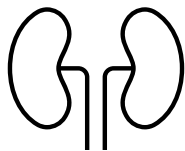


Discharge information following a Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy

Introduction

You have been given this leaflet as you have had a Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopic Prostatectomy (RALP) procedure.

The information lists the most common issues that people experience after this procedure.



UTI – A urinary tract infection (also known as a water infection) is one of the most common issues that people experience.

Bacteria in the bladder can cause symptoms such as stinging or burning when you pass urine, blood in the urine, fever, pain in your lower abdomen and generally feeling unwell.

If the infection spreads to your kidneys, you may also have pain in your back.

Drinking enough water can help avoid this problem.

Reference No.

GHPI1648_01_24


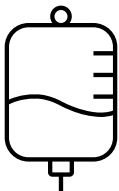
Department

Urology

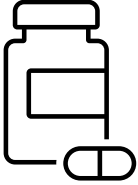

Review due

January 2027

Patient
 Information

	<p>Haematuria – this means blood in the urine. Even small amounts of blood can change the colour of your urine and you may notice this when you look in the catheter bag.</p> <p>The urine in the bag may look pink, reddish or brown in colour and there may be small stringy bits in the bag, which are blood clots.</p> <p>It is more common to have blood in the urine if you are taking medication that thins the blood.</p> <p>Blood in your urine should not be painful, and should improve within 2 to 3 days.</p>
	<p>Blocked catheter – if your catheter (the tube in your penis) is not working properly, you may notice that you do not have to change the bag as often as normal (or at all).</p> <p>You may feel discomfort or a sense of fullness in your bladder due to the build-up of urine.</p> <p>Catheters can become blocked by debris in the bladder - this can get stuck to the tip of the catheter and prevent the urine being able to pass into the bag.</p> <p>If you have blood in your urine, sometimes blood clots that have formed in the bladder can cause the tube to block.</p>

**Patient
 Information**

	<p>Pain – some discomfort after your procedure is expected and it is most likely to be worst in the first few days.</p> <p>You may have pain in and around your abdomen, at the wound sites or in the penis.</p> <p>If you were prescribed pain relief to take home from hospital, make sure you are taking this as directed.</p>
	<p>Constipation – you may find you are constipated. This often happens after having an operation and can also be caused by certain pain relief medication.</p> <p>It is important to avoid straining on the toilet.</p> <p>Make sure that you are drinking plenty of water.</p> <p>You should also take laxatives if these have been prescribed.</p>

**Patient
Information****Contact information**

If you are concerned by any of the problems listed in this leaflet within the first 4 weeks after your operation, you can contact the Urology Assessment Unit or the Urology Nurse Practitioner Team for advice.

The team will discuss your symptoms with you (over the phone). They will then decide whether you need to be seen and which service will be the most help to you.

Urology Assessment Unit

Cheltenham General Hospital

Tel: 0300 422 4358

Monday to Friday, 8:00am to 6:00pm

Urology Nurse Practitioner Team

Cheltenham General Hospital

Tel: 0300 422 5193 / 3640 / 6691

Monday to Friday, 8:00am to 5:00pm

Outside of these hours, you can ring NHS 111 for advice

NHS 111

Tel: 111

If you have a medical emergency, dial 999 or attend your nearest Emergency Department.

Content reviewed: January 2024

Making a choice

Shared Decision Making

If you are asked to make a choice, you may have lots of questions that you want to ask. You may also want to talk over your options with your family or friends. It can help to write a list of the questions you want answered and take it to your appointment.



Ask 3 Questions

To begin with, try to make sure you get the answers to three key questions if you are asked to make a choice about your healthcare.

1. What are my options?
2. What are the pros and cons of each option for me?
3. How do I get support to help me make a decision that is right for me?

These resources have been adapted with kind permission from the MAGIC Programme, supported by the Health Foundation.

* Ask 3 Questions is based on Shepherd HL, et al. Three questions that patients can ask to improve the quality of information physicians give about treatment options: A cross-over trial. Patient Education and Counselling, 2011;84: 379-85



<https://aqua.nhs.uk/resources/shared-decision-making-case-studies/>