

Curso de Adiestramiento

Enucleación Endoscópica de la Próstata HoLEP

Dr. Sergio Fdez-Pello. Hospital Universitario de Cabueñes (Gijón)

Bilbao 2019

Conflictos de Interés

Dr. Fdez-Pello

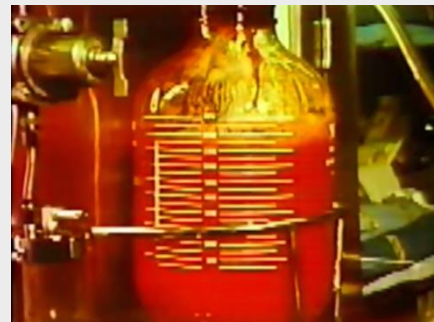
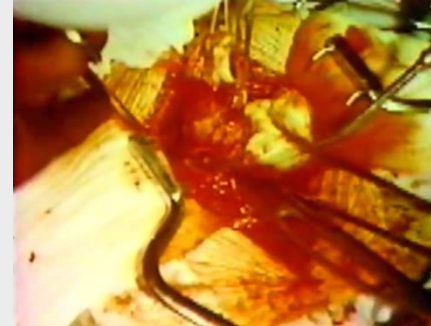
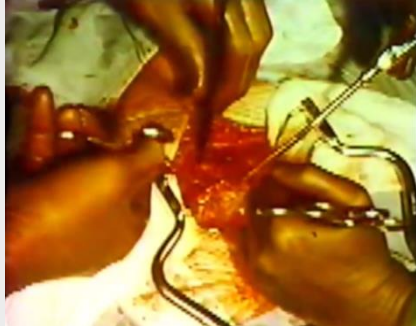
No conflictos de interés de tipo comercial

Conflicto de interés Personal: uso habitual de HoLEP en mi práctica habitual



Bilbao 2019

Justificación del Curso



Adenomectomía Abierta



Reducción de STUI 63-86%

Mejoría QoL 60-87%

Incremento Qmax 375% (+16-20 ml/s)

Reducción del RPM 86-98%



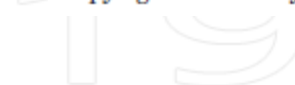
Complications and Early Postoperative Outcome After Open Prostatectomy in Patients With Benign Prostatic Enlargement: Results of a Prospective Multicenter Study

Christian Gratzke,* Boris Schlenker, Michael Seitz, Alexander Karl, Peter Hermanek,
Nicholas Lack, Christian G. Stief and Oliver Reich

0022-5347/07/1774-1419/0

THE JOURNAL OF UROLOGY®

Copyright © 2007 by AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



Adenomectomía Abierta



Mortalidad 0.25%

Transfusión 14%

Incontinencia urinaria 10%

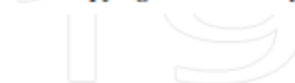
Estenosis/Esclerosis 6%



**Complications and Early Postoperative Outcome
After Open Prostatectomy in Patients With Benign
Prostatic Enlargement: Results of a Prospective Multicenter Study**

Christian Gratzke,* Boris Schlenker, Michael Seitz, Alexander Karl, Peter Hermanek,
Nicholas Lack, Christian G. Stief and Oliver Reich

0022-5347/07/1774-1419/0
THE JOURNAL OF UROLOGY®
Copyright © 2007 by AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



Justificación del Curso

Management of Non-Neurogenic Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS), incl. Benign Prostatic Obstruction (BPO)

S. Gravas (Chair), J.N. Cornu, M. Gacci, C. Gratzke,
T.R.W. Herrmann, C. Mamoulakis, M. Rieken, M.J. Speakman,
K.A.O. Tikkinen
Guidelines Associates: M. Karavítakis, I. Kyriazis, S. Malde,
V. Sakalis, R. Umbach



| Summary of evidence | LE |
|--|----|
| Open prostatectomy is an effective and durable procedure for the treatment of LUTS/BPO but it is the most invasive surgical method. | 1b |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate is an effective minimally invasive option for treating moderate-to-severe LUTS secondary to BPO in patients with large prostates. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate achieves similar short- and mid-term efficacy to OP. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate has a more favourable peri-operative safety profile compared with OP. | 1 |
| Open prostatectomy or EEP such as holmium laser or bipolar enucleation of the prostate are the first choice of surgical treatment in men with a substantially enlarged prostate and moderate-to-severe LUTS. | 1 |

| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer endoscopic enucleation of the prostate or open prostatectomy to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |
| Offer open prostatectomy in the absence of endoscopic enucleation to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |

Justificación del Curso

Management of Non-Neurogenic Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS), incl. Benign Prostatic Obstruction (BPO)

S. Gravas (Chair), J.N. Cornu, M. Gacci, C. Gratzke,
T.R.W. Herrmann, C. Mamoulakis, M. Rieken, M.J. Speakman,
K.A.O. Tikkinen
Guidelines Associates: M. Karavítakis, I. Kyriazis, S. Malde,
V. Sakalis, R. Umbach

© European Association of Urology 2019



| Summary of evidence | LE |
|--|----|
| Open prostatectomy is an effective and durable procedure for the treatment of LUTS/BPO but it is the most invasive surgical method. | 1b |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate is an effective minimally invasive option for treating moderate-to-severe LUTS secondary to BPO in patients with large prostates. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate achieves similar short- and mid-term efficacy to OP. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate has a more favourable peri-operative safety profile compared with OP. | 1 |
| Open prostatectomy or EEP such as holmium laser or bipolar enucleation of the prostate are the first choice of surgical treatment in men with a substantially enlarged prostate and moderate-to-severe LUTS. | 1 |

| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer endoscopic enucleation of the prostate or open prostatectomy to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |
| Offer open prostatectomy in the absence of endoscopic enucleation to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |

Justificación del Curso

Management of Non-Neurogenic Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS), incl. Benign Prostatic Obstruction (BPO)

S. Gravas (Chair), J.N. Cornu, M. Gacci, C. Gratzke,
T.R.W. Herrmann, C. Mamoulakis, M. Rieken, M.J. Speakman,
K.A.O. Tikkinen
Guidelines Associates: M. Karavitakis, I. Kyriazis, S. Malde,
V. Sakalis, R. Umbach

© European Association of Urology 2019



| Summary of evidence | LE |
|--|----|
| Open prostatectomy is an effective and durable procedure for the treatment of LUTS/BPO but it is the most invasive surgical method. | 1b |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate is an effective minimally invasive option for treating moderate-to-severe LUTS secondary to BPO in patients with large prostates. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate achieves similar short- and mid-term efficacy to OP. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate has a more favourable peri-operative safety profile compared with OP. | 1 |
| Open prostatectomy or EEP such as holmium laser or bipolar enucleation of the prostate are the first choice of surgical treatment in men with a substantially enlarged prostate and moderate-to-severe LUTS. | 1 |

| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer endoscopic enucleation of the prostate or open prostatectomy to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |
| Offer open prostatectomy in the absence of endoscopic enucleation to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |

