

*Mortegliano, 29 ottobre 2021*

La tecnologia al servizio dell'IPB

---

# **GREEN LASER & REZUM**

Dr. Francesco Varvello



Ospedale Michele e Pietro Ferrero



# La nostra esperienza

---



- 2012 – 2021
- 650 casi trattati
- PVP – PVP anatomica
- GreenLEP



- 2019 – 2021
- 60 casi trattati

available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)  
journal homepage: [www.europeanurology.com](http://www.europeanurology.com)



## Review – Benign Prostatic Obstruction

# Photoselective Vaporisation of the Prostate Using 80-W and 120-W Laser Versus Transurethral Resection of the Prostate for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: A Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis from 2002 to 2012

*Isaac A. Thangasamy<sup>a</sup>, Venu Chalasani<sup>b</sup>, Alexander Bachmann<sup>c</sup>, Henry H. Woo<sup>d,\*</sup>*

- Nessuna differenza tra PVP e TURP: 6 RCT
- Vantaggio TURP: 2 RCT
- Vantaggio PVP: 1 RCT

available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)  
journal homepage: [www.europeanurology.com](http://www.europeanurology.com)



European Association of Urology



## Platinum Priority – Benign Prostatic Obstruction

*Editorial by Jean-Nicolas Cornu and Stephan Madersbacher on pp. 103–104 of this issue*

# A Multicenter Randomized Noninferiority Trial Comparing GreenLight-XPS Laser Vaporization of the Prostate and Transurethral Resection of the Prostate for the Treatment of Benign Prostatic Obstruction: Two-yr Outcomes of the GOLIATH Study

James A. Thomas<sup>a,\*</sup>, Andrea Tubaro<sup>b</sup>, Neil Barber<sup>c</sup>, Frank d'Ancona<sup>d</sup>, Gordon Muir<sup>e</sup>, Ulrich Witzsch<sup>f</sup>, Marc-Oliver Grimm<sup>g</sup>, Joan Benejam<sup>h</sup>, Jens-Uwe Stolzenburg<sup>i</sup>, Antony Riddick<sup>j</sup>, Sascha Pahernik<sup>k</sup>, Herman Roelink<sup>l</sup>, Filip Ameye<sup>m</sup>, Christian Saussine<sup>n</sup>, Franck Bruyère<sup>o</sup>, Wolfgang Loidl<sup>p</sup>, Tim Lerner<sup>q</sup>, Nirjan-Kumar Gogoi<sup>r</sup>, Richard Hindley<sup>s</sup>, Rolf Muschter<sup>t</sup>, Andrew Thorpe<sup>u</sup>, Nitin Shrotri<sup>v</sup>, Stuart Graham<sup>w</sup>, Moritz Hamann<sup>x</sup>, Kurt Miller<sup>y</sup>, Martin Schostak<sup>z</sup>, Carlos Capitán<sup>aa</sup>, Helmut Knispel<sup>bb</sup>, Alexander Bachmann<sup>cc,\*</sup>

- Randomizzato, 26 centri, 9 paesi europei: 180W vs TURP
- PVP non inferiore a TURP in merito a IPSS, Qmax, pz liberi da complicanze
- PVP presenta vantaggi su: tempo cateterizzazione, ospedalizzazione, % re-interventi precoci



**TURP**

- Efficacia
- Complicanze
- Ritrattamenti



**TURP**

- Efficacia emostatica
- Deficit coagulazione
- Assistenza post-op
- Cateterizzazione
- Ospedalizzazione

## Summary of evidence

LE 1b

Laser vaporisation of the prostate using the 180-W LBO laser (PVP) demonstrated higher intra-operative safety with regard to haemostatic properties when compared to TURP. Peri-operative parameters such as catheterisation time and hospital stay were in favour of PVP, whereas operation time was in favour of TURP. Short- to mid-term results are comparable to TURP.

*Practical considerations:* The 180-W XPS represents the current standard of generators for PVP; however, the number and quality of supporting publications are low, especially for large glands (> 100 mL), with no long-term follow up.

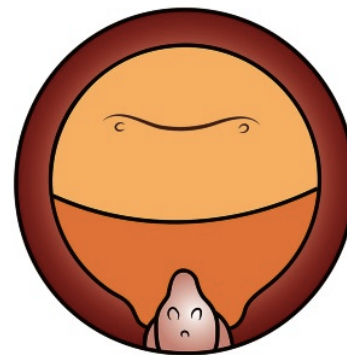
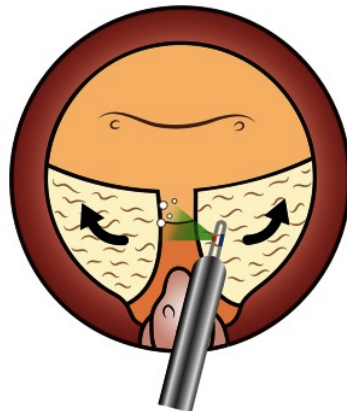
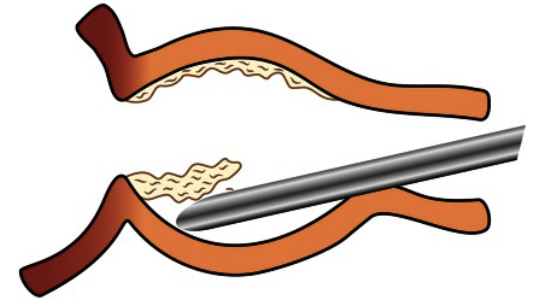
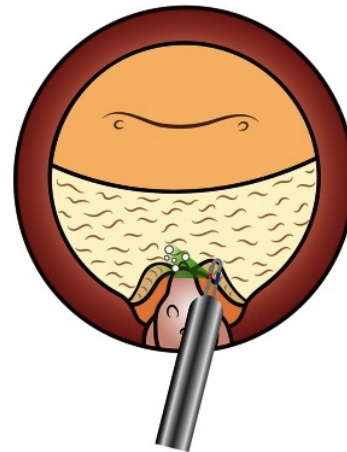
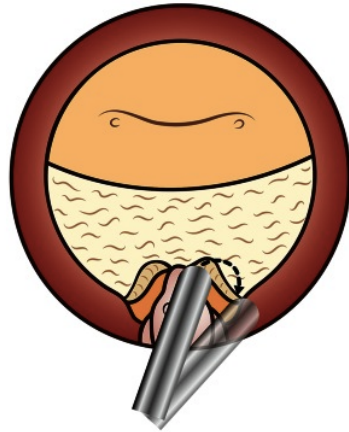
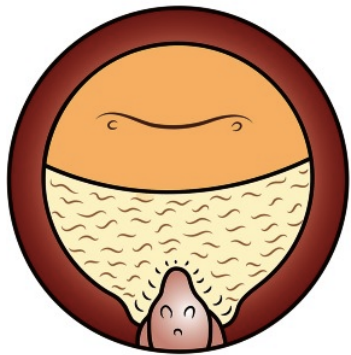


