

All surgical treatments have inherent and associated risks. The most common risks associated with Photoselective Vaporization of the Prostate (PVP) are: hematuria; short term dysuria; and, urinary track infections. You should talk with your doctor about benefits and risks before moving forward with any treatment option.



1. Malek RS, Kuntzman RS, Barrett DM. Photoselective potassium-titanyl-phosphate laser vaporization of the benign obstructive prostate: observations on long-term outcomes. J Urol. 2005 Oct;174(4 Pt 1):1344-8.

2. Barber NJ, Muir GH. High-power KTP laser prostatectomy: the new challenge to transurethral resection of the prostate. Curr Opin Urol. 2004 Jan;14(1):21-5.

AMS
Solutions for Life®

American Medical Systems, Inc.

World Headquarters

10700 Bren Road West
Minnetonka, MN 55343
U.S.A.

U.S. Toll Free: 800 328 3881

Tel: + 952 930 6000

Fax: + 952 930 6157

www.AmericanMedicalSystems.com

www.GreenLightforbph.com

American Medical Systems

Europe B.V.

Straatweg 66H
3621 BR Breukelen
Nederland

Tel: + 31 (0) 346 258 100

Fax: + 31 (0) 346 258 130



P a t i e n t I n f o r m a t i o n



Freedom From an Enlarged Prostate

GreenLight™ Laser Therapy





Your physician has determined that the symptoms you are experiencing are due to Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH), also known as an enlarged prostate. Historically, this condition has been treated with medication or an invasive surgical procedure, Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP). Today you have the opportunity to choose an advanced, treatment option known as GreenLight™ Laser Therapy.



What is the Prostate?

The prostate is a gland in the male genital-urinary tract. The main function of the prostate is to produce fluid that transports sperm during ejaculation. The prostate is located below the bladder and surrounds the urethra. The urethra is the tube that carries urine from the bladder through the penis. Another name for the urethra is the urinary channel.

What is BPH (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia)?

BPH is a non-cancerous (benign) enlargement of the prostate. Your prostate grew to normal size during your teenage years. Usually, the prostate grows to the size of a walnut. The prostate may begin to grow again when a man reaches middle age. The reasons for this growth are not fully known. By the age of 80, 80% of men have BPH. BPH causes symptoms in many older men.

Normal Prostate



Enlarged Prostate



What are the Symptoms of an Enlarged Prostate?

An enlarged prostate presses on the urethra. The pressure can obstruct the flow of urine through the urethra. Obstruction of the flow of urine can cause problems, including:

- Frequent urination, especially at night (*nocturia*)
- Weak urine flow
- Sudden urge to urinate (*urgency*)
- Trouble starting and stopping your urine stream (*hesitation*)
- Inability to completely empty your bladder
- Pushing or straining to urinate
- Pain or burning during urination

How Severe are My Symptoms?

The American Urological Association (AUA) has developed a questionnaire to help you and your doctor determine the severity of your BPH symptoms. This questionnaire is called the AUA Symptom Index.

You may determine the severity of your own symptoms by completing the AUA Symptom Index on the next page. Circle your score for each question. Add the total of all of the numbers you circled to determine your Total Symptom Score.

AUA BPH Symptom Score Questionnaire

Courtesy American Urological Association 1992

Question

Incomplete emptying: Over the past month, how often have you had a sensation of not emptying your bladder completely after you finished urinating?

Frequency: Over the past month, how often have you had to urinate again less than 2 hours after you finished urinating?

Intermittency: Over the past month, how often have you found that you stopped and started again several times when you urinated?

Urgency: Over the past month, how often have you found it difficult to postpone urination?

Weak-stream: Over the past month, how often have you had a weak urinary stream?

Straining: Over the past month, how often have you had to push or strain to begin urination?

Nocturia: Over the past month, how many times did you typically get up at night to urinate?

Symptom Score *Add up the points for all questions to determine the severity of your symptoms*

Your AUA Symptom Score will indicate the severity of your BPH symptoms.

Symptom Score (Severity) —

0 to 7 (Mild), 8 to 19 (Moderate), 20 to 35 (Severe)

	None	Less than 1 time in 5	Less than half the time	About half the time	More than half the time	Almost always	Your score
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	

Total score

You may choose to receive no treatment if your symptoms are mild. This is often called “watchful waiting.” Under the guidance of a physician you may “wait and see.” Most patients look for relief if their symptoms are moderate to severe.



Freedom to be yourself again



What is GreenLight™ Laser Therapy?

GreenLight™ Laser Therapy is a procedure performed with a small fiber that is inserted into the urethra through a cystoscope. The fiber delivers high powered laser energy which quickly heats up the prostate tissue, causing the tissue to vaporize. This process is continued until all of the enlarged prostate tissue has been removed. Natural urine flow is rapidly restored and urinary symptoms are quickly relieved in most patients.