Justificación del Curso

Management of Non-Neurogenic Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS), incl. Benign Prostatic Obstruction (BPO)

S. Gravas (Chair), J.N. Cornu, M. Gacci, C. Gratzke,
T.R.W. Herrmann, C. Mamoulakis, M. Rieken, M.J. Speakman,
K.A.O. Tikkinen
Guidelines Associates: M. Karavítakis, I. Kyriazis, S. Malde,
V. Sakalis, R. Umbach

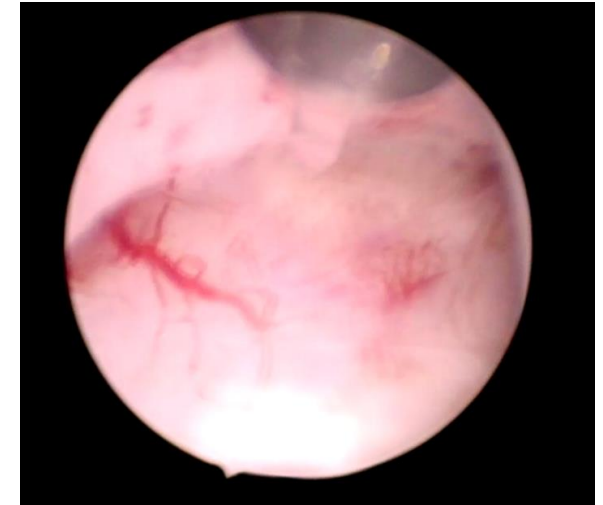
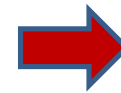
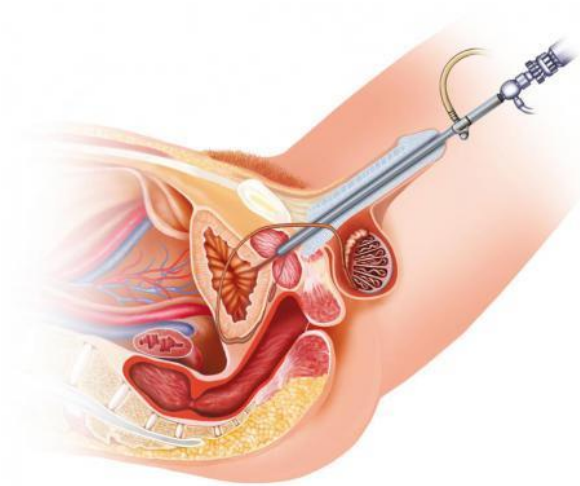
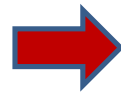
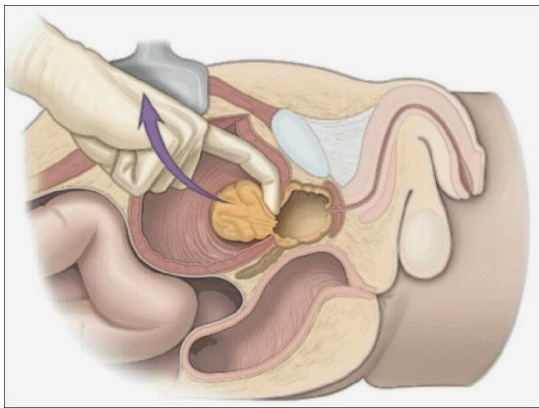
© European Association of Urology 2019



| Summary of evidence | LE |
|--|----|
| Open prostatectomy is an effective and durable procedure for the treatment of LUTS/BPO but it is the most invasive surgical method. | 1b |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate is an effective minimally invasive option for treating moderate-to-severe LUTS secondary to BPO in patients with large prostates. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate achieves similar short- and mid-term efficacy to OP. | 1 |
| Endoscopic enucleation of the prostate has a more favourable peri-operative safety profile compared with OP. | 1 |
| Open prostatectomy or EEP such as holmium laser or bipolar enucleation of the prostate are the first choice of surgical treatment in men with a substantially enlarged prostate and moderate-to-severe LUTS. | 1 |

| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer endoscopic enucleation of the prostate or open prostatectomy to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |
| Offer open prostatectomy in the absence of endoscopic enucleation to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |

¿Qué es EEP? (Enucleación Endoscópica Prostática)



Bilbao 2019

¿Qué es EEP? (Enucleación Endoscópica Prostática)

Título: Transurethral enucleation of benign prostatic hyperplasia

Autor: Hiraoka, Y ; Lin, T ; Tsuboi, N ; Nakagami, Y

Materias: Prostatectomy -- Methods; Prostatic Hyperplasia -- Surgery

Es parte de: Nihon Ika Daigaku zasshi, April 1986, Vol.53(2), pp.212-5

Idioma: Inglés

Identificador: ISSN: 0048-0444 ; PMID: 2423551 Version:1

Fuente: MEDLINE/PubMed (U.S. National Library of Medicine)

Tipo: Artículo

Título: Transurethral Enucleation of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Autor: [Hiraoka, Yasunori](#) ; [Akimoto, Masao](#)

Materias: [Prostatectomy -- Methods](#); [Prostatic Hyperplasia -- Surgery](#)

Es parte de: The Journal of Urology, November 1989, Vol.142(5), pp.1247-1250

Descripción: A prostatic detaching blade for a new endoscopic method has been devised for transurethral resection of the prostate along the cleavage plane at the surgical capsule. After partial resection of the adenoma with the loop the remaining adenoma, except for a portion at the bladder neck, is detached from the surgical capsule under direct vision with the detaching blade. The remaining adenoma then is removed by the electric loop down to the detached surgical capsule. This method of resection has been performed in 200 patients with improvement of symptoms in all. Detachment of the adenoma along the surgical capsule always is possible, thereby defining the depth of resection and minimizing the risk of capsular perforation compared to standard transurethral prostatectomy (J. Urol., 142: 1247-1250, 1989)