VAPORIZZAZIONE ANATOMICA

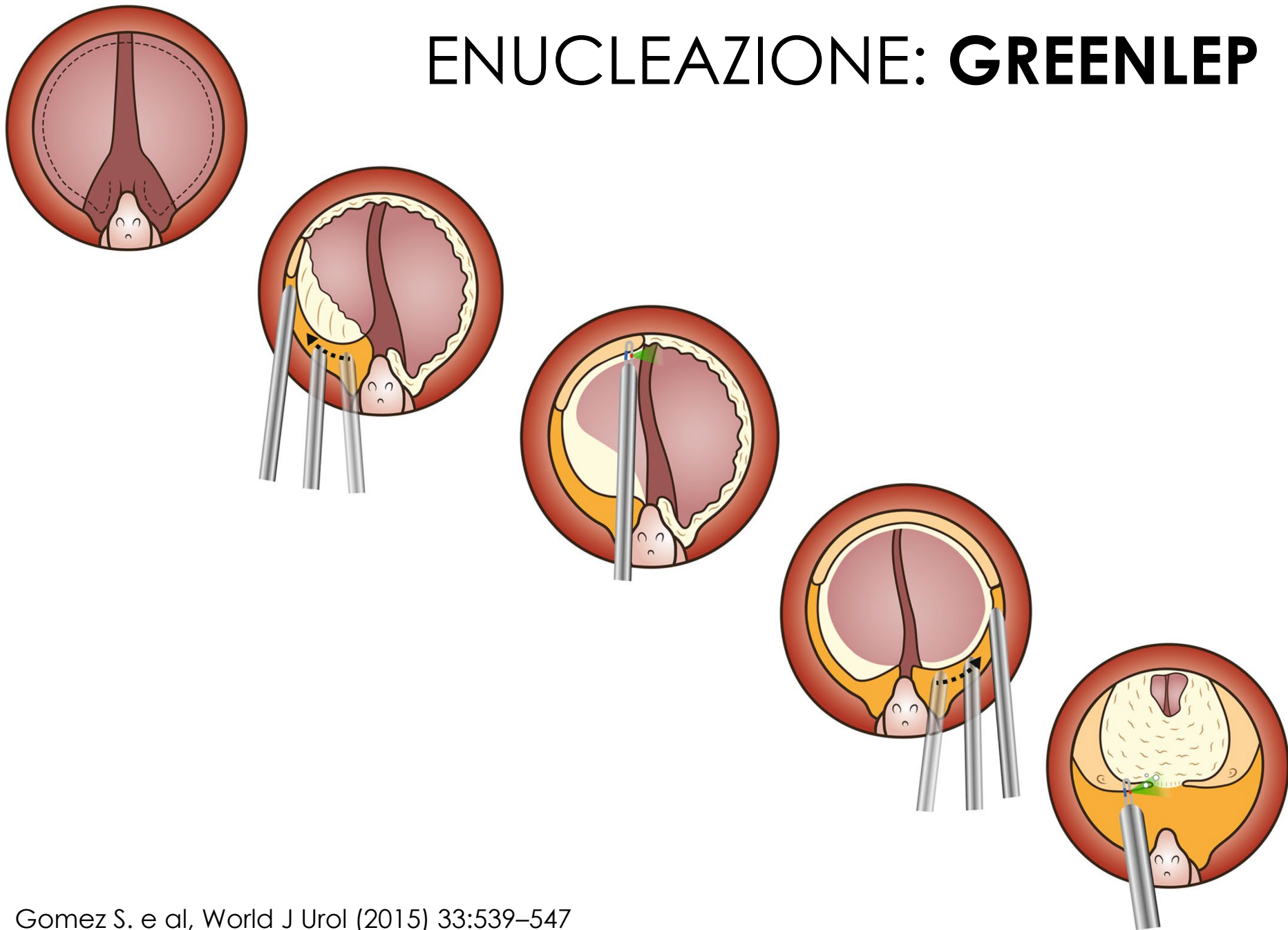


ENUCLEAZIONE

# VAPORIZZAZIONE ANATOMICA

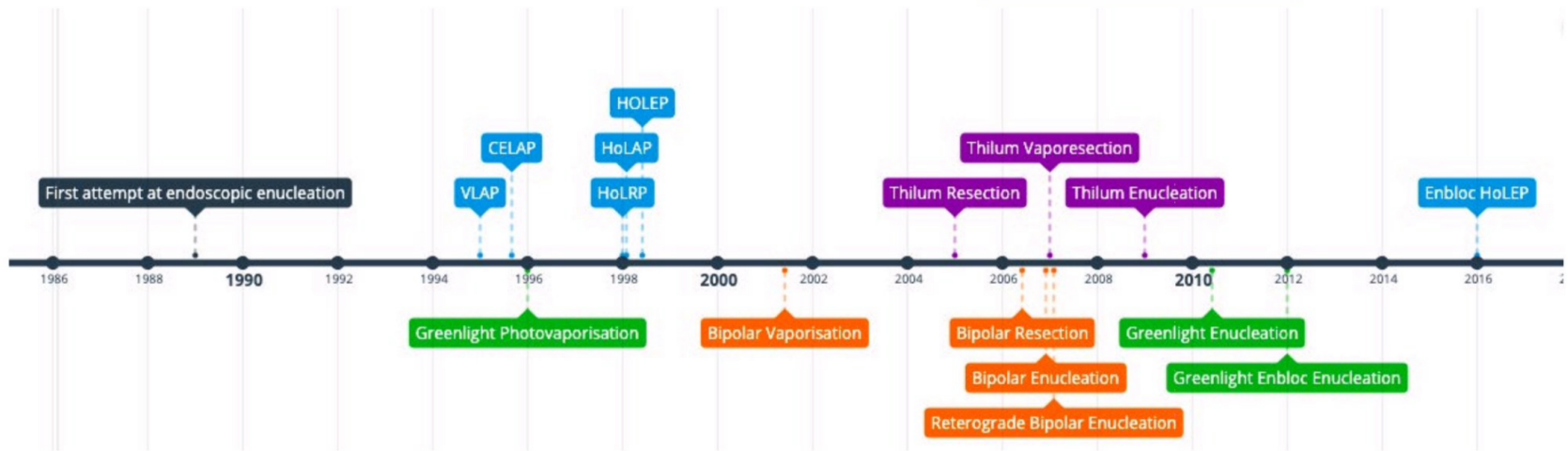


# ENUCLEAZIONE: GREENLEP





# Evoluzione delle tecniche enucleative



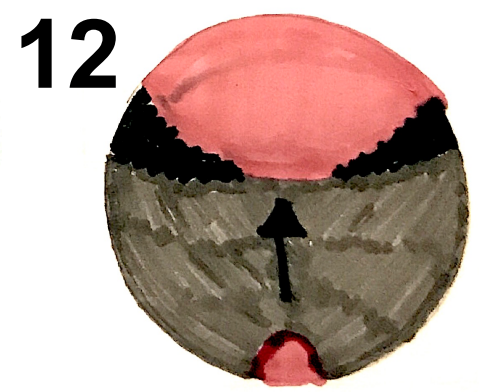
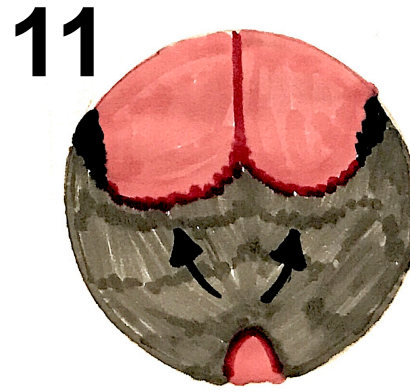
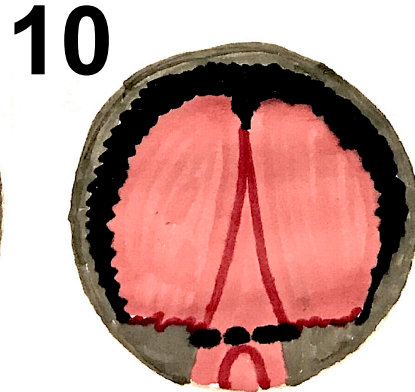
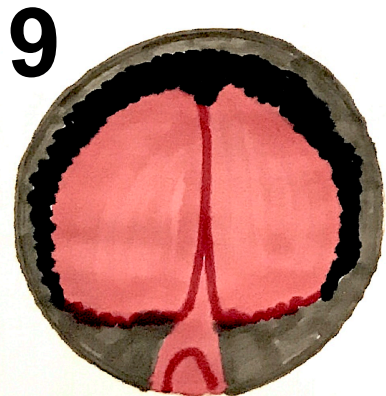
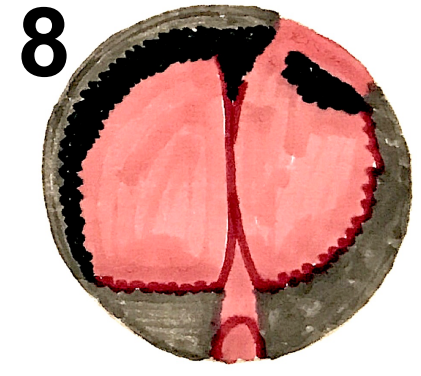
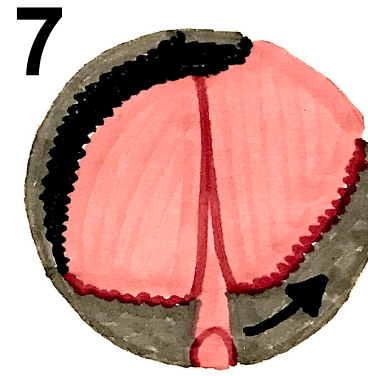
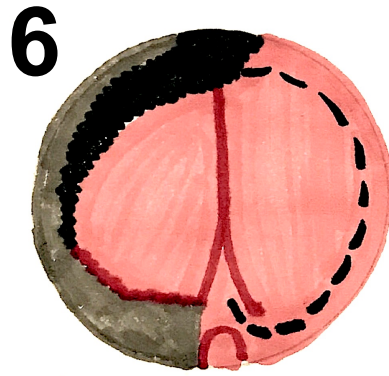
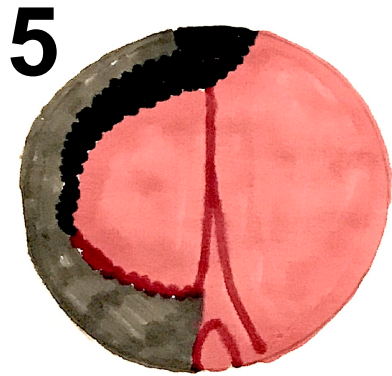
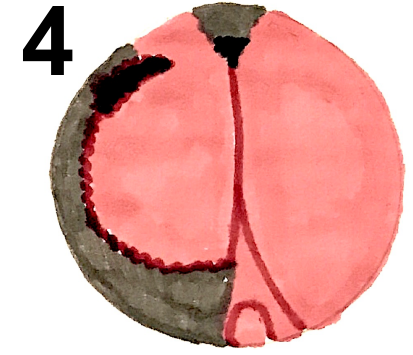
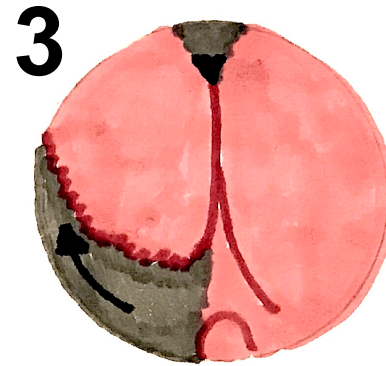
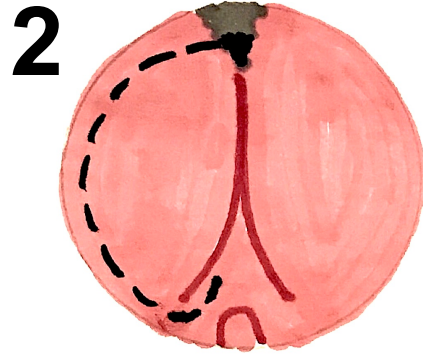
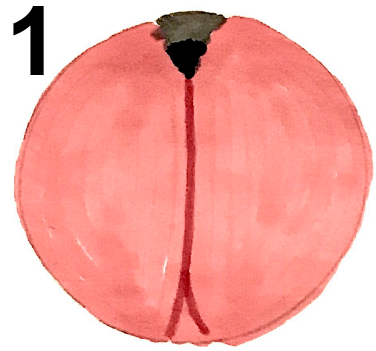
## EAU Guidelines on Management of Non-Neurogenic Male Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS), incl. Benign Prostatic Obstruction (BPO)

