

# Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy

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# Outline

- Definition
- Prevalence
- Clinical symptoms
- Work-up
- Medical management
- Surgical management
- Take Home Messages

# Disclosures

- None

# Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms Causes

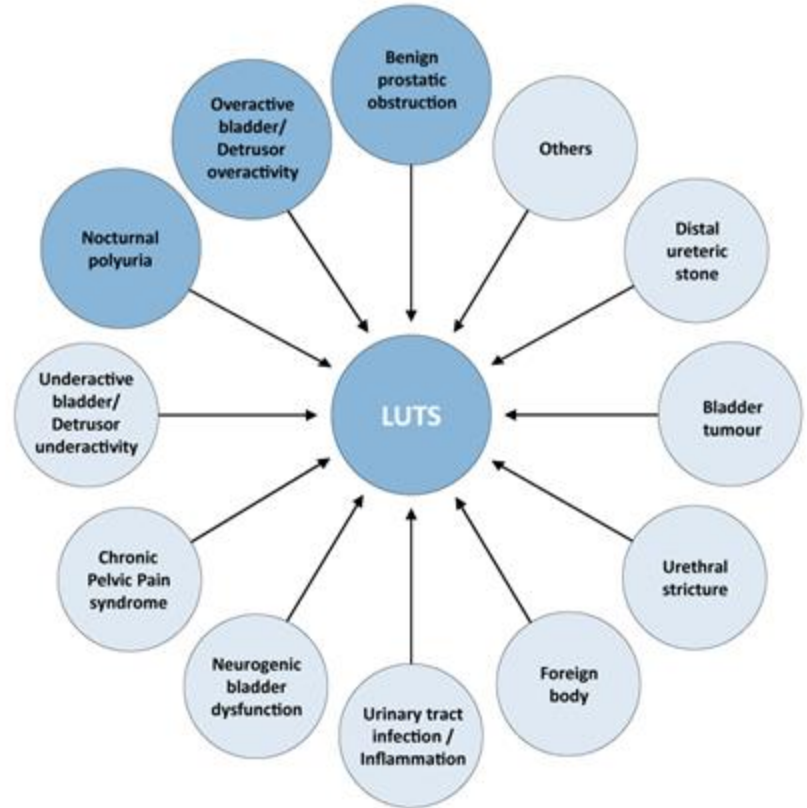
BPH is just one of the causes of this problem

- OAB
- Urethral Stricture
- UTI
- Nocturnal Polyuria
- Distal ureteral stone
- Chronic pelvic pain syndrome