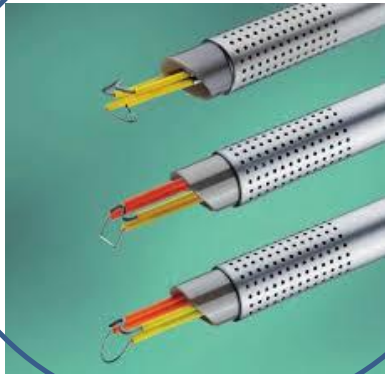
Idioma: Inglés

Identificador: ISSN: 0022-5347 ; DOI: 10.1016/S0022-5347(17)39047-X

Bilbao 2019

Fuentes de Energía EEP

Energía Bipolar

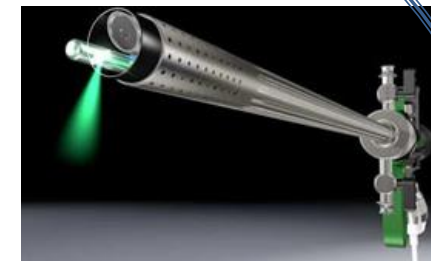


Energía Láser

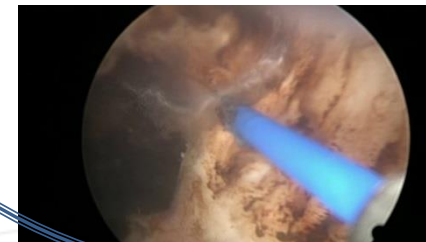
Holmio



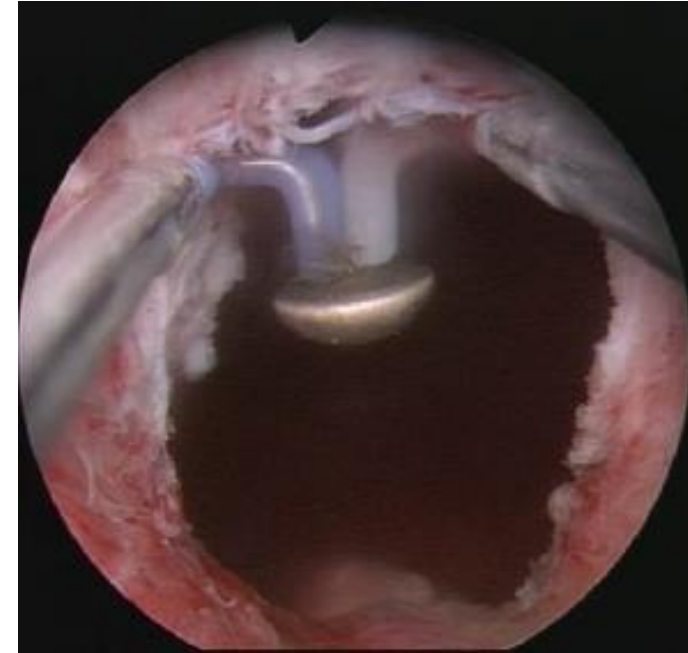
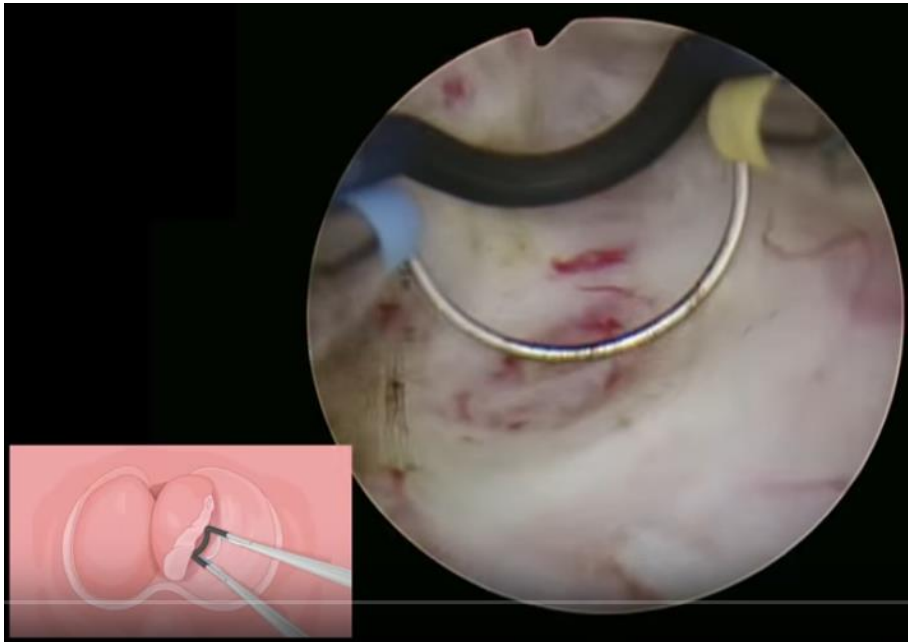
Verde



Tulio



Enucleación Bipolar

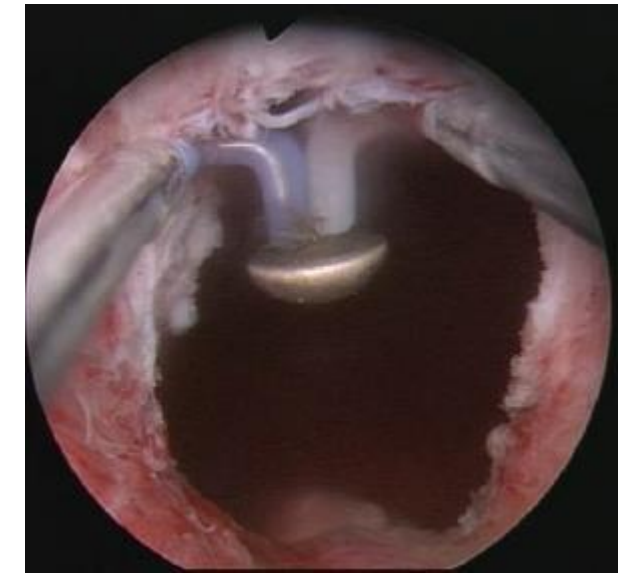


Bilbao 2019

Bipolar plasma enucleation of the prostate vs open prostatectomy in large benign prostatic hyperplasia cases – a medium term, prospective, randomized comparison

Bogdan Geavlete, Florin Stanescu, Catalin Iacoboae and Petrisor Geavlete

Department of Urology, 'Saint John' Emergency Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania



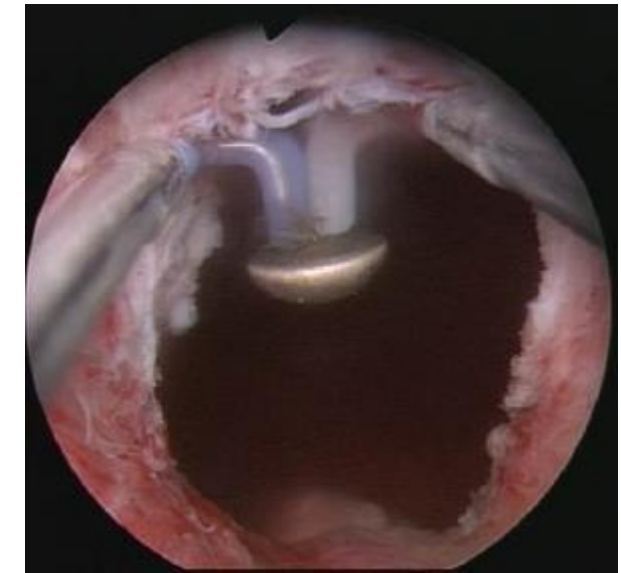
| Preoperative parameters | BPEP (N = 70) | OP (N = 70) | P |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Prostate volume (mL) | 132.6 (80–280) | 129.7 (80–275) | NS*, 0.595 |
| IPSS | 25.3 (20–34) | 25.6 (20–35) | NS†, 0.693 |
| QoL | 4.7 (2–6) | 4.6 (3–6) | NS*, 0.524 |
| Q _{max} (mL/s) | 5.9 (2.6–9.8) | 5.7 (2.5–9.7) | NS†, 0.619 |
| PVR (mL) | 164 (23–765) | 168 (20–752) | NS*, 0.775 |
| Haemoglobin level (g/dL) | 14.3 (10.3–16.1) | 14.2 (10.2–15.9) | NS*, 0.211 |
| PSA level (ng/dL) | 8.5 (0.72–27.9) | 8.4 (0.68–28.4) | NS*, 0.135 |

