Considering Surgery for Prostate Cancer?

Learn about minimally invasive da Vinci® Surgery
Surgery Options

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in men in the United States.\(^1\) Fortunately, with early detection and proper treatment, the 5-year survival rate is almost 100\%.\(^2\) Your doctor will discuss all treatment and surgery options with you.

According to the American Urological Association’s Guidelines for the Clinical Management of Prostate Cancer, “The major potential benefit of prostatectomy [surgery to remove the prostate] is a cancer cure in patients in whom the prostate cancer is truly localized.”\(^3\)

A prostatectomy can be performed with open surgery or minimally invasive surgery (robotic-assisted or laparoscopic).

**Open Surgery:** Surgery is done through one large incision (cut) in the abdomen which allows doctors to touch your organs as they operate.
Minimally Invasive Surgery: During minimally invasive surgery (robotic-assisted or traditional laparoscopic), surgeons operate through a few small incisions using long instruments and a tiny camera to guide doctors during surgery.

Robotic-assisted *da Vinci Surgery* also features fully wristed instruments – meaning they bend and rotate far greater than the human hand. Other key features of the *da Vinci* Surgical System:

- 3D HD vision system that gives surgeons a magnified view inside the body
- Enhanced vision, precision and control during the entire operation
**da Vinci Surgery:**
A Minimally Invasive Surgical Option

d**a Vinci** Prostatectomy offers the following potential benefits compared to open surgery:

- Lower positive surgical margin rates* 4,5,6,7
- Faster return of erectile (sexual) function 8,9
- Better chance for return of urinary continence within 6 months 7,8,9
- Less blood loss 4,7,8,9,10 or need for a transfusion 4,7,9,10
- Fewer complications 7,10
- Lower risk of wound infection 4,10
- Shorter hospital stay 4,7,8,14
- Less chance of hospital readmission 20,21
- Fewer days with catheter 8,23
- Less risk of deep vein thrombosis** 4,24

d**a Vinci** Prostatectomy offers the following potential benefits compared to traditional laparoscopy:

- More patients return to pre-surgery erectile function at 12-month checkup 12,13
- Faster return of urinary continence 13,15
- Fewer complications 4,27
- Better nerve sparing rate 28,29
- Shorter hospital stay 4,11

Your doctor controls the *da Vinci* System, which translates his/her hand movements into smaller, precise movements of tiny instruments inside your body.

**The *da Vinci* System has brought minimally invasive surgery to more than 3 million patients worldwide.**
Risks & Considerations Related to Radical Prostatectomy: Leaking of urine, urgent need to urinate, cannot get or keep an erection, rectal or bowel injury, narrowing of the urethra, pooling of lymph fluid in the pelvic area or legs.

Important Information for Patients:
Serious complications may occur in any surgery, including da Vinci® Surgery, up to and including death. Risks include, but are not limited to, injury to tissues and organs and conversion to other surgical techniques. If your doctor needs to convert the surgery to another surgical technique, this could result in a longer operative time, additional time under anesthesia, additional or larger incisions and/or increased complications. Individual surgical results may vary. Patients who are not candidates for non-robotic minimally invasive surgery are also not candidates for da Vinci Surgery. Patients should talk to their doctor to decide if da Vinci Surgery is right for them. Patients and doctors should review all available information on non-surgical and surgical options in order to make an informed decision. Please also refer to www.daVinciSurgery.com/Safety for important safety information.

* Surgical margin: Surrounding tissue that is removed with the tumor. If cancer cells are found in this tissue, it’s called a “positive surgical margin”. If cancer cells are not found, it’s called a “negative” or “clear margin”.

** Deep vein thrombosis: Dangerous condition that occurs when a blood clot forms deep in the body.