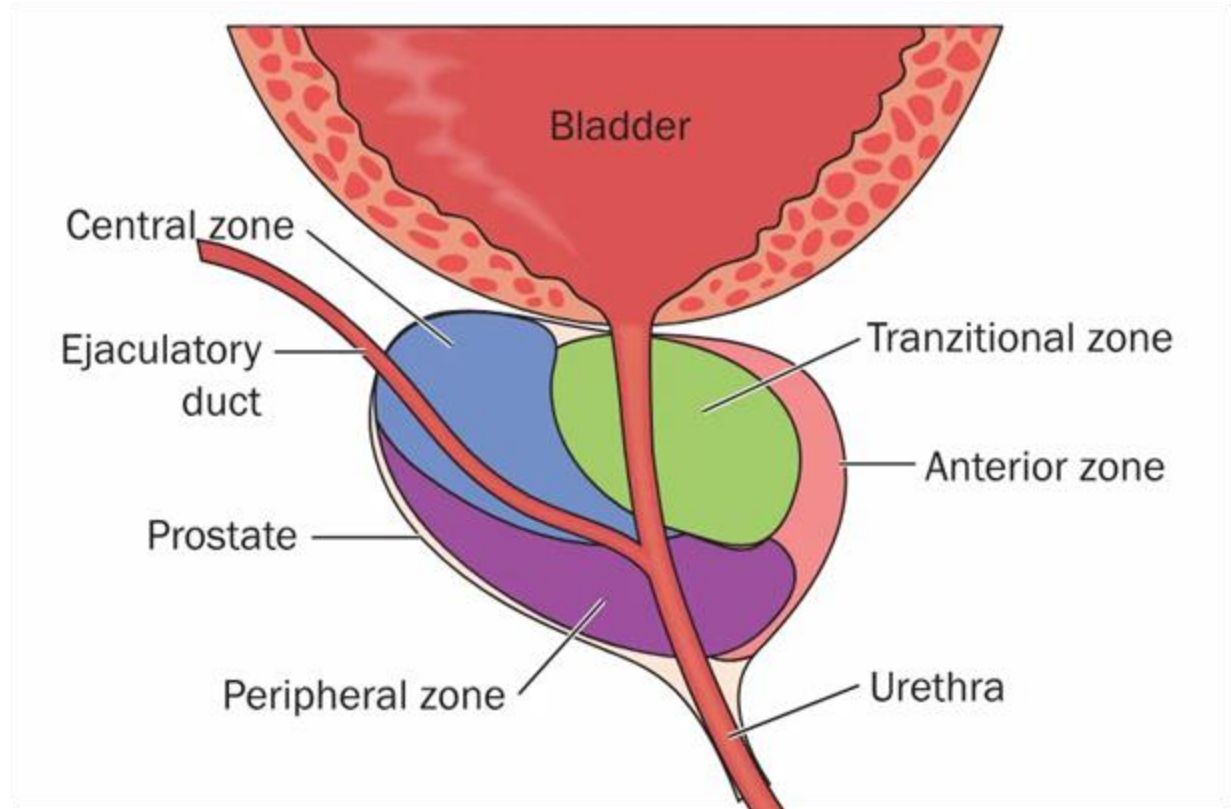
# Mechanism of Action

- Static component: Obstruction
- Dynamic component: Increased smooth muscle tone/resistance
- OAB primary vs secondary

● “LUTS”

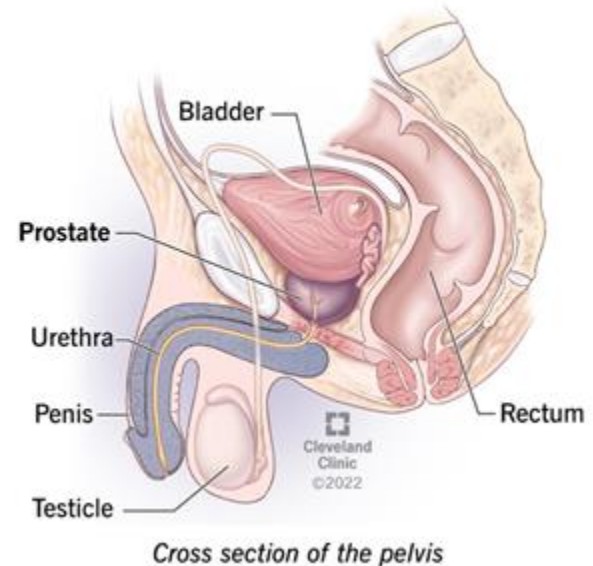
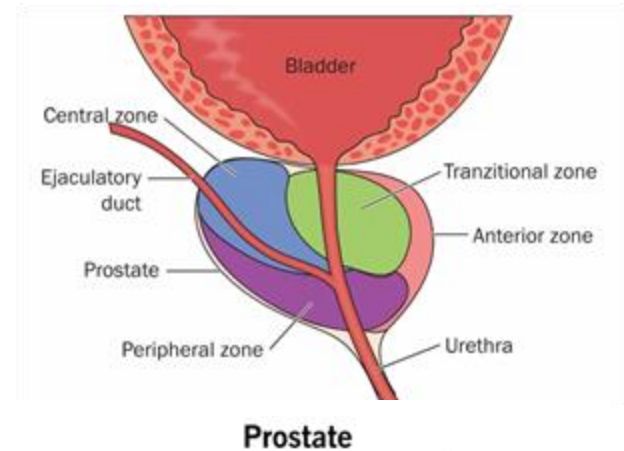


