

UROLOGY TREATMENTS

Interventional Procedures

- **Cystoscopy:** A procedure where a thin tube with a camera is inserted into the bladder through the urethra to diagnose and treat bladder problems.
- **Urodynamic Testing:** Assessing how well the bladder and urethra store and release urine.
- **Lithotripsy:** A non-invasive procedure that uses shock waves to break up kidney stones into smaller pieces that can pass through the urinary tract.
- **Catheterization:** Insertion of a catheter to drain the bladder in cases of urinary retention.
- **Biopsy:** Tissue sample removal for diagnosing conditions like prostate cancer.

Surgical Treatments

- **Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP):** Removal of parts of the prostate to relieve symptoms of BPH.
- **Prostatectomy:** Surgical removal of the prostate gland, often used in treating prostate cancer.
- **Nephrectomy:** Removal of a kidney, either partially or completely, for treating kidney cancer or severe kidney disease.
- **Ureteroscopy:** Inserting a scope into the ureter to treat stones or tumors.
- **Bladder Sling Surgery:** To treat urinary incontinence, especially in women, by supporting the bladder neck & urethra.
- **Vasectomy:** A permanent form of male contraception by cutting or sealing the vas deferens.
- **Cystectomy:** Removal of the bladder, often due to bladder cancer.

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Minimally Invasive

- **Laparoscopic Surgery:** Minimally invasive techniques using small incisions for procedures like nephrectomy, cystectomy, or prostatectomy.

Fertility and Sexual Health Treatments

- **Varicocele Repair:** Surgical treatment for enlarged veins in the scrotum, which can affect fertility.
- **Vasectomy Reversal:** Reconnecting the vas deferens to restore fertility after a vasectomy.
- **Treatment for Erectile Dysfunction (ED):** Includes medications, injections, vacuum devices, and surgical implants.
- **Male Infertility Treatments:** Addressing issues like low sperm count or motility through medication, surgery, or assisted reproductive technologies (ART).

Cancer Treatments

- **Prostate Cancer:** Options include active surveillance, surgery, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, and chemotherapy.
- **Bladder Cancer:** Treatments include surgery, intravesical therapy (directly into the bladder), radiation, and chemotherapy.
- **Kidney Cancer:** Treatment options include nephrectomy, cryoablation, radiofrequency ablation, and targeted therapies.

Reconstructive Urology

- **Urethral Reconstruction:** To repair narrowing or blockages in the urethra (urethral stricture).