GreenLight Laser Therapy combines the effectiveness of the “gold standard” transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) surgical procedure with fewer side effects. The result is a wide open channel for urine flow to pass through, but with fewer risks of side effects, including erectile dysfunction and bleeding, common with TURP.

GreenLight Laser Therapy can be performed in a hospital outpatient center, surgical center, or specially equipped physician's office. Typically no overnight stay is needed. However, in some cases when a patient travels a long distance, has other medical conditions to consider, or is in frail condition an overnight stay may be recommended.



What to Expect **DURING** Your GreenLight™ Laser Therapy Treatment

First, the physician will perform an evaluation to see if you are a candidate for this therapy. Then, on the day of your procedure, you will come to the treatment center. You should have someone drive you home since this an outpatient procedure.

Each patient is different, therefore treatment procedures may vary. Below is a general description of the procedure and what to expect:

1. Before treatment your physician may give you medication to help you relax during the procedure. Other medications that your physician may give you are to avoid infections.
2. You may be asked to empty your bladder.
3. You will be brought into the procedure room and moved to the treatment bed where you will lie on your back. You will be provided anesthesia that will allow you to sleep through the entire procedure. Depending on the treatment center, other types of anesthesia may be used, including spinal block or pudendal block.
4. Once you are asleep or the anesthesia block takes effect, your physician will insert a cystoscope through the urethra.
5. The laser fiber is introduced through the cystoscope and advanced into the urethra at the location of the prostate.



6. The physician systematically vaporizes the enlarged prostate tissue until the obstruction is removed.
7. At the end of the procedure the physician may place a temporary catheter to let urine drain from your bladder.

Enlarged Prostate



During GreenLight Laser Procedure



What to Expect **AFTER** Your GreenLight™ Laser Therapy Treatment

Since this is an outpatient procedure, you will typically go home within a few hours after treatment. You should have someone drive you home after the procedure.

If a catheter was placed in your bladder at the end of the procedure, it will typically be removed within 24 hours. However, patients with compromised bladder function or those who have required prolonged catheterization as a result of severe urinary symptoms may require a catheter for a longer period of time.

Most patients experience very rapid relief of symptoms and a dramatic improvement in urine flow. This typically occurs within 24 hours of the procedure. However, medical history, health condition and other factors can influence treatment recovery.

Enlarged Prostate



After GreenLight Laser Procedure



You may experience mild discomfort such as slight burning during urination and small amounts of blood in your urine for a week or so. Also, depending on the condition of your bladder, you may experience greater frequency and urge to urinate. This will resolve over time as your bladder adjusts now that the obstruction in your urethra has been removed.

What are the **ADVANTAGES** of a GreenLight Laser Therapy Treatment?

- Rapid urine flow improvement
- Quick return to normal activities
- Virtually bloodless procedure
- A definitive, long lasting treatment
- Less than 1% reported cases of erectile dysfunction¹
- Short to possibly no catheterization
(less than 24 hours in most cases)
- Outpatient procedure in otherwise healthy patients
- Over 500,000 patients treated worldwide



What are the **RISKS** of a GreenLight™ Laser Therapy Treatment?

Every medical treatment may have side effects. The same is true for GreenLight Laser Therapy. Below are common side effects experienced with GreenLight:

- Hematuria – Blood in the urine
- Bladder urgency – An urgent need to urinate
- Irritation of the urinary tract – Frequent urination, burning sensation
- Retrograde ejaculation

You should contact your doctor immediately if:

- You see large amounts of blood (a spoonful or more) in your urine
- You see blood that is bright red in color
- You have a temperature in excess of 101° F
- You experience chills or shaking

Also, if a catheter was placed; contact your doctor immediately if:

- Your urine drainage bag is not filling with urine
- There is leaking around the catheter



What are the Alternative Treatments for BPH?

Alternative treatments for BPH are:

- Watchful waiting
- Drug therapy
- Microwave or heat therapies
- Other lasers
- More invasive surgical procedures

Frequently Asked Questions about GreenLight and Enlarged Prostate

Q. Is BPH a type of cancer?

A. No, BPH is not a type of cancer

Q. Do I have to stay in the hospital after a GreenLight procedure?

A. GreenLight is generally an out-patient procedure. Typically, no overnight stay in the hospital is required, but it will depend on your individual condition.

Q. Will the GreenLight Laser Therapy treatment affect my sexual function?

A. More than 99% of patients treated with GreenLight Laser Therapy did NOT experience any form of erectile dysfunction following treatment.¹ If you are sexually active, you can look forward to remaining so. However, approximately 30% of patients experience retrograde ejaculation.^{1,2}

Q. How long before my symptoms improve?

A. Most patients experience very rapid relief of symptoms and improvement in urine flow within 24 hours of the procedure. However, medical history, health conditions, and other factors can influence treatment and recovery.



