

Prostate Artery Embolization for Enlarged Prostate



Prostate Artery Embolization (PAE)

Procedure details

The doctor makes a small puncture in an artery in the wrist or groin and guides a microcatheter (a small, flexible tube similar in size to a cooked spaghetti noodle) into the prostate artery.

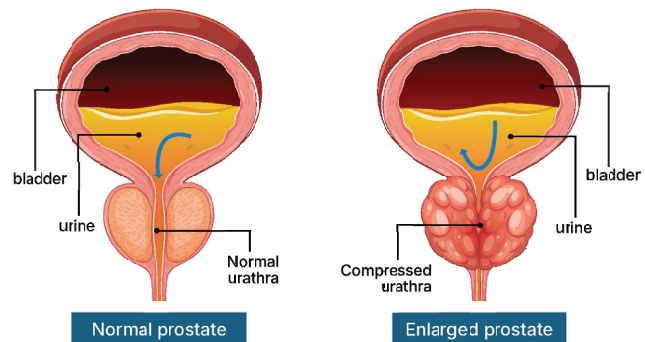
Microscopic beads are then infused into the arteries, where they lodge and temporarily block blood flow to the prostate gland, causing it to shrink, soften, and gradually be absorbed over time.

Advantage of Prostate Artery Embolization

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

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)

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

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is the non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate gland that can obstruct the lower urinary tract, including the bladder and urethra. BPH is very common, and as life expectancy increases, so does the prevalence of the condition and the likelihood of experiencing bothersome urinary symptoms.

Common symptoms of BPH

- Increased urinary frequency, particularly at night
- Weak and/or interrupted urine stream
- Incomplete emptying of the bladder and difficulty starting urination
- Urgency/difficulty controlling urination
- Inability to urinate leading to catheterization
- Blood in the urine (hematuria)
- 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.

Visit [njurology.com/bph](https://www.njurology.com/bph) to learn more.

Treatment options for BPH

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 (PAE)

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

How is BPH diagnosed?



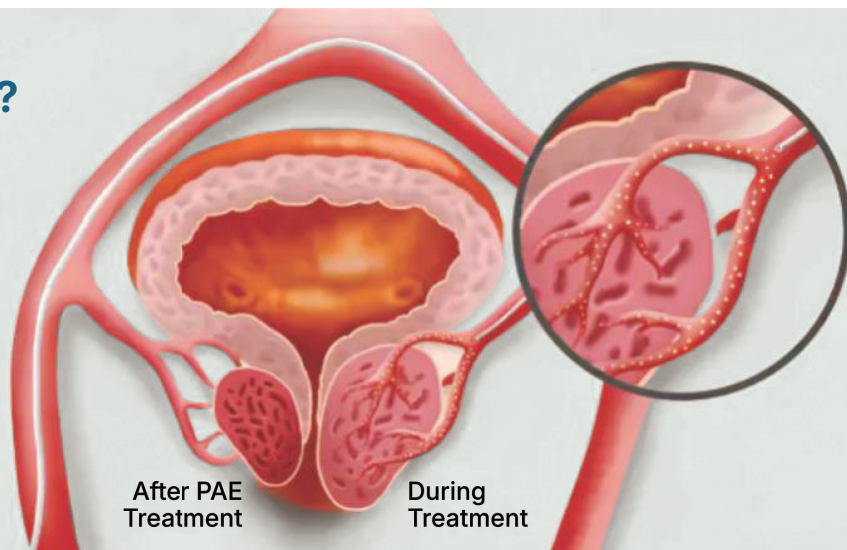
Medical history



Detailed physical examination, including digital rectal exam



Ultrasound or MRI of the prostate gland



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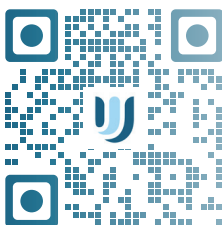
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**Visit our site to learn more or
to book an appointment**

njurology.com/prostate-artery-embolization

Our Team

Our vascular interventional radiologists are nationally recognized leaders and experts in the field of embolization. The team has led numerous clinical trials, pioneering innovative techniques for the treatment of a wide range of medical conditions. Their research has focused on advancing embolization and expanding its application across many novel medical treatments.