# Prostate Anatomy



# Definition of BPH

- Hyperplasia and hypertrophy are a histologic diagnosis.
- Proliferation of smooth muscle and epithelial cells in the transition zone.
- Complex diagnosis involving the bladder, bladder neck, prostate, and urethra.



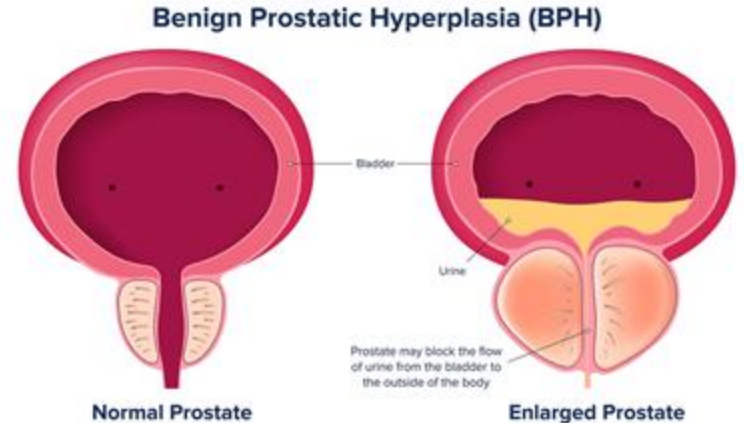
# Definition

- Multifactorial process
- Exact etiology unknown
- Testosterone (DHT) dependent



# Definition

- BPH is not prostate cancer
- BPH does not cause prostate cancer
- BPH and prostate cancer can co-exist
- Both can have elevated PSA



# Definition

- Benign Prostatic: Hypertrophy vs Hyperplasia vs Enlargement
- Bladder Outlet Obstruction [BOO]
- Can have BPH w/o BOO
- LUTS: storage [OAB], voiding, post-micturition

# Challenge in patients with LUTs

- Trying to determine obstructive vs irritative etiology



# Prevalence

- Starts at age 40-45yo
- 50% in 60yo
- 90% by 85yo
- Onsets varies
- Growth rate varies
- Risks, obesity, DM, FH

**Size doesn't matter!**

BPE vs BOO

# Symptoms of BPH

- Slow stream
- Frequent urination
- Incompletely emptying
- Nocturia
- Post-void dribbling
- Stop-start
- Retention

# Nocturia

- 2 or more voids during sleep
- [excluding void before bed and first in morning]
  - Common in men and women
  - 20-25% in 50yo
  - 50% in 60yo



# Nocturia

- Most difficult to treat
- Patient expectations
- Voiding diary is important possible nocturnal polyuria
  - *[50% of daily urine production at night]*
- R/O sleep apnea [ANP, OAB]

# Clinical Evaluation

- Symptom scoring: IPSS/AUA questionnaire
- Initial assessment: H&P, UA
- Optional Diagnostics: PVR, uroflow, cystoscopy, volume study, urodynamics
- PSA [select pts]





International Prostate Symptom Score (I-PSS)							
In the past month:	Not at All	Less than 1 in 5 times	Less than Half the Time	About Half the Time	More than Half the Time	Almost Always	Your Score
<b>1. Incomplete Emptying</b> How often have you had the sensation of not emptying your bladder?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>2. Frequency</b> How often have you had to urinate less than every two hours?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>3. Intermittency</b> How often have you found you stopped and started again several times when you urinated?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>4. Urgency</b> How often have you found it difficult to postpone urination?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>5. Weak Stream</b> How often have you had a weak urinary stream?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>6. Straining</b> How often have you had to strain to start urination?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	None	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	
<b>7. Nocturia</b> How many times did you typically get up at night to urinate?	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Total I-PSS Score</b>							
Score: 1-7 Mild		8-19 Moderate		20-35 Severe			
The first seven questions of the I-PSS are from the American Urological Association (AUA) Symptom Index							
Quality of Life Due to Urinary Symptoms							
	Delighted	Pleased	Mostly Satisfied	Mixed	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible
If you were to spend the rest of your life with your urinary condition just the way it is now, how would you feel about that?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

