



Prostate Artery Embolisation (PAE)

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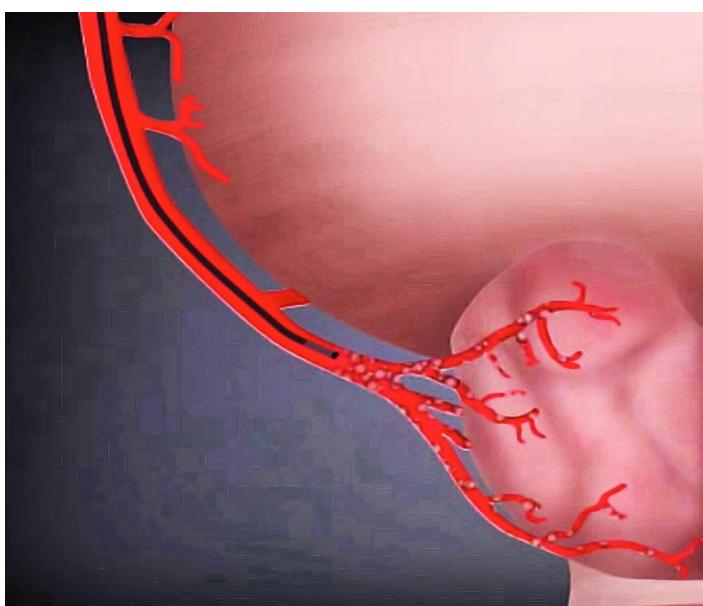
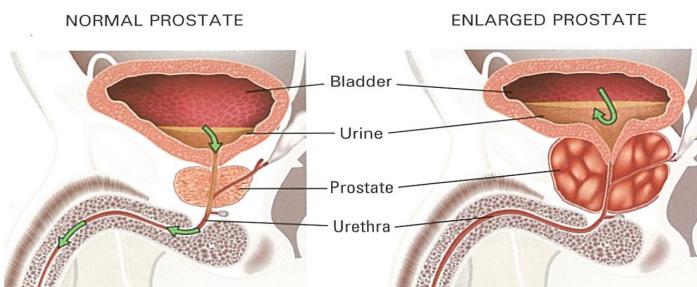
PAE is a modern, innovative and minimally invasive treatment for Benign Prostate Hypertrophy (BPH). BPH is a prevalent condition in males that results in Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS).

BPH is present in 50% of males at 50yrs of age and increases to 90% of males at 90 years of age.

The gradual increase in size of the prostate compresses the urethra (the outflow conduit of the bladder).

This compression results in a diminishing urine stream when voiding and men experience urgency, frequency and nocturia (LUTS).

As the BPH progresses, men become governed by their frequent need for bladder emptying and begin to plan their lives around this condition which is debilitating.



BPH Treatment.

Traditionally BPH is initially treated conservatively, then medications are used to improve symptoms.

These medications can be very efficacious but do have side effects which render this treatment intolerable to some.

Many surgical options are available. These are effective but also have not uncommon side effects like retrograde ejaculation and incontinence which make these options unattractive to some. Recovery time is also longer.

PAE offers a revolutionary treatment methodology performed by expert Interventional Radiologists.

The PAE procedure.

PAE is an embolisation procedure. It is a new application of a longstanding tried and tested technology.

Embolisation is the deliberate occlusion of vessels in the body, in this case the arteries to the prostate.

The equipment - catheters, guidewires and particles - are used routinely by credentialed Interventional Radiologists everyday.

The objective of PAE is to stem the blood flow to the prostate, targeting the enlarging tissue and rendering it ischaemic (reduced oxygenated blood). This induces shrinkage or atrophy of the prostate gland.

As the central gland shrinks the LUTS symptoms are reduced substantially in most men treated.

The entire procedure is usually performed as a day only treatment with patients requiring minimal sedation and effective local anaesthesia - essentially a painless procedure.

The PAE catheters are placed from the arm or groin and expertly guided to the embolisation position as predicted by the specialised CT and MRI scans performed at Spectrum in preparation for the PAE procedure. A few days rest and recovery after the procedure is usually all that is required.



Interventional Radiologist

Dr Sanjay Nadkarni has been performing this procedure prior to its arrival in Perth in Queensland.

PAE Workup & Treatment

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