

4 Robotic Prostatectomy 達文西前列腺全切術

Removing the prostate gland (prostatectomy) is one method of treating prostate cancer and is traditionally done through open surgery while in a few cases, minimally invasive laparoscopic surgery is used. Today, robotic prostatectomy is used in many places, and in the United States, it is more common than conventional open surgery.

With the assistance of the da Vinci Surgical System, doctors remove the prostate gland and the pelvic lymph nodes using high-definition 3D images while preserving important nerves and blood vessels. As the surgery movements are much more precise, the patient's safety and post-surgery results are also enhanced.

Patient Benefits

- + Shorter hospital stay and faster recovery
- + Smaller surgical wound and lower risk of infection
- + Less pain
- + Less blood loss and decreased need for transfusion



Treatment of Prostate Cancer –
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手術切除整個前列腺乃治療前列腺癌的方法之一，過去大多以開放方式進行，亦有少數採用微創的腹腔鏡處理。現時，許多地區已廣泛使用機械臂切除前列腺。在美國，每年使用機械臂來處理這類個案的數字，已超越傳統開放式手術。

利用機械臂輔助，醫生通過立體且清晰的影像，以微創方式小心地移除前列腺體，但保留重要的神經與血管，提升了手術的精細程度，病人的安全和術後效果亦因而提升。

對大部份患者而言，達文西前列腺全切術有以下優點：

- + 住院期間縮短，康復較快
- + 傷口小
- + 疼痛減少，感染機率降低
- + 出血少，輸血機會小



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Map 路線圖



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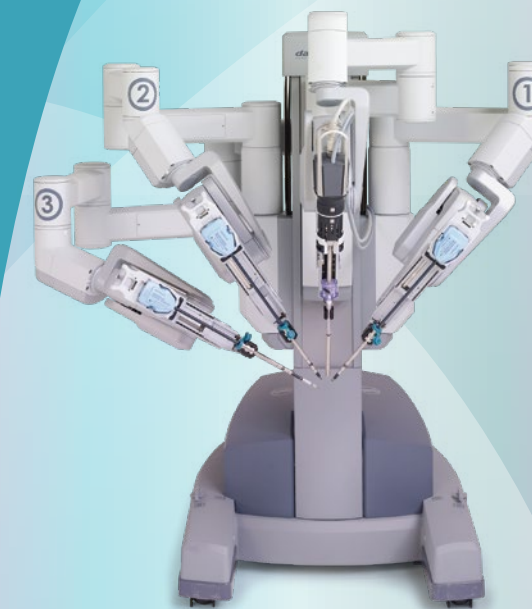
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治療前列腺癌 – 達文西前列腺 切除術



4 da Vinci Robotic Surgery 達文西機械臂手術

As part of its mission to serve the community with the most advanced medical equipment and technology available, Hong Kong Adventist Hospital – Stubbs Road launched the da Vinci Si HD robotic surgical system, and was the first hospital in Hong Kong to introduce this platform.

香港安醫院—司徒拔道現已引進全港第一台達文西機械臂Si高清手術輔助系統，期以最先進的儀器及技術來服務大家。

Advantages 優點

- + High-resolution three-dimensional images
- + Surgical instruments translate surgeon's wrist movements precisely, and provide greater flexibility and broader range of motion
- + The system's tremor reduction feature increases the precision of surgical movements
- + Range of minimally invasive surgeries is expanded, and the effectiveness and safety of surgery is increased
- + 高解像度的立體 (3D) 影像。
- + 仿真手腕手術器械，操控更靈活，活動範圍更廣。
- + 手術動作經除顫和調控，更加精細。
- + 擴大微創手術的應用範圍，並提升治療效果和病人安全性。



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4 Prostate Cancer 前列腺癌

The prostate is a gland in the male reproductive system located in front of the rectum with the urethra running through it. Prostate cancer occurs when malignant cells proliferate within the gland.

It is the most common cancer among men in the United States, and the third most common among men in Hong Kong, with the risk of prostate cancer rising for men after the age of 55. Most prostate cancers are slow growing but there are cases of rapidly progressing cancers.

前列腺乃男性的生殖器官，位於直腸之前，中間有尿道穿過。如果腺體內長出惡性細胞，便是前列腺癌。

前列腺癌是美國和香港男性最常見的癌症之一。隨着年齡增長，尤其是55歲以上的男性，患病機會亦隨之增加。與其他癌症不同的是，前列腺癌在初期生長緩慢，不過，亦有部份進程較快的腫瘤。



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Risk Factors 風險因素

The exact mechanisms of developing prostate cancer are still unknown, but risk factors include:

- + Age 55 and above
- + Family history
- + Ethnicity

前列腺癌的成因現在仍未能確定，不過，已知有幾種原因令患上前列腺癌的風險增加，包括：

- + 年齡為五十五歲或以上
- + 家族病史
- + 種族

Symptoms 症狀

Many early cases do not have specific symptoms. Should symptoms appear, they are often similar to those of another common urological disease, benign prostatic hyperplasia. These symptoms include:

- + Difficulty starting a stream of urine or a weakened urinary stream
- + A painful sensation during urination
- + Blood in the urine

It is important to consult a doctor as soon as possible if you are experiencing any of these symptoms.

早期的前列腺癌未必有明顯徵狀。如果有徵狀的話，往往和良性前列腺肥大(另一種常見的泌尿科疾病)的徵狀十分相似，其中包括：

- + 排尿開始時有困難，尿流細弱
- + 排尿時刺痛
- + 排尿帶血

如果發現上述任何徵狀，應該盡快找醫生檢查，以判斷屬良性增生，還是惡性腫瘤。

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Diagnosis and Tests 檢查和確診

Men over 55 may consider obtaining a Prostate Cancer Screening Test (also called Prostate-Specific Antigen Blood Test, or PSA) to look for signs of prostate irregularities. For those with high PSA levels, further screening may include magnetic resonance scan (MRI), cystoscopy, prostate ultrasound and biopsy.

建議年過五十五歲的男士可考慮檢查「前列腺癌指數」(又稱「前列腺特異抗原 (PSA) 測試」)，有助及早發現前列腺問題。一旦發現指數上升，可通過進一步檢查以確診，包括肛門指診、磁力共振掃描、前列腺超聲波及前列腺超聲波導向活組織檢查。



Treatment 治療

A number of factors should be considered when deciding the course of treatment such as age, health condition, and stage of the cancer, as treatment methods and objectives differ. Options may include surgery, radiation treatment, hormone therapy, or possibly no treatment with regular checkups.

決定治療方案須考慮多項因素，如年齡、健康狀況、癌症分期等，治療方法亦因而有所不同，如外科手術、放射治療、激素治療，甚至是不治療但作定期檢查。

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