

Guideline for Hospital Admission

Ministry of Public Health - Lebanon

Prostatic stent

A prostatic stent is used to keep the male urethra open to allow the passing of urine in patients with prostatic obstruction or lower urinary tract symptoms.

Indications for prostatic stent include:

- Malignant prostatic obstruction, including prostatic cancer.
- Benign prostatic obstruction
 - o Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH; most common cause), where stenting is an alternative to catheterization and is considered only in high-risk patients, especially those with urinary retention, who are not candidates for invasive surgery.

The limitation of stenting in cases of BPH is because stents are associated with complications such as infection, encrustation and chronic pain.

Contraindications for prostatic stent may include:

- Urethral tract infection
- Acute prostatitis or inflammation of the prostate gland
- Acute lower urinary tract infections and bladder infections

Relative contraindications for prostatic stent may include:

- Bladder stones
- Penile strictures
- Strictures involving the external urethral sphincter
- Recurrent tumors that affect the urethra

References:

S. Madersbacher (2006). Stents for Prostatic Diseases: Any Progress after 25 Years? European Urology 49: 212–214

Guideline on the management of benign prostatic hyperplasia (2010). American Urological Association. Available at www.auanet.org/content/guidelines-and-quality-care/clinical-guidelines.cfm?sub=bph.

Guidelines on Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (2008). European Association of Urology. Available at www.uroweb.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Guidelines/BPH.pdf.

Checklist:

	Present	Absent
Malignant prostatic obstruction,		
Benign prostatic obstruction (including prostatic cancer)		
High-risk patient (e.g. with urinary retention and not candidates for surgery)		