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

### Enucleation of the prostate

- 5.3.2.1 Open prostatectomy
- 5.3.2.2 Bipolar transurethral enucleation of the prostate (B-TUEP)
- 5.3.2.3 Holmium laser enucleation of the prostate
- 5.3.2.4 Thulium:yttrium-aluminium-garnet laser (Tm:YAG) enucleation of the prostate Mechanism of action:
- 5.3.2.5 Diode laser enucleation of the prostate
- 5.3.2.6 Enucleation techniques under investigation
  - 5.3.2.6.1 Minimal invasive simple prostatectomy
  - 5.3.2.6.2 532 nm ('Greenlight') laser enucleation of the prostate

# GreenLEP en-bloc modificata



**VERSATILITA'**



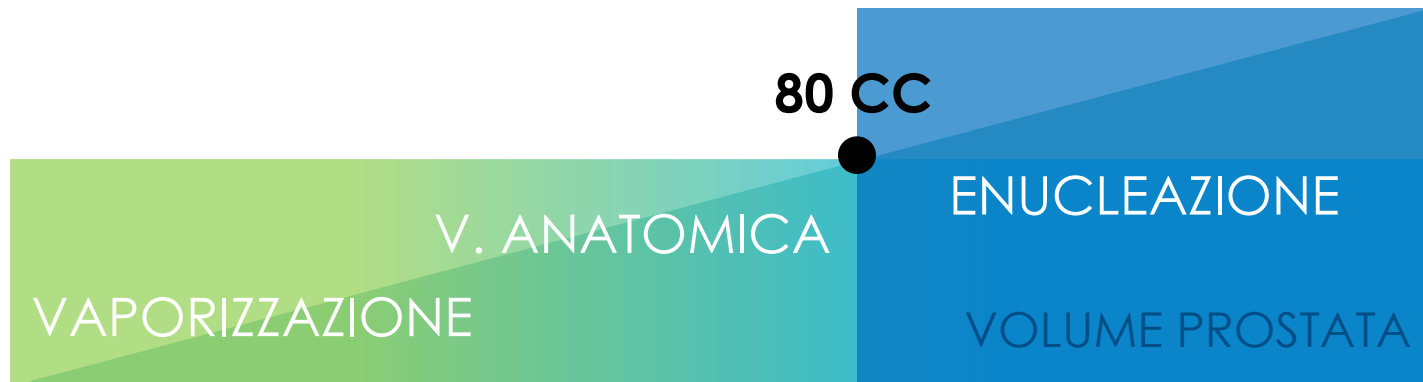
VAPORIZZAZIONE

VAPORIZZAZIONE ANATOMICA

ENUCLEAZIONE

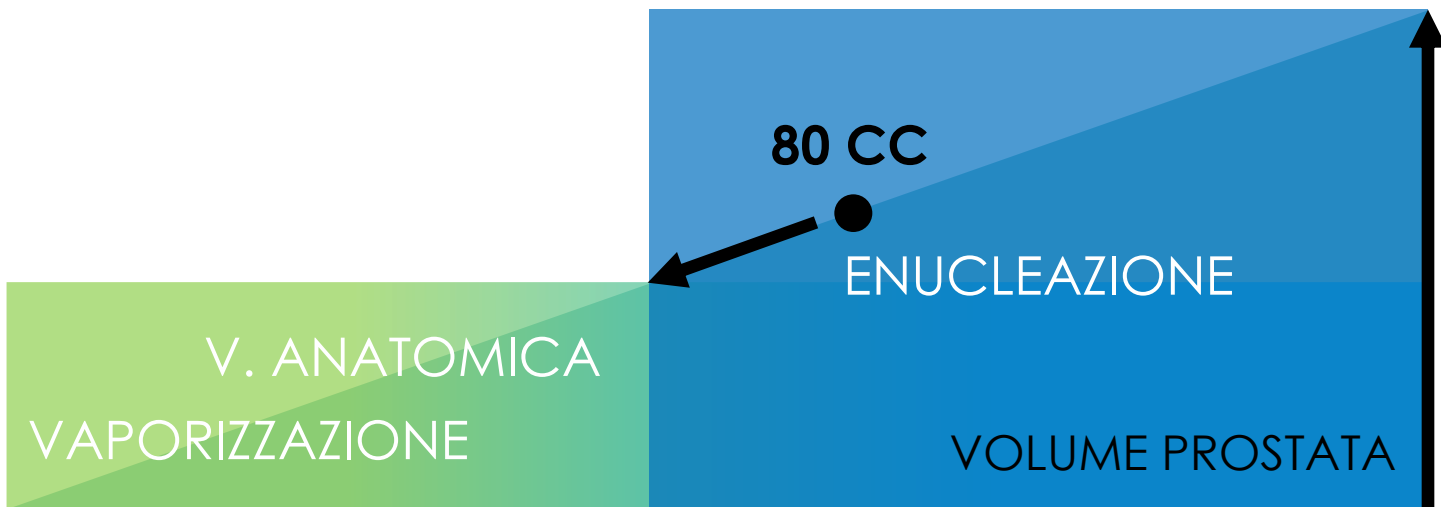
# Quale tecnica? Per quale paziente?