# Treatment

- Behavioral modification
- Medical therapy
- Surgical therapy
- Shared Decision-Making



# Indication for Treatment:

# Quality of Life

# Behavioral Modification

- Double voiding
- Timed voiding
  - *[Bladder training]*
- Dietary changes
  - *[caffeine, alcohol, spicy foods]*
- Fluid restrictions
- Stress management
- Pelvic floor exercises



# Supplements

- Saw Palmetto most common
- Many shortcomings in studies
  - STEP Trial 2008
  - Camus Trial 2011
- **No benefit proven**



# Medical Treatment

- Alpha blockers (Introduced 1980's)
- 5-ARI's
- PDE-5 Inhibitors
- Beta-3
- Anticholinergic

**FLOMAX**<sup>®</sup>  
TAMSULOSIN HCl CAPSULES 0.4 MG

**PROSCAR**<sup>®</sup>  
(finasteride)

  
**VIAGRA**<sup>®</sup>



**Oxybutynin**  
Ditropan

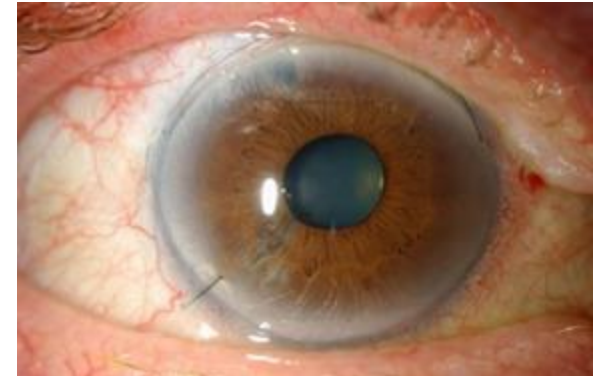


# Alpha Blockers

- Usually firstline
- Terazosin, Doxazosin [dose titration]
- Flomax [Tamsulosin, 0.4, 0.8mg]
- Rapaflo [Silodosin, 4, 8mg, elderly pt less hypotension]
- Uroxatral [Alfuzosin, 10mg, younger pt less ejac problems]
  
- Prostate glands >70cc are not as effective

# Alpha Blockers – *Side Effects*

- Orthostatic hypotension [15%]
- Sinus congestion [12%]
- Retrograde/Anejaculation [6%]
- Floppy Iris