| Peri-operative features | BPEP (N = 70) | OP (N = 70) | P |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Operation duration (min) | 91.4 (32–195) | 87.5 (39–141) | NS*, 0.664 |
| Resected tissue weight (g) | 108.3 (58–241) | 115.4 (63–253) | NS*, 0.116 |
| Postoperative haematuria | 2.9% (2/70) | 12.9% (9/70) | S†, 0.035 |
| Haemoglobin drop (g/dL) | 1.7 (0.3–3.2) | 3.1 (0.6–5.8) | S†, <0.0001 |
| Blood transfusion | 1.4% (1/70) | 8.6% (6/70) | SSL†, 0.059 |
| Catheterization period (days) | 1.5 (1–4) | 5.8 (4–10) | S*, <0.0001 |
| Hospital stay (days) | 2.1 (1.5–5) | 6.9 (5–11) | S*, <0.0001 |

Bipolar plasma enucleation of the prostate vs open prostatectomy in large benign prostatic hyperplasia cases – a medium term, prospective, randomized comparison

Bogdan Geavlete, Florin Stanescu, Catalin Iacoboae and Petrisor Geavlete

Department of Urology, 'Saint John' Emergency Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

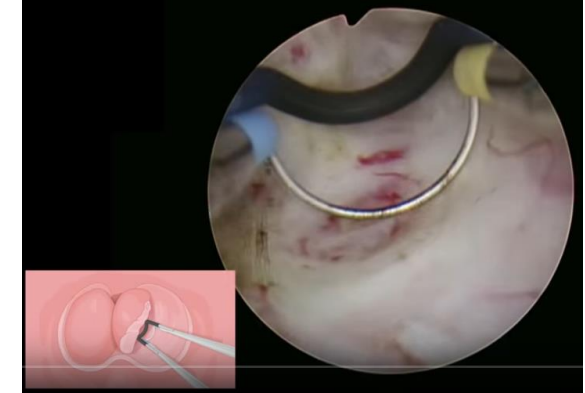


| | BPEP (N = 64) | OP (N = 63) | P |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| IPSS | | | |
| 1 month | 5.7 (1–22) | 5.9 (0–23) | NS*, 0.436 |
| 3 months | 4.8 (0–21) | 4.7 (0–22) | NS*, 0.981 |
| 6 months | 4.3 (0–21) | 4.4 (1–20) | NS*, 0.902 |
| 12 months | 4.1 (0–19) | 4.3 (0–20) | NS*, 0.703 |
| QoL | | | |
| 1 month | 1.6 (0–5) | 1.9 (0–6) | NS*, 0.315 |
| 3 months | 1.3 (0–6) | 1.6 (0–5) | NS*, 0.169 |
| 6 months | 1.1 (0–5) | 1.2 (0–5) | NS*, 0.768 |
| 12 months | 1.0 (0–5) | 1.2 (0–5) | NS*, 0.491 |
| Q _{max} (mL/s) | | | |
| 1 month | 24.1 (9.8–35.6) | 24.3 (9.6–37.4) | NS†, 0.810 |
| 3 months | 25.0 (10.1–38.7) | 24.9 (9.5–37.9) | NS†, 0.919 |
| 6 months | 25.6 (10.3–38.1) | 25.2 (10.7–38.6) | NS†, 0.724 |
| 12 months | 25.4 (9.5–38.3) | 25.1 (10.2–37.5) | NS†, 0.780 |
| PVR (mL) | | | |
| 1 month | 42.9 (0–248) | 38.6 (0–223) | NS*, 0.395 |
| 3 months | 31.6 (0–229) | 32.8 (0–234) | NS*, 0.638 |
| 6 months | 27.1 (0–217) | 26.7 (0–219) | NS*, 0.664 |
| 12 months | 21.4 (0–195) | 20.9 (0–208) | NS*, 0.870 |
| Prostate volume (mL) | | | |
| 6 months | 22.5 (11–48) | 23.2 (12–45) | NS*, 0.518 |
| 12 months | 21.3 (10–47) | 22.3 (10–44) | NS*, 0.956 |
| PSA (ng/mL) | | | |
| 6 months | 0.80 (0.12–5.31) | 0.83 (0.14–4.69) | NS*, 0.205 |
| 12 months | 0.76 (0.10–5.02) | 0.78 (0.09–4.85) | NS*, 0.662 |

Transurethral enucleation and resection of the prostate vs transvesical prostatectomy for prostate volumes >80 mL: a prospective randomized study

Rubiao Ou, Xiangrong Deng, Wenjun Yang, Xinghua Wei, Hui Chen and Keji Xie

Department of Urology, Guangzhou First People's Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China



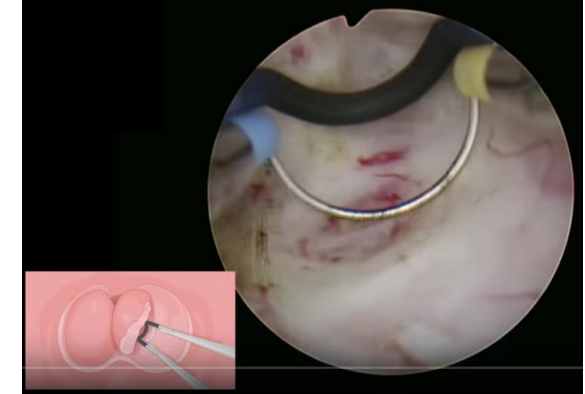
| Variable | TUERP, n = 47 | TVP, n = 45 |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Age, years | 69.8 (10.2) | 71.5 (9.5) |
| Prostate volume, mL | 132.2 (36.9) | 139.5 (36.2) |
| IPSS | 23.2 (5.7) | 25.1 (5.4) |
| QoL score | 4.1 (0.4) | 4.3 (0.5) |
| PVR, mL | 89.6 (52.7) | 81.3 (48.6) |
| Q _{max} , mL/s | 5.9 (2.1) | 5.1 (2.3) |
| PSA, ng/mL | 5.9 (0.7) | 5.6 (0.8) |
| Haemoglobin, g/dL | 13.2 (2.3) | 13.8 (2.0) |
| Serum sodium, mmol/L | 140.0 (7.5) | 138.7 (6.3) |

| Variable | TUERP, n = 47 | TVP, n = 45 | P* |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Operation duration, min | 100.4 (15.8) | 105.6 (17.1) | 0.433 |
| Resected adenoma weight, g | 98.7 (27.9) | 109.8 (30.2) | 0.22 |
| Postoperative irrigation time, days | 2.4 (0.7) | 4.3 (0.8) | <0.05 |
| Catheterization time, days | 4.3 (1.2) | 7.6 (1.5) | <0.05 |
| Length of hospital stay, days | 5.8 (2.1) | 9.3 (3.3) | <0.005 |
| Decrease in haemoglobin, g/dL | 1.2 (1.0) | 2.0 (1.2) | <0.05 |

