The number of men with BPH IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE

significantly in the next few decades due to a growing elderly population and increasing life expectancy. The number of people over 80 years old in the U.S. will more than double in three decades, from 9.3 million in 2000 to 19.5 million in 2030.

### RISK FACTORS FOR BPH INCLUDE:

- » Being over age 40
- » A family history of BPH
- » Obesity
- » Lack of physical activity or exercise
- » Erectile dysfunction
- » Cardiovascular and heart diseases
- » Type 2 diabetes

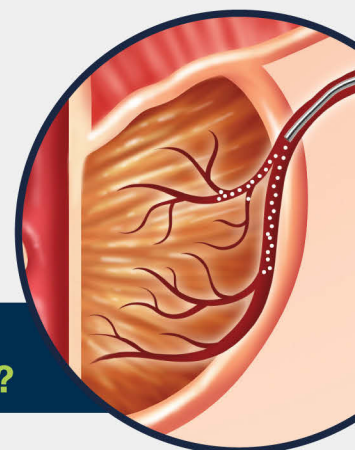
#### References

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2. Bertaccini A, Vassallo F, Martino F, Luzzi L, Rossetti S, Di Silverio F, et al. Symptoms, bothersomeness and quality of life in patients with LUTS suggestive of BPH. *Eur Urol.* 2001;40 (Suppl 1):16.
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### PROSTATE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION:

#### A NEW AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE ALTERNATIVE FOR TREATING BPH

- » High success rate (75-95%)
- » No hospitalization required
- » No anesthesia needed
- » Shorter recovery
- » Minimal Pain
- » Few reported side effects
- » Approximately 1/3 the cost of surgery<sup>3</sup>



#### WHO IS A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR PAE?

PAE is recommended for patients who:

- » Have failed medical therapy
- » Have an enlarged gland (>50g)
- » Do not wish to have surgery
- » Have refractory hematuria
- » Patients are still considered candidates if they have any history of chronic kidney disease, anticoagulation medication use, and/or history of smoking.



#### THE PAE PROCEDURE

PAE is an interventional radiology procedure performed by a specially trained physician using imaging guidance. Tiny microparticles are injected via catheter into the microvasculature feeding the prostate. The reduced blood flow causes the prostate to shrink and symptoms are relieved.

*The physicians of AMIC are among the region's most experienced in performing the PAE procedure.*

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