Q. Will I continue to need BPH medications after the GreenLight Laser Therapy treatment?

A. As with any medication, ask your doctor what regimen is appropriate for you. However, most patients are able to discontinue taking their BPH medications within a few weeks after the treatment.

Q. How soon can I return to work?

A. Most patients can resume normal activities within a couple of days. Strenuous activities can be resumed within two weeks. Your urologist will discuss this and your specific condition with you during your consultation.

Q. How long do the results last?

A. Clinical studies report that GreenLight Laser Therapy offers rapid and lasting symptom relief for at least five years. *(Based on 5 year follow-up data).*

Q. Is GreenLight Laser Therapy covered by insurance?

A. Yes, GreenLight Laser Therapy is covered by Medicare and most private insurers.

Glossary

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH): A non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate.

Bladder spasm: Involuntary contraction of muscles affecting the bladder wall.

Catheter: A flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from (or introducing fluids into) a cavity of the body, especially for inserting into the bladder, through the urethra, to remove urine.

Cystoscope: An instrument used to look at the urethra and inside the bladder.

Erectile dysfunction: Unable to have or maintain an erection of the penis.

Genital: All parts of the reproductive system. The visible body parts are commonly referred to as "genitals".

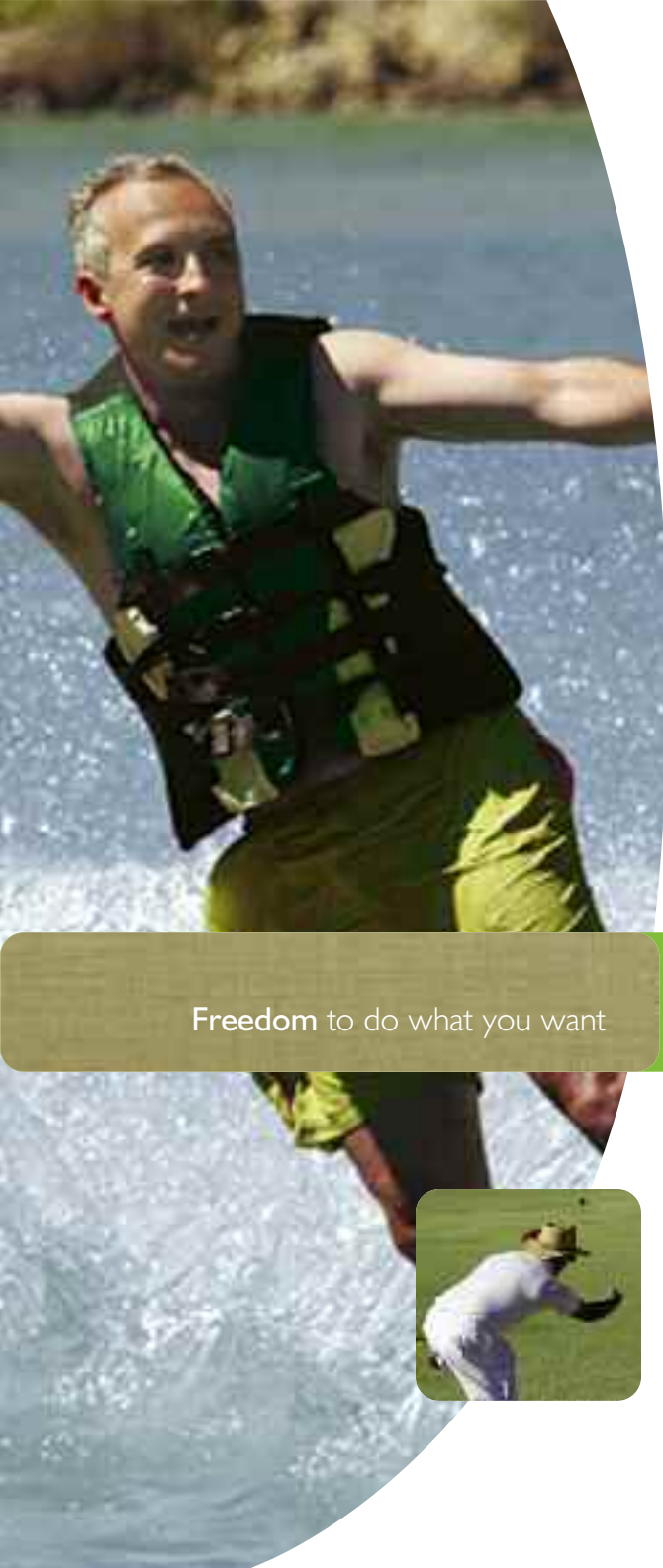
Hematuria: Blood in the urine.

Laser energy: A highly concentrated, very intense beam of light energy that can create very high temperatures.

Retrograde ejaculation: Ejaculation backwards into the bladder instead of forward through the urethra.

Transurethral: To the urethral tube through the penis.

Urethra: The tube through which urine is passed from the bladder.



Freedom to do what you want

