**What is a Radical Prostatectomy?**

A **radical prostatectomy** is a surgery to remove the entire **prostate gland** and some surrounding tissue, including the **seminal vesicles**. It is most commonly performed to treat **localized prostate cancer**—cancer that is confined to the prostate and has not spread elsewhere.

The **single-port robotic approach** uses the da Vinci® SP (Single Port) surgical system, which allows the entire surgery to be done through **one small incision**, usually just above the pubic bone. This approach provides precision, excellent visualization, and a minimally invasive experience.

**Benefits of the Single-Port Robotic Approach**

✅ **Minimally invasive** – only one small incision  
✅ **Less blood loss and pain** than open surgery  
✅ **Shorter hospital stay** (same day)  
✅ **Quicker recovery** and return to normal activities  
✅ **Improved precision** for nerve-sparing technique (important for continence and erectile function)  
✅ **Excellent cancer control** for appropriately selected patients

**What to Expect**

* The procedure is done under **general anesthesia**.
* Surgery usually takes **2–3 hours**.
* Most patients go home same day
* A **urinary catheter** is placed during surgery and typically remains for **4-7 days**
* You may need to take it easy for **about 10 days**, with no heavy lifting or strenuous activity.
* A pathology report will confirm the extent of cancer and margins.

**Potential Risks and Complications**

As with any major surgery, there are risks. These include:

* ❗ **Bleeding**
* ❗ **Infection**
* ❗ **Urinary incontinence** – leakage of urine, especially early after catheter removal (often improves with time)
* ❗ **Erectile dysfunction** – depends on your baseline function and whether nerve-sparing is possible
* ❗ **Injury to surrounding organs**, including the bladder or rectum (rare)
* ❗ **Scarring or narrowing** of the urethra or bladder neck
* ❗ **Lymphedema** or fluid collection if lymph nodes are removed
* ❗ **Anesthesia-related risks**

Most patients recover well and regain urinary control and sexual function over time, especially with nerve-sparing techniques and pelvic floor rehabilitation.

**Alternatives to Surgery**

Depending on your specific situation and cancer stage, alternatives may include:

* Active surveillance (for low-risk prostate cancer)
* Radiation therapy (external beam or brachytherapy)
* Hormone therapy (used for advanced cases)

Your urologist will help you decide which option is best for you.

**Informed Decision**

We encourage you to ask any questions and carefully consider your options. Radical prostatectomy with the single-port robotic technique is a highly effective treatment for prostate cancer with the benefits of a minimally invasive approach.