---



# Quale tecnica? Per quale paziente?

---



< ETA'

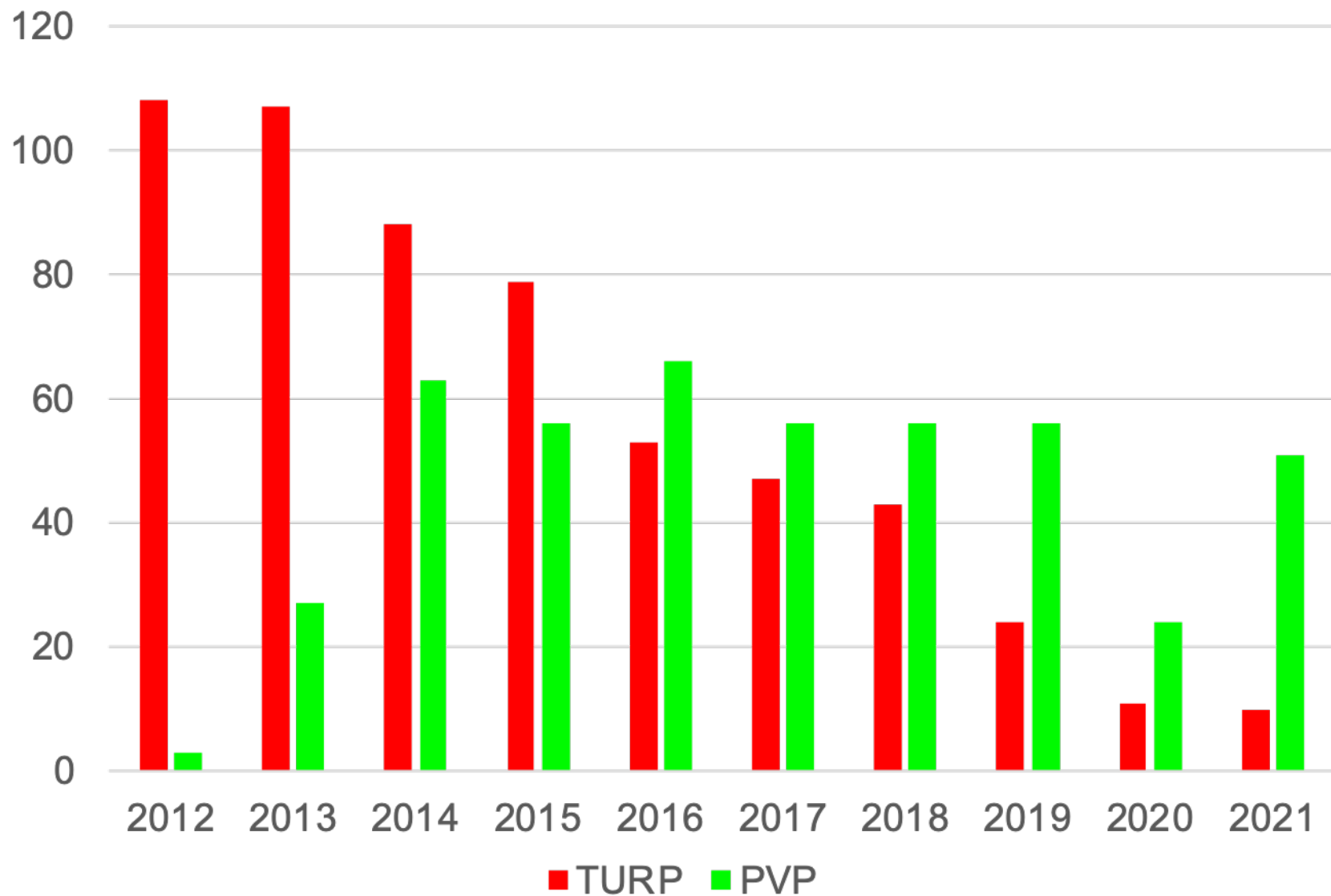
# Quale tecnica? Per quale paziente?

