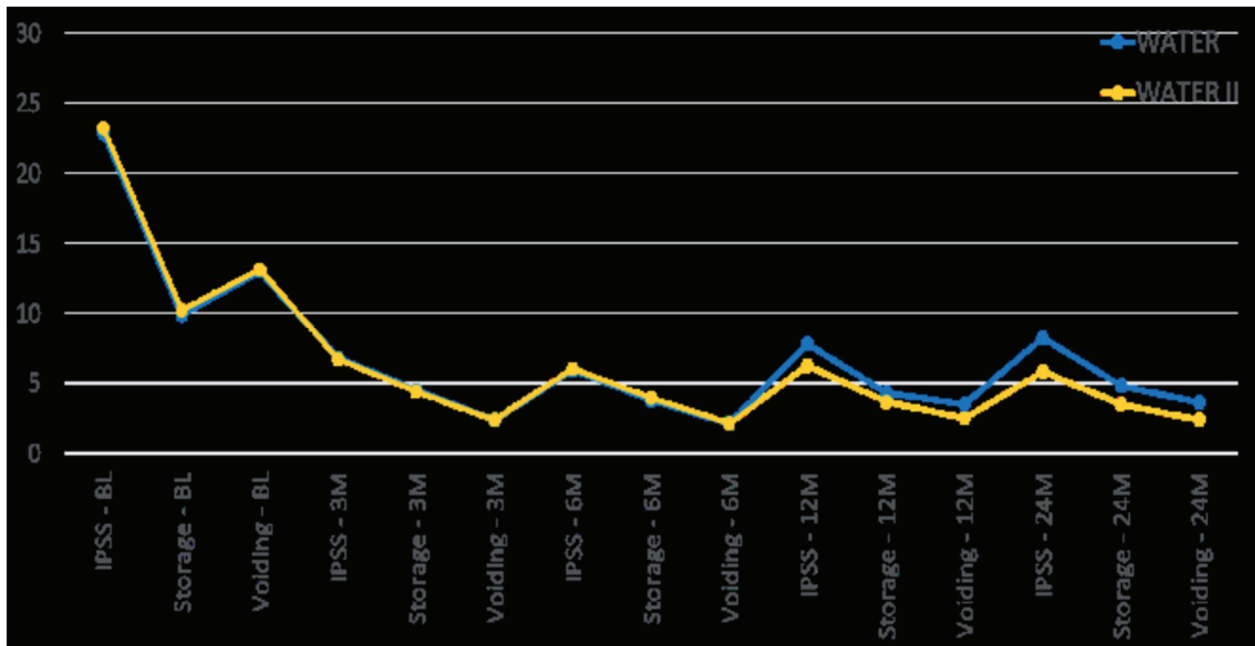
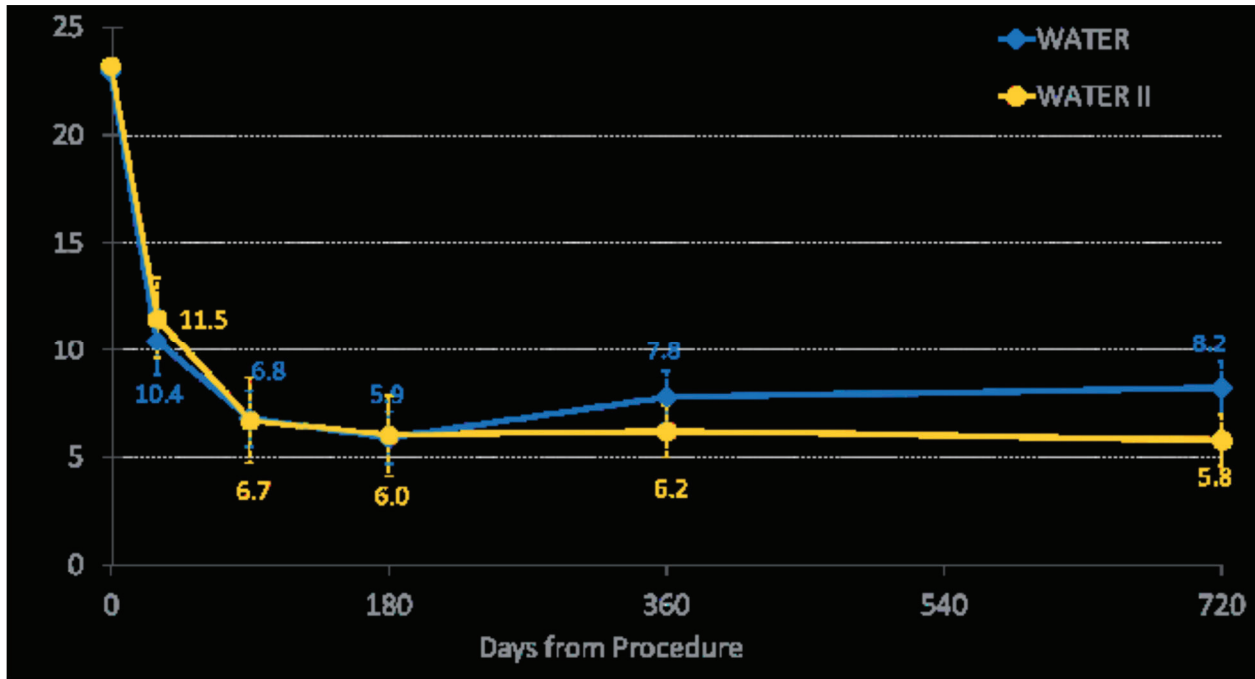


Comment 4: Figure 1 WATER v WATER II 2-year Outcomes (IPPS)



Comment 4: Table 1: Outcomes in Larger Prostates (Generally 80 mL in Volume and Larger)

Surgical Approaches	Large Prostate Outcomes in Outpatient Setting
Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% rate of retrograde ejaculation ⁽¹³⁾ • 15% transfusion rate in prostates > 100mL ⁽¹⁴⁾ • 10.5% rate of TUR syndrome in prostates >100mL ^(14,15) • Large prostates require staged procedure (ie two outpatient procedures in < 6 months) ⁽¹⁶⁾
Open Simple Prostatectomy (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be done in outpatient setting (inpatient procedure) • 8 – 24% rate of transfusions ^(17,18) • Average length of stay of 5 days ⁽¹⁸⁾ • High rates of retrograde ejaculation (80-90%), erectile dysfunction (2-3%) ⁽¹⁹⁾
Photoselective vaporization prostatectomy (PVP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% rate of retrograde ejaculation ⁽¹³⁾ • 9% reintervention rate at 12 months in prostates > 100mL ⁽²⁰⁾ • 4 – 16% conversion to TURP in large prostates ⁽⁶⁾ • Mean operative time greater than 90 minutes in large prostates ⁽²⁰⁾
Laser Enucleation of the Prostate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HoLEP (Holmium) • ThuLEP (Thulium) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average procedure time of >120 minutes in prostates > 100 mL ⁽²¹⁾ • 44% rate of transient incontinence ⁽²²⁾ • <50% procedural success rate in early experience in average size prostates ⁽²³⁾ • Access limited in the United States due to difficult learning curve ⁽²³⁾
Non-tissue resective techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prostatic Urethral Lift (PUL) • Rezum/TUNA • TUMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraindicated in large prostates

Additional References: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23