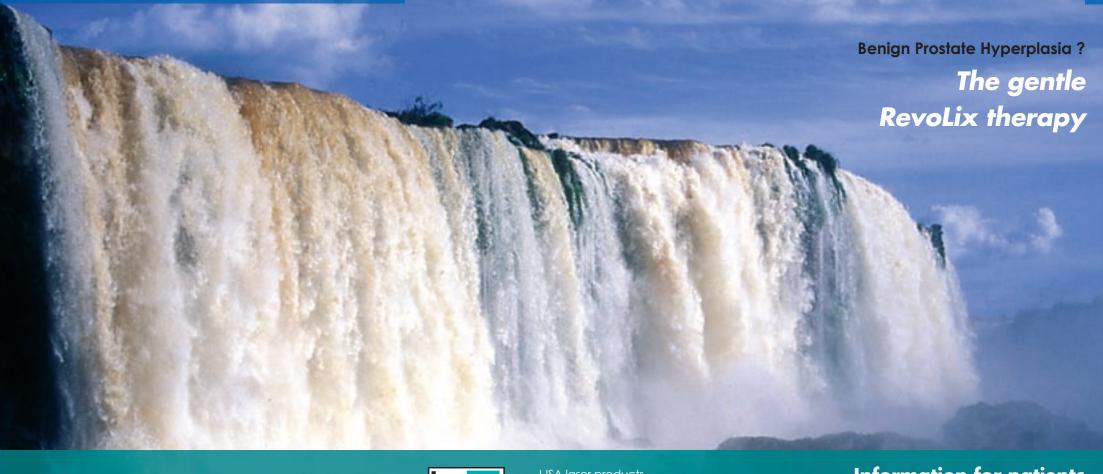
Important information

This brochure is for your information and is not meant to substitute for a consultation with your doctor. He will find out if the treatment with the RevoLix laser is ideal for you. Additionally he will inform you about any possible complications and risk of such a surgery.





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Information for patients

The prostate

is a gland in the male body below the bladder surrounding its outlet. With growing age nearly all men experience an enlargement of the prostate. The medical name of this growth is Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH). This is an inoffensive disease which indeed may cause significant disorders including frequent passing of urine, weak urinary flow and the feeling of an incompletely emptied bladder.

The diagnosis

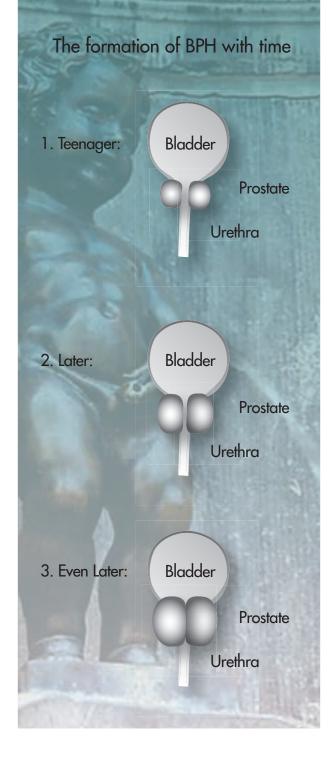
requires three different actions: The urologist probes the size of the prostate through the rectum with his finger. Transrectal ultrasound displays the prostate on a computer screen and evaluates the volume of the gland. In the laboratory the urine and the blood is examined and the PSA value is determined. This is a blood parameter which goes along with prostate cancer.

Therapy

does not automatically mean surgery. For the treatment of an inoffensive prostate enlargement with minor disorders regular check-ups are generally sufficient. Alternatively a medication treatment may be started. In case these measures fail surgery needs to be considered.

Surgery

of BPH in most cases is carried out with help of a thin instrument (resectoscope) through the urethra. Conventionally the bothersome tissue is cut away with an electrical loop beginning in the centre and working outwards. In general the prostate is heavily supplied with blood. Despite the hemostatic effect of the electrical loop there maybe heavy bleeding during the procedure and secondary bleeding after the completion of the case. Especially for patients who are on anticoagulants thinners) the conventional procedure may mean a severe bleeding risk. At the end of the procedure the patient receives a catheter to cover up the internal wound and to drain the urine.



The Revolix laser

is an alternative to the electric loop. The RevoLix laser radiation is guided by a silica fibre to the tip of the resectoscope. Prostatic tissue is vaporised by the RevoLix laser in a precise and controlled manner. What remains is a thin, only 0.2mm wide, layer of thermally damaged tissue. Underneath it everything is unharmed.

The thin layer is responsible for reliably closing-off all vessels. There is no bleeding. There is little stress to the circulation, especially for those patients who are on anticoagulants. They will benefit from BPH surgery performed with the RevoLix laser.

There is a minimum of infiltration of irrigation fluid into the blood stream because vessels are closed-off immediately by the Revolix laser. Any shift of the sodium-water-metabolism is avoided. Therefore cardiovascular problems during surgery are more rare compared to conventional techniques.

The RevoLix can be used to take selectively tissue samples. This is important for subsequent histological examination for tumour cells.

Since the wound is nicely closed by the Revolix laser the catheter needs to stay inside the patient only for a few hours after surgery. In the majority of cases the patient returns home on the next day – without a catheter.

Your advantage

Gentle Surgery

Only the bothersome tissue is vaporised in a controlled manner - underneath everything is unharmed.

Hemostasis

Vessels are closed-off – ideal for patients on anticoagulants.

Tissue Samples

Selective tissue samples for histological examination – for your safety.

Go home quickly

Short catheter time – short hospital stay