# Alpha Blockers

- Provide symptom relief within 2-4 weeks
- Similar efficacy among all drugs

# Medical Therapy

Table 5: Effectiveness of Drug Therapies in Improving IPSS

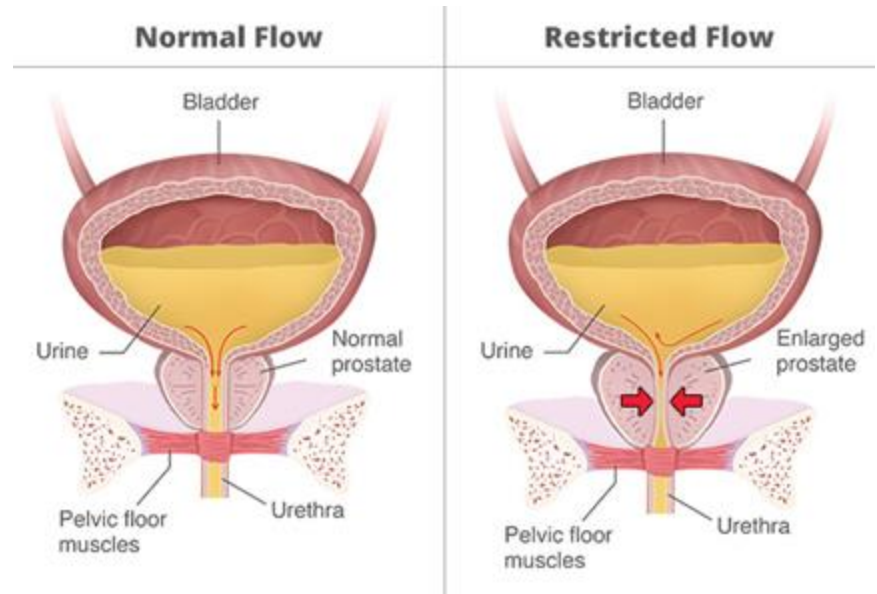
	Pairwise Meta-analysis		Network Meta-analysis	
	Studies (Patients), MD (95% CI)	MD (95% CI)	Absolute Effects*, (95% CI)	Ranking (95% CI)
Doxazosin	3 (1639), -2.83 (-3.60 to -2.07)	-3.67 (-4.33 to -3.02)	-7.06 (-10.41 to -3.71)	1.75 (1.00 to 3.00)
Terazosin	2 (2489), -3.76 (-4.30 to -3.22)	-3.37 (-4.24 to -2.50)	-6.76 (-10.16 to -3.35)	2.42 (1.00 to 5.00)
Sildenafil	1 (336), -4.40 (-6.93 to -1.87)	-3.15 (-5.29 to -1.01)	-6.55 (-10.43 to -2.61)	3.70 (1.00 to 12.00)
Silodosin	2 (1479), -2.60 (-3.18 to -2.01)	-2.44 (-3.24 to -1.64)	-5.83 (-9.19 to -2.42)	5.03 (3.00 to 9.00)
Tamsulosin	9 (4161), -2.09 (-2.60 to -1.59)	-2.13 (-2.56 to -1.71)	-5.52 (-8.85 to -2.19)	6.50 (4.00 to 9.00)
Vardenafil	1 (214), -2.20 (-3.94 to -0.46)	-2.18 (-4.61 to 0.25)	-5.57 (-9.67 to -1.46)	6.81 (1.00 to 14.00)
Alfuzosin	5 (2627), -1.71 (-2.14 to -1.29)	-2.07 (-2.66 to -1.49)	-5.46 (-8.79 to -2.10)	6.92 (4.00 to 10.00)
Naftopidil	NA	-2.03 (-3.02 to -1.04)	-5.42 (-8.84 to -1.97)	7.27 (3.00 to 12.00)
Tadalafil	9 (6436), -2.09 (-2.40 to -1.78)	-1.87 (-2.44 to -1.29)	-5.26 (-8.61 to -1.91)	8.15 (4.00 to 11.00)
Dutasteride	4 (14,266), -1.93 (-2.17 to -1.68)	-1.82 (-2.51 to -1.12)	-5.21 (-8.58 to -1.80)	8.37 (4.00 to 12.00)
Finasteride	10 (10,672), -1.09 (-1.44 to -0.74)	-1.35 (-1.87 to -0.83)	-4.74 (-8.06 to -1.39)	10.75 (8.00 to 13.00)
Tolterodine	1 (419), -0.60 (-1.56 to 0.36)	-0.86 (-2.20 to 0.48)	-4.25 (-7.79 to -0.65)	11.61 (6.00 to 14.00)
Solifenacin	1 (215), -0.30 (-1.72 to 1.12)	-0.30 (-2.50 to 1.92)	-3.69 (-7.65 to 0.30)	12.27 (5.00 to 14.00)
Placebo	Reference	Reference	-3.39 (-6.68 to -0.10)	13.46 (12.00 to 14.00)

The drug therapies in the table were sorted on effectiveness with an order from large to small. CI = confidence interval, IPSS = International Prostate Symptom Score (Range: 0–35 points; 1–7: mild, 8–19: moderate, and 20–35: severe). MD = mean difference, NA = not available.

