**Thermoablation with intensive ultrasound (HIFU)**

The physician inserts a computer-controlled ultrasound probe via the rectum. The focussed ultrasound waves cause the prostate tissue blocking the bladder outlet to melt with an accuracy of one millimeter. This procedure results in local temperatures of up to 95°C that reliably vaporize the pathological tissue.

This method is suited for the treatment of both benign prostate hyperplasia as well as prostate cancer. With the Sonablate 500, the very latest generation of instruments, HIFU therapy has established itself as a highly effective method.

**Transurethral needle ablation (TUNA)**

With the TUNA method the urologist uses a special instrument to insert two very fine needles into the prostate tissue. A high-frequency current produces temperatures of up to 98°C in the immediate vicinity of the needles, which reliably and specifically vaporizes the hyperplastic tissue while sparing the surrounding tissue without the need for artificial cooling.

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**The advantages of minimal-invasive methods compared with classical surgical techniques:**

- The overall load on the organism is kept to a minimum, meaning that the methods are suited even for risk patients (e.g. with a weak heart)
- Generally they have only a small impact on sexual function
- A substantially lower rate of complications
- Merely local anesthesia or light general narcosis is necessary
- The methods are cost-effective, since the patient’s stay in the clinic is very short

**Contact us!**

Clinic for Prostate-Therapy
Bergheimer Strasse 56a
Phone +49 (0)6221.650 85-0
Fax +49 (0)6221.650 85-11
D-69115 Heidelberg, Germany
www.prostate-therapy.eu
info@prostate-therapy.eu

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**Gentle forms of therapy for benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH)**

**Methods**

**Advantages**

**Patient information**

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In safe hands: the procedure

1. Information
The urologist gives the patient a thorough examination to determine the size and status of the prostate by palpation. Where called for, further examinations are then performed e.g. by ultrasonography, followed by the collection of blood and urine specimens. The bladder function is also checked by the so-called Uroflow test, which measures the strength of the urine flow. The more precise the results, the more targeted the urologist can treat his patients.

2. Consultation talk
On the basis of the results of the examinations the physician proposes a suitable treatment method, which he discusses in detail with the patient. Depending on the stage of the disorder and the patient’s age and individual constitution, the physician recommends the most appropriate form of therapy.

3. Treatment
As a rule the physician performs the minimal-invasive procedure under local anesthetic or under light general narcosis. He precisely controls the procedure via the computer. The duration of the procedure varies depending on the size of the prostate.

4. Result
The success of the procedure is checked the following day. Any discomfort generally recedes relatively swiftly.

Green-light laser therapy (PTP)
The most recent development in the treatment of benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) is the green-light power laser. Using an endoscopic system the urologist inserts a thin laser fibre through the urethra to a position near the enlarged prostate.

The laser energy vaporizes the tissue reliably and rapidly, without causing any bleeding. This green-light laser method has the advantage that blood vessels and blood-rich tissue optimally absorb light of this wavelength. There is virtually no swelling of the tissue, meaning that the catheter can be removed the following day.