---

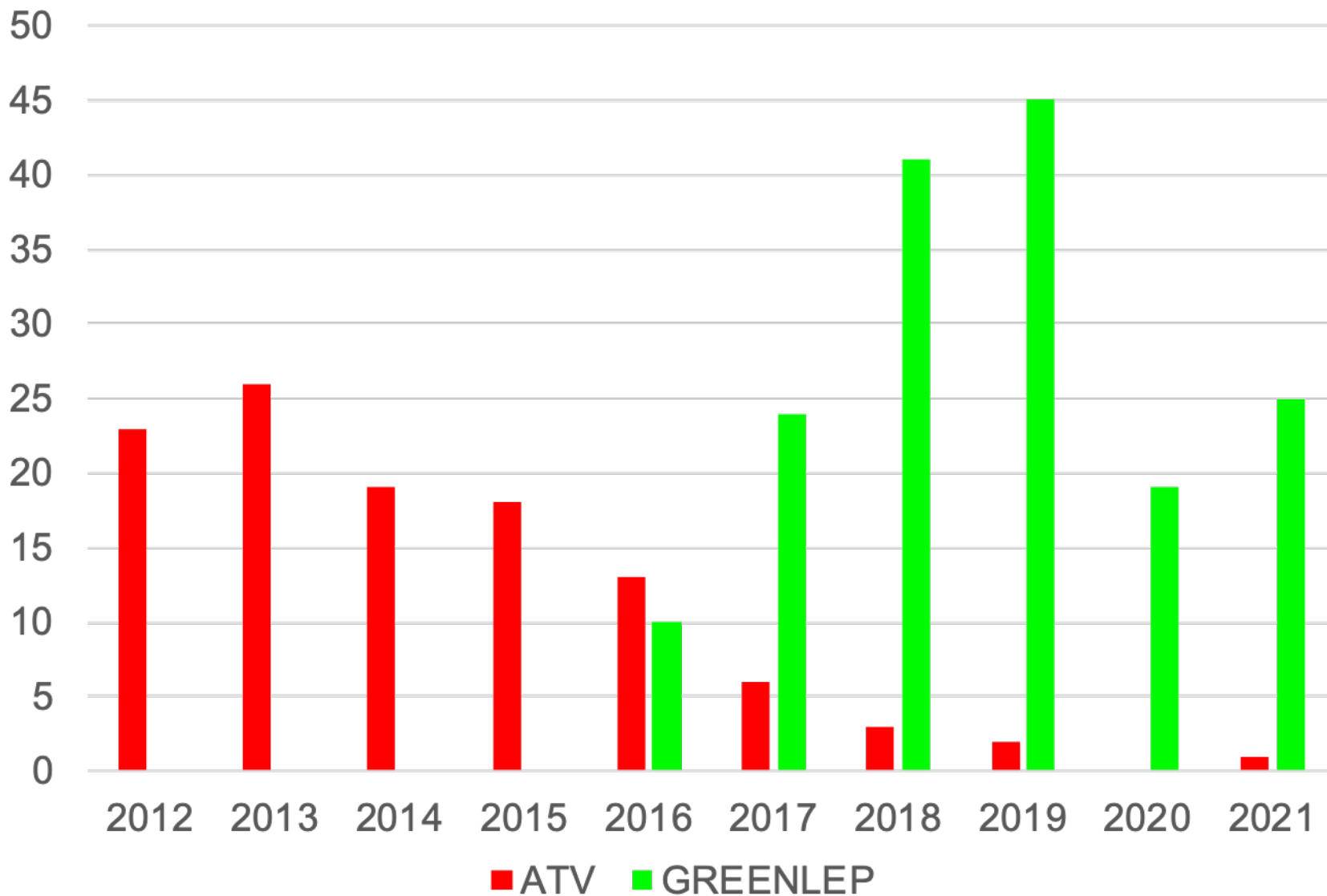


**> ETA'**  
**> COMORBILITA'**

## Interventi disostruttivi ALBA 2012-2021

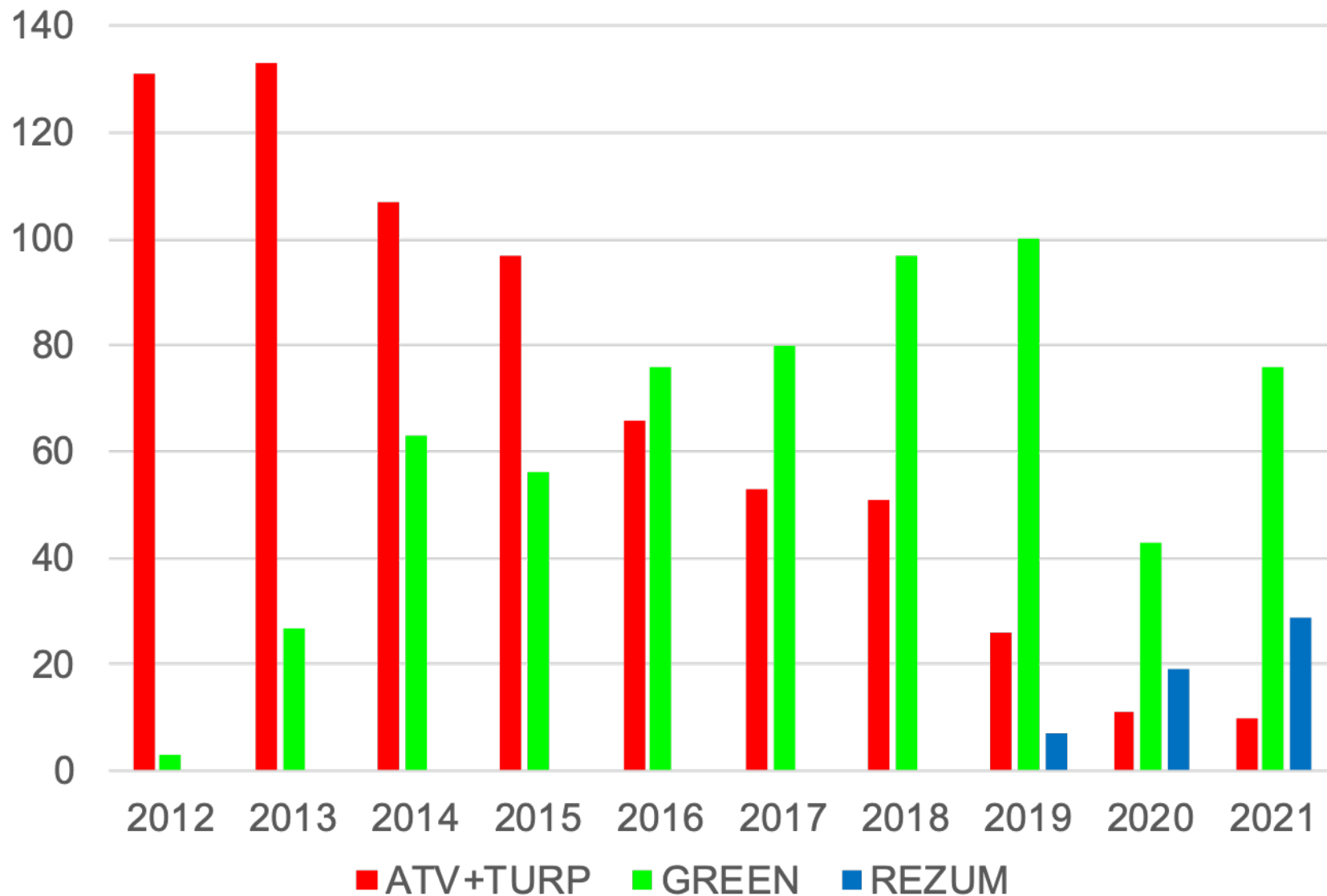


## Interventi disostruttivi ALBA 2012-2021





## Interventi disostruttivi ALBA 2012-2021



rezūm®  
water vapor therapy

# IPB & MISTs

---

## **EAU Guidelines on 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 2021

- Acquablation
- Embolizzazione arterie prostatiche

*Under investigation*

### TECNICHE ABLATIVE

- Rezum

### TECNICHE NON ABLATIVE

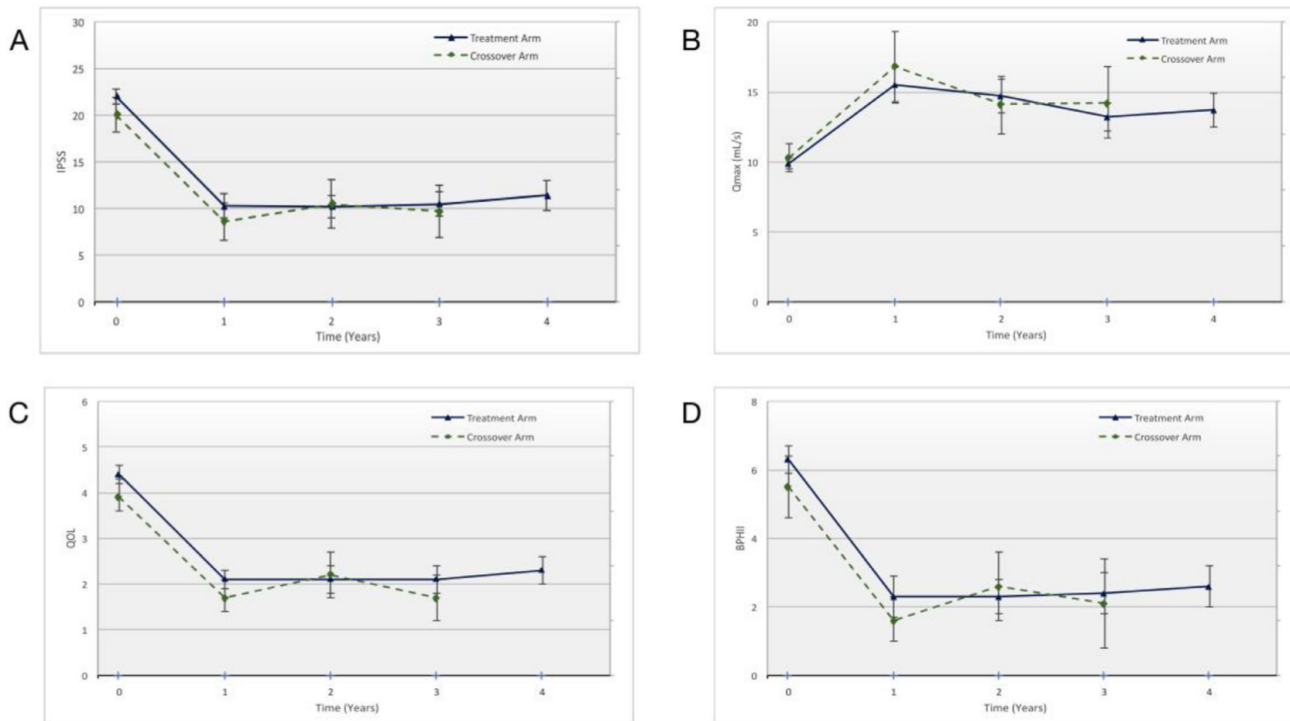
- Urolift
- iTIND

# Prostatic Diseases and Male Voiding Dysfunction

## Rezūm Water Vapor Thermal Therapy for Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms Associated With Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: 4-Year Results From Randomized Controlled Study



Kevin T. McVary, Tyson Rogers, and Claus G. Roehrborn





# Water vapor therapy (Rezūm) for lower urinary tract symptoms related to benign prostatic hyperplasia: early results from the first Italian multicentric study

Giampaolo Siena<sup>1</sup> · L. Cindolo<sup>2,3</sup> · G. Ferrari<sup>3</sup> · D. Maruzzi<sup>4</sup> · G. Fasolis<sup>5</sup> · S. V. Condorelli<sup>6</sup> · F. Varvello<sup>5</sup> · F. Visalli<sup>4</sup> · S. Rabito<sup>3</sup> · S. Toso<sup>3</sup> · S. Caroassai<sup>1</sup> · A. Mari<sup>1</sup> · L. Viola<sup>1</sup> · B. K. Somani<sup>7</sup> · M. Carini<sup>1</sup>



luglio 2019 – ottobre 2021  
60 casi trattati

## **INDICAZIONI**

- LUTS moderati-gravi
- Volume 20-280 cc +/- lobo medio
- Pz con cv a dimora
- Pz interessati al mantenimento dell'eiaculazione
- Pz non candidabili a interventi disostruttivi

# Anestesia x Rezum

---

- Generale
- Rachianestesia
  
- Locale (blocco periprostatico) + sedazione e.v. cosciente
  
- Analgo – sedazione e.v. non cosciente

# Gestione post operatoria

---

- Foley silicone 20 Ch (no cistoclisi)
- Paziente mobilizzato 4 ore dopo la procedura
- Ricovero 1 notte (DS)
  
- Rimozione CV dopo 7 giorni
- Alfa litico per 30 giorni
  
- Se CV a dimora pre-op: rimozione CV dopo 30 giorni



# Uroflussometria

Flusso max. 8,4 ml/s  
 Volume espulso 163 ml  
 Tempo di ritardo N.A. s  
 Tempo di svuotamento 27 s  
 Tempo di flusso 27 s