\* Absolute effects indicate the mean changes from baseline to study end.

# Urinary Retention

- Initiate an alpha blocker minimum of 3 days before attempting a void trial



# 5-Alpha Reductase Inhibitors

## [5-ARI's]

- Finasteride
- Type II sites
- Dutasteride
- Type I + II sites
- Longer acting

## 5-ARI's

- Prevent Testosterone from going to DHT
- Shrink the glands in the prostate, which is 50% is glandular
- 15-25% reduction in gland size at 6 months
- 3-6 months to take effect, longer to lose effect
  - [1 year back to baseline]

## 5-ARI's

- PSA decreased by 50 %
- Reduced risk of developing prostate cancer by 25% [not recommended for prevention]
- An increased grade of prostate cancer is thought to be due to selection/detection bias

# 5-ARI's

- Prostate > 30cc's
- PSA > 1.5ng/ml
- Prostate < 30cc no better than placebo
- First 6-12 months ED, decreased libido, EJ problems
- ? Age-related
- Gynecomastia 1.9 vs 1.0
- no clear asso. with dementia, depression, DM

# PDE-5

- Cialis [Tadalafil] 5mg FDA approved
- Similar to an Alpha blocker
- No change in flow rate
- 4-9 pt drop on IPSS score
- HA 15%
- Dyspepsia 10%
- Flushing 10%



# PDE-5

**70% of men with BPH have ED**

# Combination Medical Therapy

- Alpha blocker and PDE-5 (hypotension)
- Alpha blockers and ARI's particularly for glands > 70gms
- Sometimes can stop the alpha blocker after initiating ARI's

# OAB

- Address the outflow obstruction first
- Anticholinergics [dementia > 3yrs, 54% increased risk]
- Beta-3 agonists
- Combined with an alpha blocker
- Need to check PVR