Transurethral enucleation and resection of the prostate vs transvesical prostatectomy for prostate volumes >80 mL: a prospective randomized study

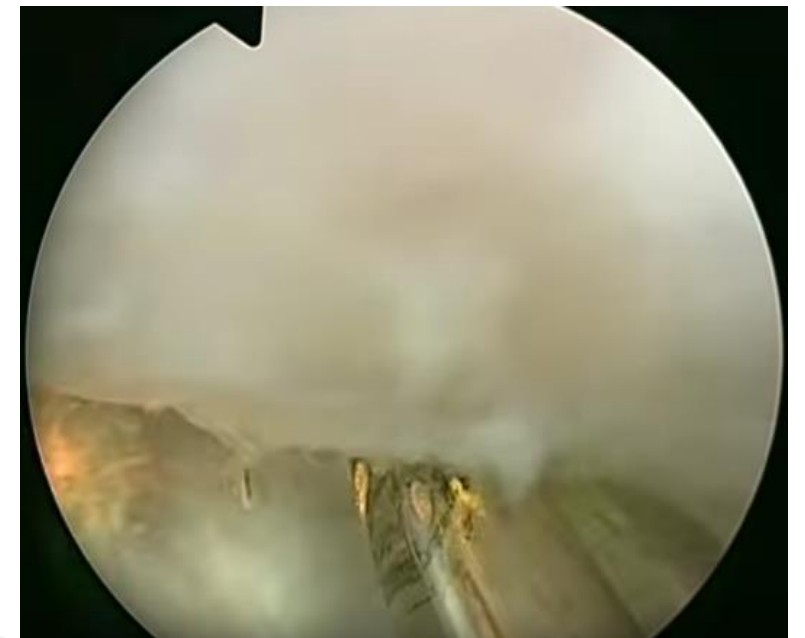
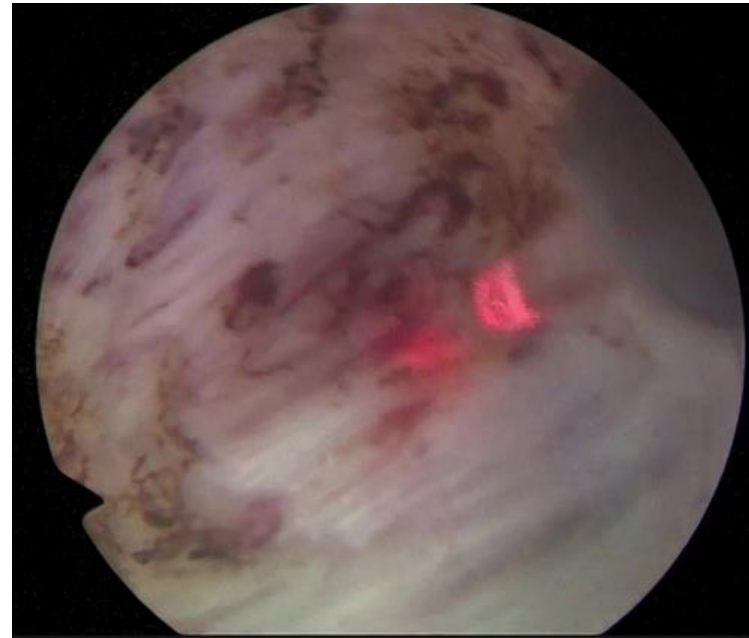
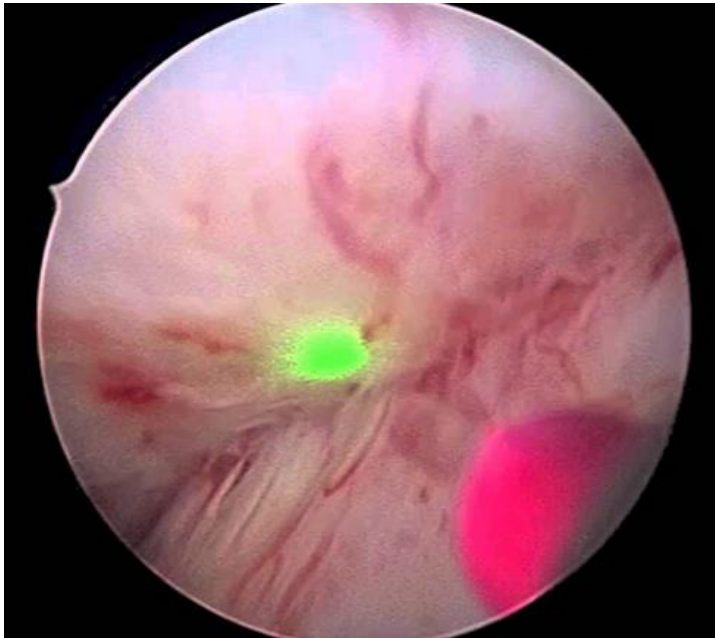
Rubiao Ou, Xiangrong Deng, Wenjun Yang, Xinghua Wei, Hui Chen and Keji Xie

Department of Urology, Guangzhou First People's Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China



| | TUERP, n = 47 | TVP, n = 45 |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Baseline | | |
| IPSS score | 23.2 (5.7) | 25.1 (5.4) |
| Q _{max} , mL/s | 5.9 (2.1) | 5.1 (2.3) |
| QoL score | 4.1 (0.4) | 4.3 (0.5) |
| PVR, mL | 89.6 (52.7) | 81.3 (48.6) |
| 3 Months | | |
| IPSS score | 9.1 (2.2) | 8.8 (1.7) |
| Q _{max} , mL/s | 13.1 (2.3) | 15.6 (2.4) |
| QoL score | 1.5 (0.6) | 1.6 (0.8) |
| PVR, mL | 25.7 (16.9) | 27.5 (10.6) |
| 12 Months | | |
| IPSS | 5.6 (1.0) | 5.8 (1.2) |
| Q _{max} , mL/s | 15.5 (4.3) | 16.9 (4.9) |
| QoL score | 1.3 (0.7) | 1.3 (0.5) |
| PVR, mL | 28.3 (13.6) | 25.1 (11.2) |