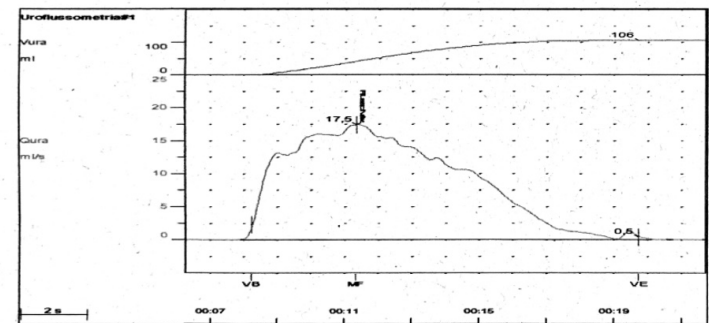
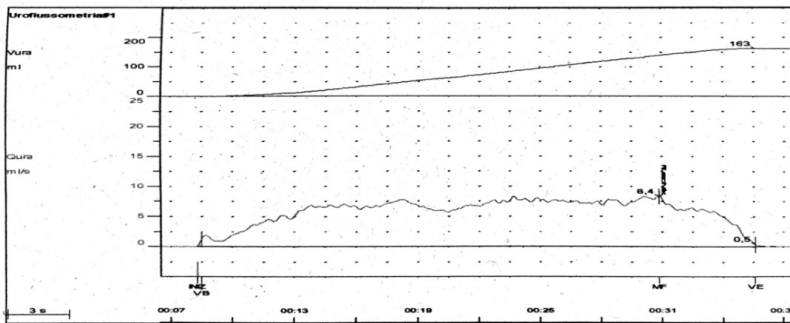
Flusso medio  
 Tempo di raggiungimento del  
 flusso max.  
 Urina residua  
 Volume residuo (Auto)

Flusso max. 17,5 ml/s  
 Volume espulso 106 ml  
 Tempo di ritardo N.A. s  
 Tempo di svuotamento 12 s  
 Tempo di flusso 11 s

Flusso m  
 Tempo di  
 flusso ma  
 Urina resi  
 Volume r

|       |      | Inizio svuotamento | Flusso max. | Fine svuotamento |
|-------|------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Vura  | ml   | 0                  | 139         | 163              |
| Qura  | ml/s | 1,3                | 8,4         | 0,5              |
| Tempo |      | 00:00:09:00        | 00:00:31:35 | 00:00:36:10      |

|       |      | Inizio svuotamento | Flusso max. | Fine svuotamento |
|-------|------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Vura  | ml   | 0                  | 43          | 106              |
| Qura  | ml/s | 2,4                | 17,5        | 0,5              |
| Tempo |      | 00:00:08:25        | 00:00:11:35 | 00:00:19:75      |

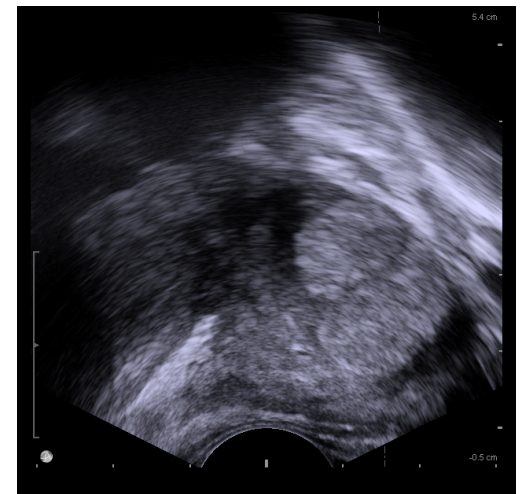
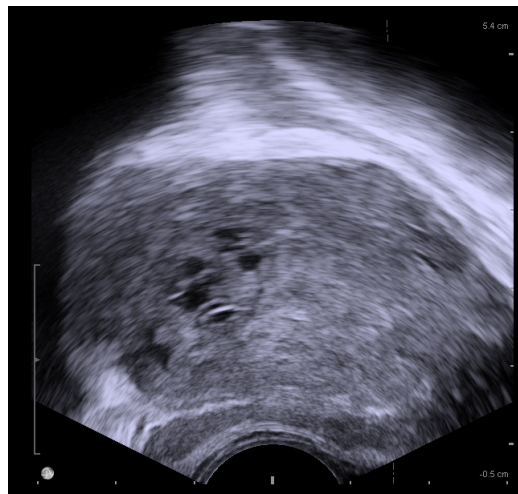
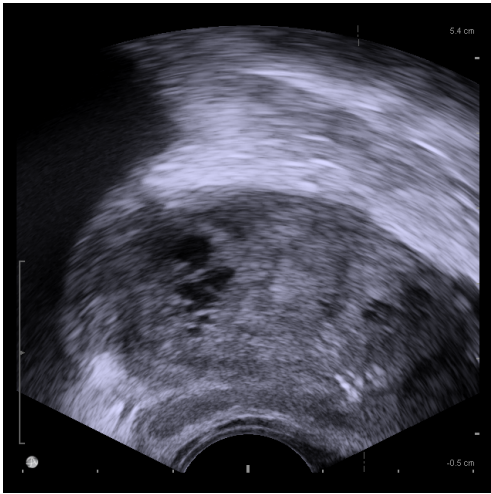


pre-op

dopo 3 mesi

# TRUS

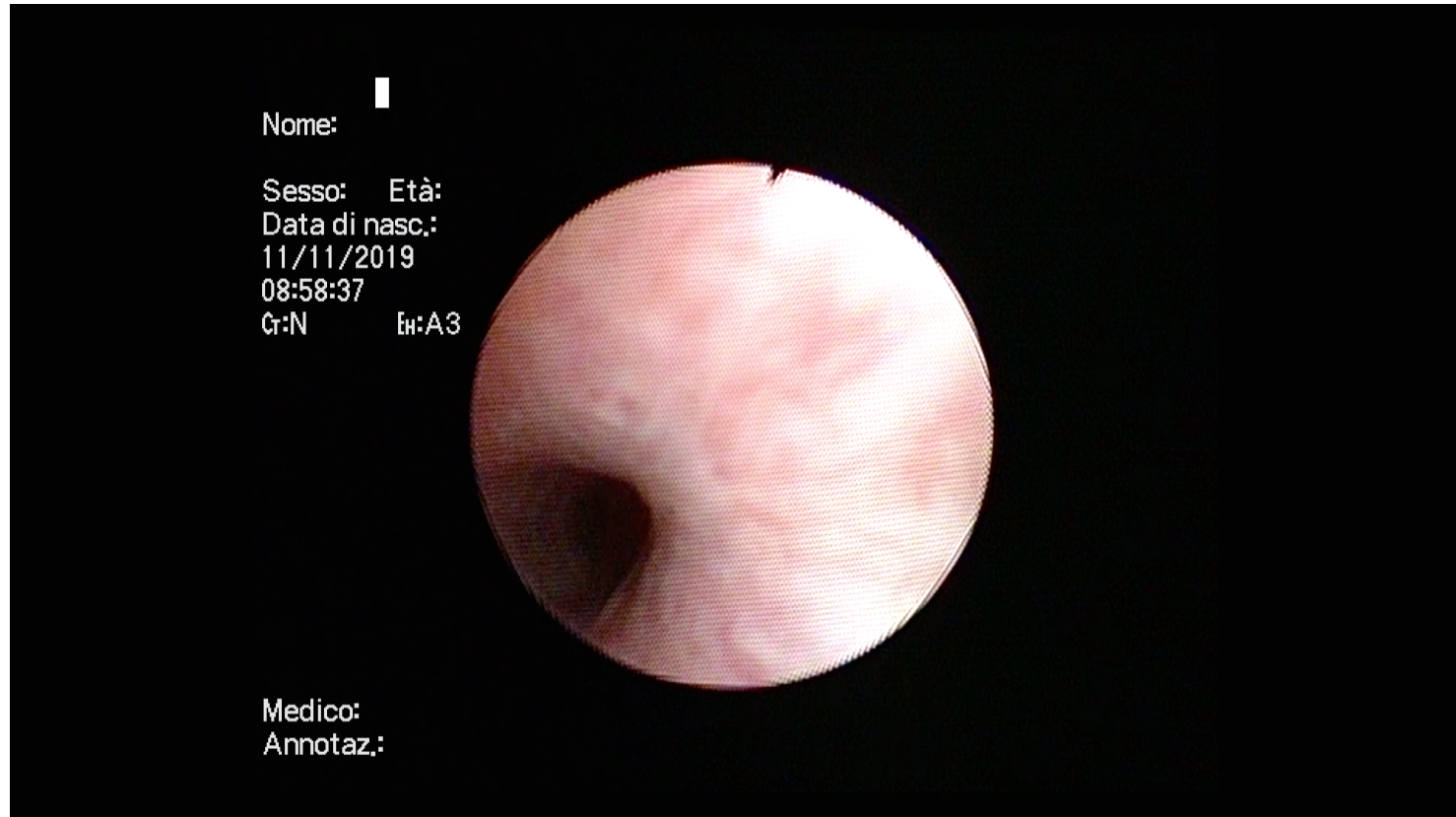
---



**dopo 3 mesi**

# Uretrocistoscopia

---



**dopo 3 mesi**

# Complicanze precoci

---

- **Disuria, stranguria, frequenza, urgenza il 1 mese**
- 1 orchiepididimite
- 1 prostatite acuta con urosepsi (ricovero)
- 2 IVU persistenti
- 1 emissione di frustoli
- 1 macroematuria con ritenzione da coaguli  
dopo 1 mese