# Medical Therapy

- 70% of pts respond favorably
- 30% no response



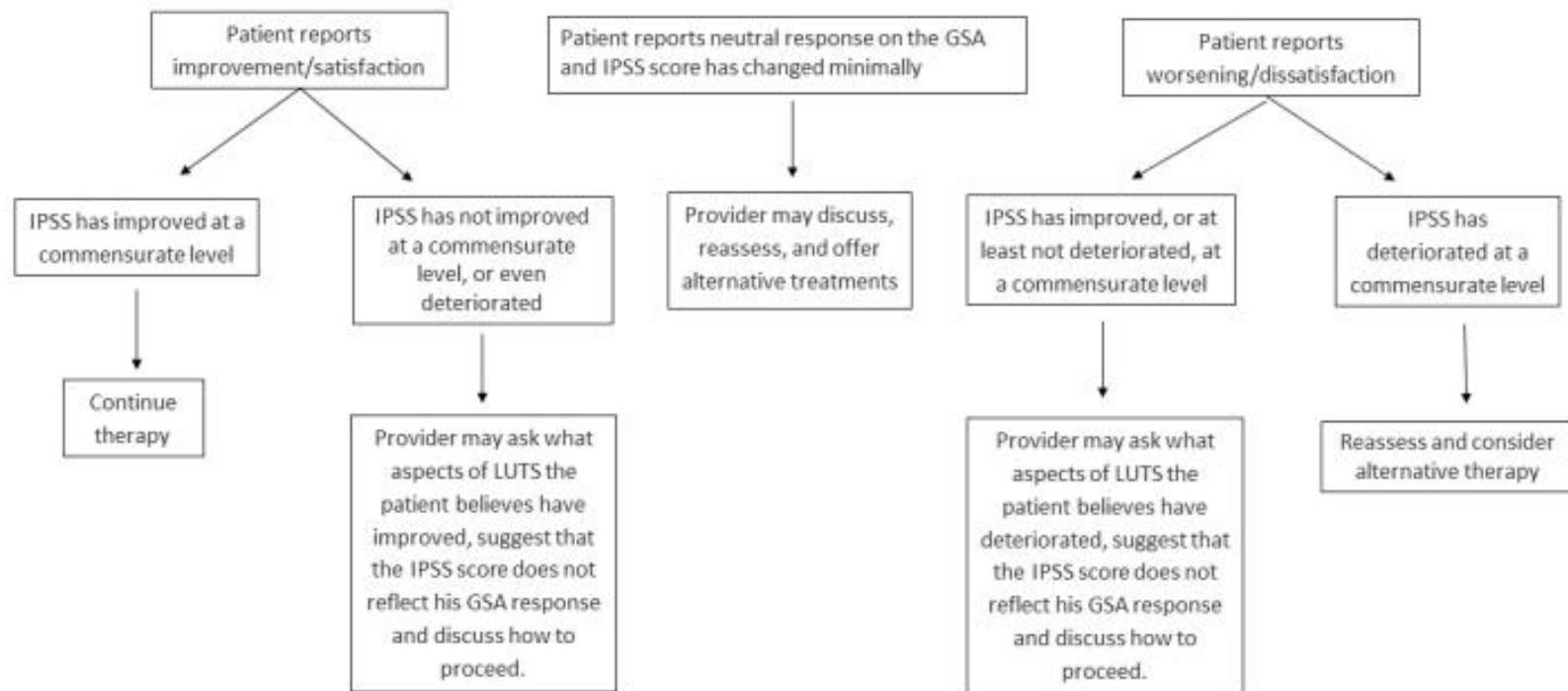
# Medical Treatment Follow-up

- Drug dependent
- Alpha blockers 2-4 weeks
- 5-ARI's 3-6 months
  - Benefit?
  - Side effects?
  - IPSS score changes
  - PVR changes

# Follow Up



## Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)



# Surgical Treatment

- Moderate to severe symptoms unresponsive to medical therapy
- Retention, recurrent infections, renal insufficiency, bladder stones
- Side effects
- Patient preference

**SIZE DOES MATTER!**

# Surgical Treatment

- TURP
- TUIP
- Rezume
- Urolift
- Greenlight laser
- Aquablation
- HOLEP
- Optilume
- Simple prostatectomy
- Arterial Embolization