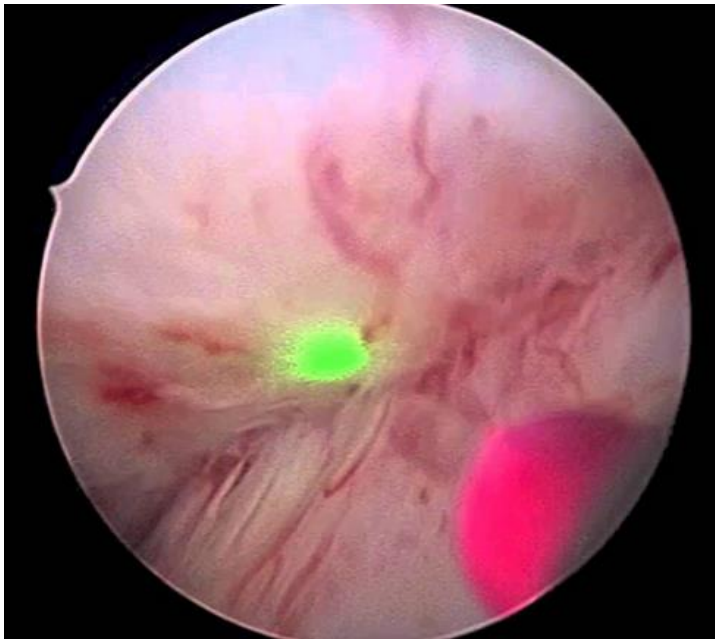
Enucleación Láser



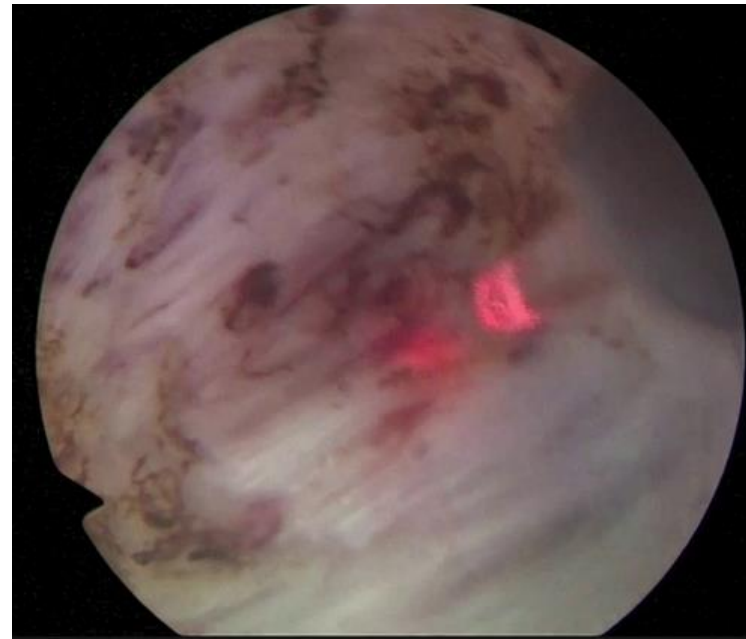
Bilbao 2019

Enucleación Láser

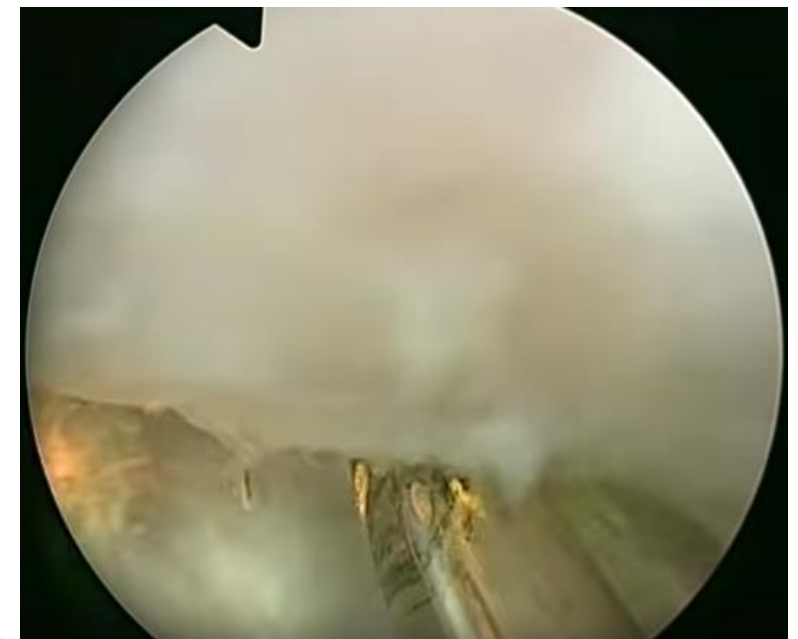
HoLEP



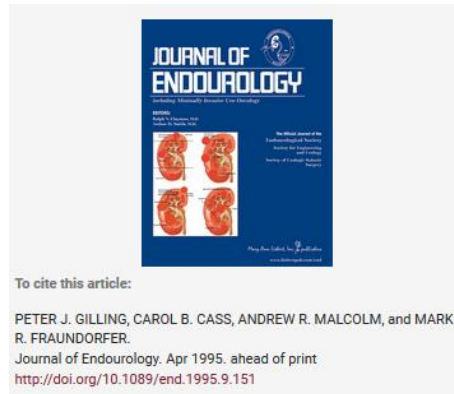
ThuLEP



GreenLEP



Evidencia HoLEP – Grandes Próstatas



available at www.sciencedirect.com
journal homepage: www.europeanurology.com

EAU
European Association of Urology



Benign Prostatic Obstruction

Holmium Laser Enucleation of the Prostate versus Open Prostatectomy for Prostates Greater than 100 Grams: 5-Year Follow-Up Results of a Randomised Clinical Trial

Rainer M. Kuntz^{a,*}, Karin Lehrich^a, Sascha A. Ahyai^b

Holmium Laser Enucleation of the Prostate: Long-Term Durability of Clinical Outcomes and Complication Rates During 10 Years of Followup

Hazem M. Elmansy, Ahmed Kotb and Mostafa M. Elhilali^{*,†}

From the Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Bilbao 2019

Evidencia HoLEP (en grandes próstatas)

Eficacia

Mejoría Qmax ~ adenomectomía

Mejoría IPSS ~ adenomectomía

Re-Cirugía (5%) ~ adenomectomía

Seguridad

Menor tiempo de sonda

Menor estancia hospitalaria

Menor tasa de transfusión

*pacientes anticoagulados

*pacientes con déficit plaquetarios

Bilbao 2019

Evidencia HoLEP – Próstatas Medianas

BJUI
BJU INTERNATIONAL

Long-term results of a randomized trial comparing holmium laser enucleation of the prostate and transurethral resection of the prostate: results at 7 years

Peter J. Gilling, Liam C. Wilson, Colleen J. King, Andre M. Westenberg, Christopher M. Frampton* and Mark R. Fraundorfer

Department of Urology, Tauranga Hospital, Tauranga, and *Department of Medicine, Christchurch School of Medicine, Christchurch, New Zealand

Accepted for publication 16 March 2011

EUROPEAN UROLOGY 52 (2007) 1456–1464

available at www.sciencedirect.com
journal homepage: www.europeanurology.com

EAU
European Association of Urology



Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Holmium Laser Enucleation versus Transurethral Resection of the Prostate: 3-Year Follow-Up Results of a Randomized Clinical Trial

Sascha A. Ahyai^a, Karin Lehrich^b, Rainer M. Kuntz^{b,*}

^a Department of Urology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

^b Department of Urology, Vivantes Auguste-Viktoria-Hospital, Berlin, Germany

Bilbao 2019

Evidencia HoLEP (en próstatas medianas)

Eficacia

Mejoría Qmax ~ RTU
Mejoría IPSS > RTU
Mejoría RPM > RTU

Seguridad

Menor tiempo de sonda
Menor estancia hospitalaria
Menor pérdida de sangre
Menor tasa de transfusión

*mayor tiempo quirúrgico
*estenosis (2.6%)
*incontinencia (1.5%)
*re-intervención (4%)

Bilbao 2019

Posición de las Guías Clínicas



European
Association
of Urology

Recommendation

Offer laser enucleation of the prostate using Ho:YAG laser (HoLEP) to men with moderate-to-severe LUTS as an alternative to transurethral resection of the prostate or open prostatectomy.