# Ritrattamento

---

- 1 pz non svezzato da cv → PVP
- 1 pz LUTS invariati → GreenLEP

# Quali indicazioni?

Paziente

Sintomi

Volume

# MEDICO

VALUTAZIONE DI  
SINTOMI E ESAMI

PREFERENZE

**EAU Guidelines on  
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 2021



EFFICACIA DELLA  
PROCEDURA NEL  
RISOLVERE I  
SINTOMI

ASPETTATIVE IN  
RELAZIONE A  
RAPIDITA' DI EFFETTO,  
EFFICACIA, EFFETTI  
COLLATETRALI, QoL

# PAZIENTE

# MEDICO

## VALUTAZIONE DI SINTOMI E ESAMI

- **Dimensioni e morfologia della prostata**
- **Grado di ostruzione e complicanze associate**
- **Età e comorbidità**
- **Terapia anticoagulante**
  
- **Esperienza**
- **Tecnologia a disposizione**

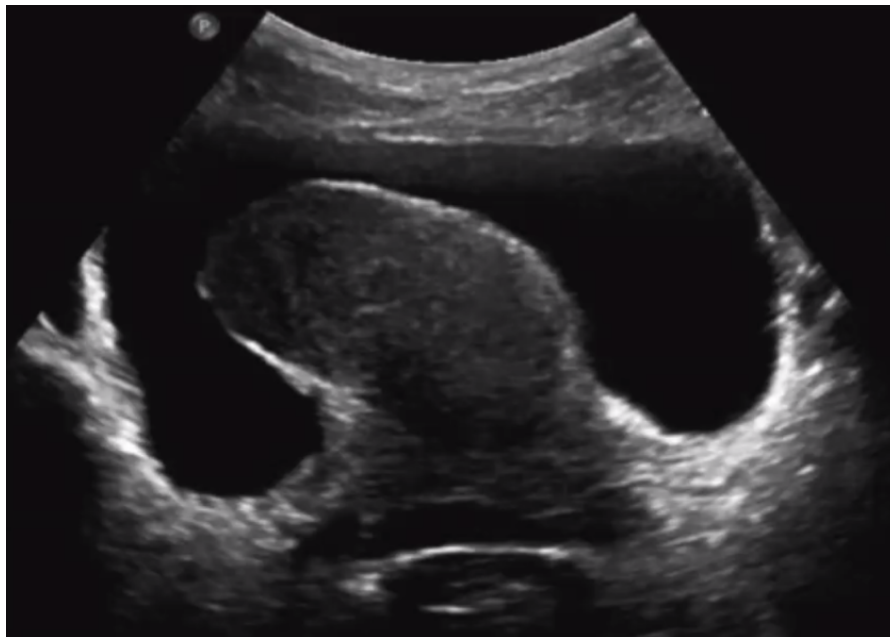
## EFFICACIA DELLA PROCEDURA NEL RISOLVERE I SINTOMI

- **Peculiarità della tecnica**
- **Tasso di ritrattamenti**



| Procedure     | Outpatient procedure | Feasible under local anesthesia | Office procedure | Prostate vol. | Median lobe     | Post-OP Catheter | Anejaculation | Surgical retreatment rate |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Urolift       | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | <80mL         | Feasible        | No               | 0%            | 13.6% at 5 years          |
| iTIND         | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | <60mL         | Not recommended | No               | 0%            | 8.6% at 3 years           |
| Spring System | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | 25–80mL       | –               | –                | –             | –                         |
| ClearRing     | –                    | –                               | –                | 35–80mL       | Not recommended | 1–2 days         | 0%            | –                         |
| Rezum         | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | 30–80mL       | yes             | 2–7 days         | 0–10.8%       | 4.4% at 5 years           |
| PAE           | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | ≥30 mL        | Yes             | –                | 16%           | 21% at 2 years            |
| TPLA          | Yes                  | Yes                             | Yes              | <80 mL        | Yes             | 7–9 days         | –             | –                         |
| Aquablation   | No                   | No                              | No               | 30–150mL      | Yes             | 1–3 days         | 11–19%        | 4.3% at 3 years           |

BPO, benign prostatic obstruction; PAE, prostatic artery embolization; TPLA, transperineal interstitial laser ablation.



- Peculiarità della tecnica
- Tasso di ritrattamenti

**BACKGROUND  
CULTURALE**

**MEDIA**

**ESPERIENZE DI  
CONOSCENTI**

**COUNSELING**

**PREFERENZE**

**ASPETTATIVE IN  
RELAZIONE A  
RAPIDITA' DI EFFETTO,  
EFFICACIA, EFFETTI  
COLLATETRALI, QoL**

**PAZIENTE**

# COUNSELING

## 1. Effetti collaterali

- incontinenza
- DE
- disfunzioni eiaculatorie

## 2. Post-operatorio:

- dolore
- giorni di degenza
- giorni di catetere
- astensione da lavoro, sport, sesso

## 3. Efficacia a breve e lungo termine

## 4. Complicanze

# Quali indicazioni?

**Terapia medica  
inefficace**

**Terapia medica  
non tollerata**

**Preservazione  
eiaculazione**

**Volume <80 cc**



**ROCHESTER – MN  
2017-2019**

**J. Endourol  
2020**



**Icahn  
School of  
Medicine at  
Mount  
Sinai**

**NEW YORK - NY  
2017-2020**

**World J. Urol  
2021**

## **Comparative Post-Operative Outcomes of Rezūm Prostate Ablation in Patients with Large versus Small Glands**

Raevti Bole, Ajay Gopalakrishna, Ruby Kuang, Jamal Alamiri, David Y Yang, Sevann Helo,  
Matthew J Ziegelmann, Tobias S Köhler

World Journal of Urology  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00345-020-03548-7>

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**



### **Rezūm therapy for patients with large prostates ( $\geq 80$ g): initial clinical experience and postoperative outcomes**

Evan B. Garden<sup>1</sup> · Devki Shukla<sup>1</sup> · Krishna T. Ravivarapu<sup>1</sup> · Steven A. Kaplan<sup>1</sup> · Avinash K. Reddy<sup>1</sup> ·  
Alexander C. Small<sup>1</sup> · Michael A. Palese<sup>1</sup> 



|                                |              |             |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>N pazienti</b>              | 47           | 36          |
| <b>CV a permanenza</b>         | 55%          | 22%         |
| <b>Volume prostata (media)</b> | 119 cc       | 106 cc      |
| <b>Qmax</b>                    | 7 → 12 ml/s  | 7 → 14 ml/s |
| <b>RPM</b>                     | 305 → 149 ml | 161 → 80 ml |
| <b>AUA-SS</b>                  | 22 → 13      | 15 → 12     |
| <b>Pz liberi da CV</b>         | 83%          |             |
| <b>Follow up</b>               | 3 mesi       | 6-8 mesi    |
| <b>Sospensione alfa litico</b> |              | 40%         |
| <b>Ritrattamenti</b>           |              | 8%          |
| <b>Complicanze</b>             | ↑ urosepsi   | ↑ urosepsi  |



|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>N pazienti</b>              | 10                 |
| <b>CV a permanenza</b>         | 7 (70%)            |
| <b>Volume prostata (media)</b> | 117 cc (83-280 cc) |

### **3 PZ SENZA CATETERE PRE-OP**

1 pz 163 cc, 11 erogazioni di vapore  
CV per 20 gg (10+10)  
Follow up 6 mesi: frequenza e urgenza risolti, mitto discreto

1 pz 120 cc, 13 erogazioni di vapore  
CV per 7 gg  
Follow up 21 mesi: poliuria notturna