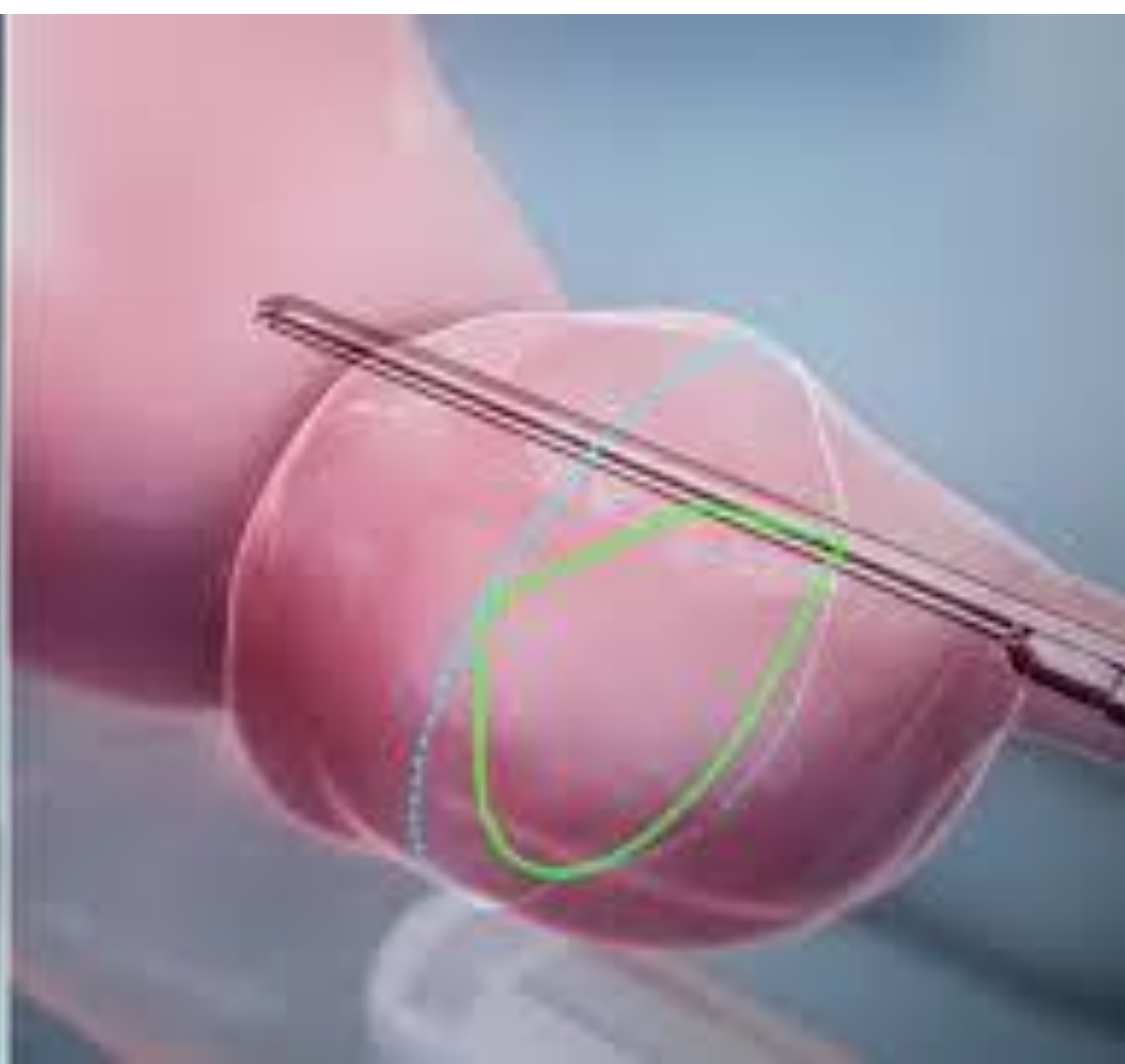


# Surgical Treatment

**SIZE DOES MATTER!**

# Surgical treatment Based on Prostate Size

- 30-70gms
- TUIP
- TURP
- Rezume
- Urolift
- Greenlight
- Aquablation
- Optilume
- >70gms
- Aquablation
- HOLEP
- Simple Prostatectomy
- Arterial embolization



# Key Takeaways

- Many components and descriptions are used for BPH
- The vast majority of aging men are affected
- Evaluation: use assessment tools [IPSS], H&P, UA, optional other tests

# Key Takeaways

- Management:
  - Lifestyle change
  - Medications
    - [alpha blockers, 5-ARI's, PDE5



**Change  
Your Lifestyle**



# Key Takeaways

- Prostate size should influence the medical treatment used
- [**<30gm no 5-ARI, >70gm consider 5-ARI**]
- Patient age influences treatment
- [**alfuzosin for EJ, silodosin for hypotension**]

# Key Takeaways

- Treat OAB if present
- PDE-5 if ED present
- Changes in PSA with 5-ARI's
- Patient requires follow-up after starting therapy
  - *[timing dependent on drug used]*

# Conclusion

When in doubt  
Consult your local Urologist



# Thank you