Strength rating

Strong



American
Urological
Association

LASER ENUCLEATION

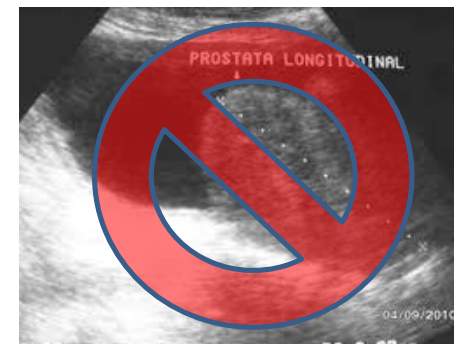
20. Clinicians should consider holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP) or thulium laser enucleation of the prostate (ThuLEP), depending on their expertise with either technique, as prostate size-independent suitable options for the treatment of LUTS attributed to BPH. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade B)

MEDICALLY COMPLICATED PATIENTS

23. HoLEP, PVP, and ThuLEP should be considered in patients who are at higher risk of bleeding, such as those on anti-coagulation drugs. (Expert Opinion)

Evidencia ThuLEP

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| RCT (Feng L 2016) | ThuLEP vs BiEP | >Thulio hemostasia y tiempo de sonda |
| RCT (Zhang F 2012) | ThuLEP vs HOLEP *próstatas 45cc | >Thulio hemostasia y tiempo quirúrgico |
| CS (Netsch C 2014) | ThuLEP *próstatas 50cc | Pacientes con Anticoagulación Oral |



Thulium Laser Enucleation Versus Plasmakinetic Enucleation of the Prostate: A Randomized Trial of a Single Center. Feng, Lang ; Zhang, Daoxin ; Tian, Ye ; Song, Jian. Journal of endourology, June 2016, Vol.30(6), pp.665-70

Thulium Laser Versus Holmium Laser Transurethral Enucleation of the Prostate: 18-Month Follow-up Data of a Single Center. Zhang, Fengbo ; Shao, Qiang ; Herrmann, Thomas R.W. ; Tian, Ye ; Zhang, Yuhai. Urology, April 2012, Vol.79(4), pp.869-874

Safety and effectiveness of Thulium VapoEnucleation of the prostate (ThuVEP) in patients on anticoagulant therapy. Netsch C, Stoehrer M, Brüning M, Gabuev A, Bach T, Herrmann TR, Gross AJ. World J Urol. 2014 Feb;32(1):165-72.

Posición de las Guías Clínicas



European
Association
of Urology

| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer laser enucleation of the prostate using Tm:YAG vapoenucleation (ThuVEP) and Tm:YAG laser assisted anatomical enucleation (ThuLEP) to men with moderate-to-severe LUTS as alternatives to TURP and holmium laser enucleation (HoLEP). | Weak |
| Offer ThuVEP to patients receiving anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy. | Weak |



American
Urological
Association

LASER ENUCLEATION

20. Clinicians should consider holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP) or thulium laser enucleation of the prostate (ThuLEP), depending on their expertise with either technique, as prostate size-independent suitable options for the treatment of LUTS attributed to BPH. (Moderate Recommendation; Evidence Level: Grade B)

MEDICALLY COMPLICATED PATIENTS

23. HoLEP, PVP, and ThuLEP should be considered in patients who are at higher risk of bleeding, such as those on anti-coagulation drugs. (Expert Opinion)

Evidencia GreenLEP

Ausencia de RCT prospectivos y comparativos con otras técnicas de enucleación (digital o endoscópicas)



| Misrai V 2018 | Adenomectomía | GreenLEP |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Tiempo quirúrgico | 67 | 60 |
| Días de Sonda | 5 | 2 |
| Días de Hospitalización | 7 | 2 |
| Complicaciones | 37.2% | 20.6% |
| Transfusión | 8.3% | 0.5% |
| Re-ingresos | 7.8% | 8.3% |

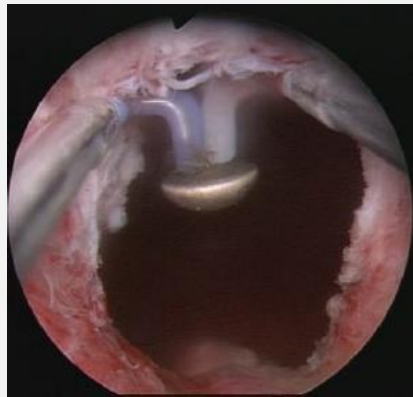
Peyronnet B, Robert G, Comat V, Rouprêt M, Gomez-Sancha F, Cornu JN, Misrai V. Learning curves and perioperative outcomes after endoscopic enucleation of the prostate: a comparison between GreenLight 532-nm and holmium lasers. World J Urol. 2017 Jun;35(6):973-983.

Misrai V, Pasquie M, Bordier B, Elman B, Lhez JM, Guillotreau J, Zorn K. Comparison between open simple prostatectomy and green laser enucleation of the prostate for treating large benign prostatic hyperplasia: a single-centre experience. World J Urol. 2018 May;36(5):793-799.