1 pz 85 cc, 8 erogazioni di vapore  
CV per 7 gg  
Follow up 1 mese

## Quali indicazioni?

**Terapia medica  
inefficace**

**Terapia medica  
non tollerata**

**Preservazione  
eiaculazione**

**Volume <80 cc**

**OK ritrattamento**

**↑↑ rischio operatorio**

**rezūm®**  
water vapor therapy



↑↑ **rischio operatorio**

**ASA IV**

**1 pz** miastenia gravis

**Blocco periprostatico + midazolam**

**ANTIAGGREGANTI**

**8 pz** cardioaspirina

**ANTICOAGULANTI**

**3 pz** apixaban

**No** cistoclisi

**No** trasfusioni

**Degenza** invariata

**Giorni CV** invariati

**NO ritrattamento**  
**Ritenzione**  
**recidiva/refrattaria**

**Terapia medica**  
**inefficace**

## **Quali indicazioni?**

**Terapia medica**  
**non tollerata**

**Preservazione**  
**ejaculazione**

**Volume <80 cc**

**OK ritrattamento**

**↑↑ rischio operatorio**



CHICAGO – IL

Prostate Cancer  
Prostatic Dis.  
2020



NEW YORK - NY

The Prostate  
2021

ARTICLE

Clinical Research

## Water vapor thermal therapy to alleviate catheter-dependent urinary retention secondary to benign prostatic hyperplasia


Kevin T. McVary<sup>1</sup> · Bradley Holland<sup>2</sup> · J. Randolph Beahrs<sup>3</sup>



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**The Prostate** WILEY

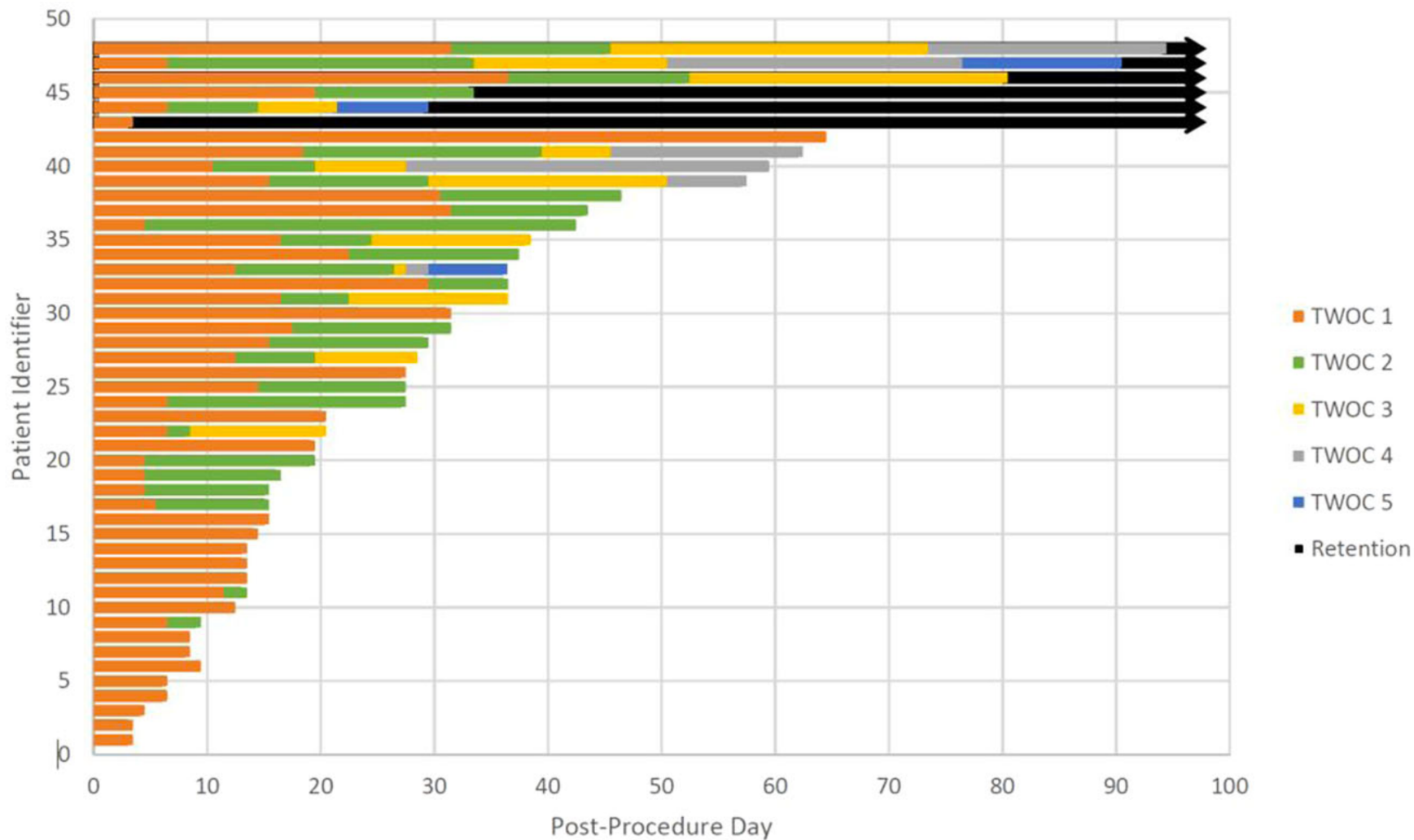
## Rezūm for retention—retrospective review of water vaporization therapy in the management of urinary retention in men with benign prostatic hyperplasia

Daniel Bassily BS<sup>1</sup>  | Vincent Wong MD<sup>2</sup> | John L Phillips MD<sup>2</sup> |  
Mitchell Fraiman MD<sup>3</sup> | Ross Bauer MD<sup>3</sup> | Christopher M Dixon MD<sup>3</sup> |  
Nathan C Wong MD<sup>2</sup>



|                                     |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>N pazienti</b>                   | 38      | 49      |
| <b>Volume prostata</b> (mediana)    | 58 cc   | 73 cc   |
| <b>3° lobo</b>                      | 73%     | 80%     |
| <b>N iniezioni vapore</b> (mediana) | 6       | 12      |
| <b>Follow up</b>                    | 15 mesi | 6 mesi  |
| <b>Pz svezzati da CV</b>            | 70%     | 88%     |
| <b>Tempo rimoz. CV</b>              | 4-65 gg | 8-28 gg |
| <b>Tempo rimoz. CV</b> (mediana)    | 26 gg   | 13 gg   |
| <b>Sospensione alfa litico</b>      | 69%     | 55%     |
| <b>RPM pre</b> (media)              | 320 ml  | 900 ml  |
| <b>RPM post</b> (media)             | -       | 78 ml   |

# Trial Without Catheter Attempts





|                                     |         |         |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| <b>N pazienti</b>                   | 38      | 49      | 14            |
| <b>Volume prostata (mediana)</b>    | 58 cc   | 73 cc   | 88 cc         |
| <b>3° lobo</b>                      | 73%     | 80%     | 64%           |
| <b>N iniezioni vapore (mediana)</b> | 6       | 12      | 8 (5-14)      |
| <b>Follow up</b>                    | 15 mesi | 6 mesi  | 9 mesi (3-27) |
| <b>Pz svezzati da CV</b>            | 70%     | 88%     | 85%           |
| <b>Tempo rimoz. CV</b>              | 4-65 gg | 8-28 gg | 15-60 gg      |
| <b>Tempo rimoz. CV (mediana)</b>    | 26 gg   | 13 gg   | 30 gg         |
| <b>Sospensione alfa litico</b>      | 69%     | 55%     | 85%           |
| <b>RPM pre (media)</b>              | 320 ml  | 900 ml  | -             |
| <b>RPM post (media)</b>             | -       | 78 ml   | -             |

## Quali indicazioni?

**NO ritrattamento**  
**Ritenzione**  
**recidiva/refrattaria**  
**Calcoli**  
**IVU recidivanti**  
**Ematuria**  
**Dilatazione alte**  
**vie escrettrici**

**Terapia medica**  
**inefficace**

**Terapia medica**  
**non tollerata**

**Preservazione**  
**eiaculazione**

**Volume <80 cc**

**OK ritrattamento**

↑↑ **rischio operatorio**

# Perché introdurre REZUM oggi?

---

- Tecnica **mini invasiva** con **risultati promettenti**
  - **Alternativa** per pazienti ad alto rischio chirurgico/anestesiologico
  - **Attrattiva** per chi cerca una soluzione con minimo impatto sulla funzione sessuale
  - Procedura breve
  - Si può eseguire in DH/DS
- } Smaltimento liste di attesa...



# Punti chiave

---

## REZUM

COUNSELING PRE-OP

S.O.

FOLLOW UP

## Intervento disostruttivo

COUNSELING  
PRE-OP

S.O.

FOLLOW UP

# IPB & MISTs: quale futuro?

---

- MISTs sempre più ricercate dai pazienti
  - percepite come meno invasive
  - minor impatto su funzione sessuale
  - attrattiva della terapia innovativa
- Soluzione di «maggior sicurezza» per pazienti fragili
- Potranno avere ampia diffusione se
  - facili da eseguire e da trasmettere
  - costi competitivi
  - adeguamento rimborsi