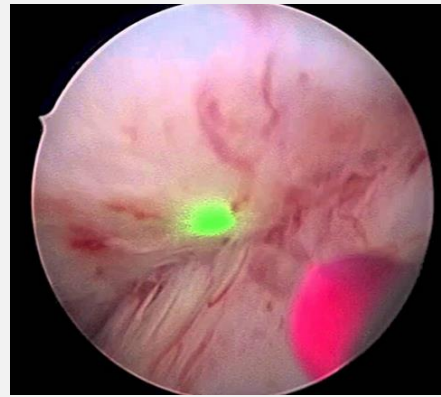
En resumen: Take Home Message



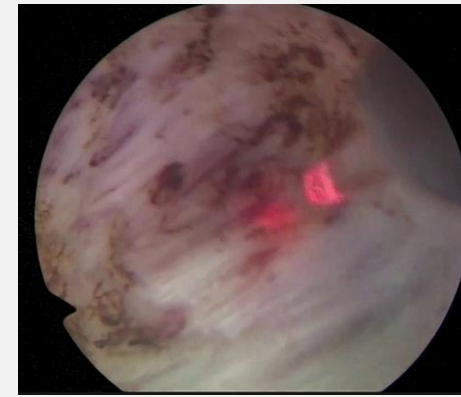
BiEP



HoLEP



ThuLEP



GreenLEP

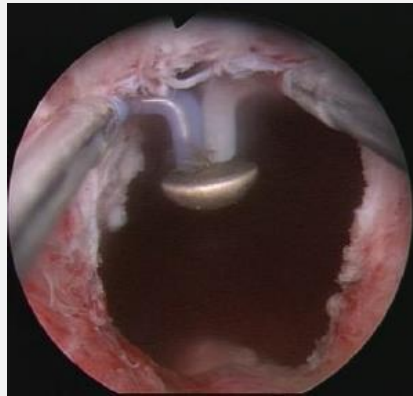


| Recommendations | Strength rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Offer endoscopic enucleation of the prostate or open prostatectomy to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |
| Offer open prostatectomy in the absence of endoscopic enucleation to treat moderate-to-severe LUTS in men with prostate size > 80 mL. | Strong |

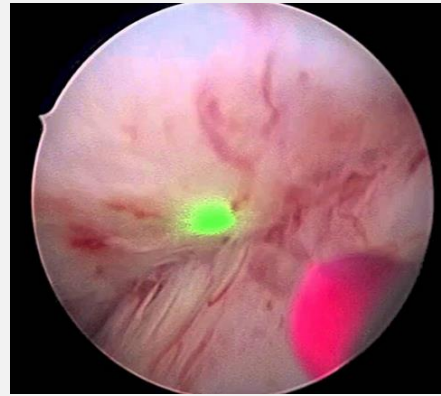
En resumen: Take Home Message



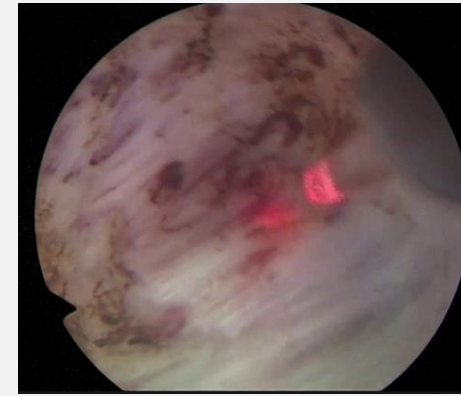
BiEP



HoLEP



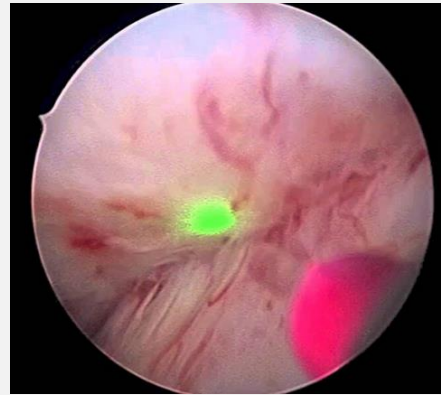
ThuLEP



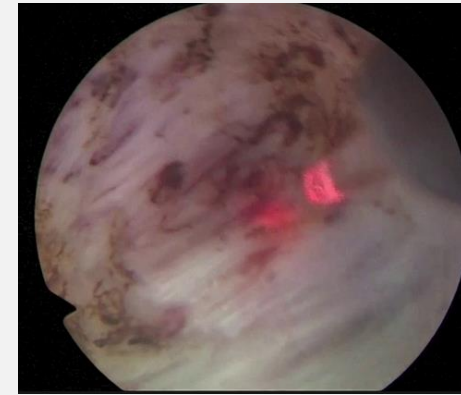
GreenLEP

| Recomendación | Nivel Rec. |
|--|------------|
| Ofrece enucleación endoscópica para tratar STUI moderados-severos en próstatas > 80 ml | Fuerte |

En resumen: Take Home Message

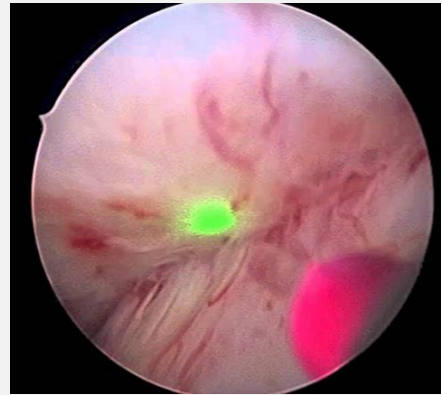


HoLEP



ThuLEP

En resumen: Take Home Message

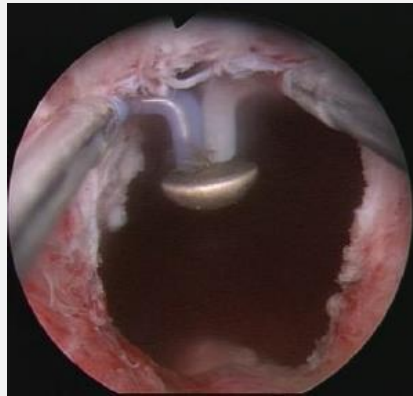


HoLEP

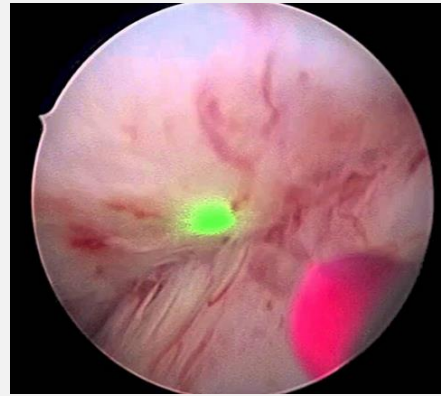
En resumen: Take Home Message



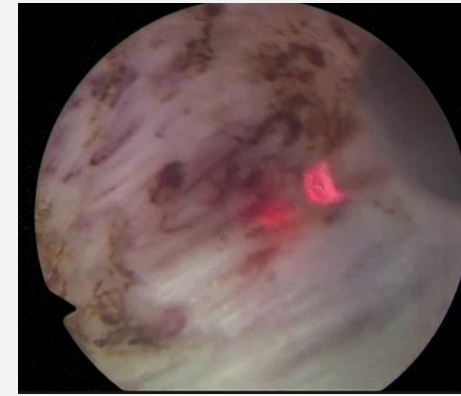
BiEP



HoLEP



ThuLEP



GreenLEP

...HoLEP se ha convertido en el paradigma de la enucleación endoscópica gracias a la evidencia de la literatura proporcionada y a los excelentes resultados funcionales. Un mayor nivel de evidencia científica se precisa para poder medir la eficacia de otras técnicas de enucleación alternativas...



Bilbao 2019

Gracias por la atención y disfrutad del curso

Dr. Sergio Fdez-Pello Montes

spello84@hotmail.com

HU Cabueñes - Gijón

Bilbao 2019