

High-intensity focused ultrasound for prostate cancer

HealthTech guidance

Published: 23 March 2005

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/htg70

Your responsibility

This guidance represents the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take this guidance fully into account, and specifically any special arrangements relating to the introduction of new interventional procedures. The guidance does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

All problems (adverse events) related to a medicine or medical device used for treatment or in a procedure should be reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency using the [Yellow Card Scheme](#).

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties. Providers should ensure that governance structures are in place to review, authorise and monitor the introduction of new devices and procedures.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should [assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations](#) wherever possible.

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This guidance replaces IPG118.

1 Recommendations

- 1.1 Current evidence on the safety and efficacy of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), as measured by reduction in prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels and biopsy findings, appears adequate to support the use of this procedure for the treatment of prostate cancer provided that the normal arrangements are in place for consent, audit and clinical governance.
- 1.2 The effects of HIFU for prostate cancer on quality of life and long-term survival remain uncertain. Clinicians should therefore ensure that patients understand the uncertainties and the alternative treatment options. Use of [NICE's information for the public](#) is recommended.
- 1.3 Interpretation of the data was difficult because it was not clear from the literature when the procedure was used for primary or for salvage treatment. Further research and audit should address clinical outcomes, long-term survival and indications for treatment (differentiating between the use of the procedure for primary and for salvage treatment).

2 The procedure

2.1 Indications

- 2.1.1 High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) may be used to treat carcinoma of the prostate, either as a primary or salvage therapy.
- 2.1.2 Treatment options depend on the stage of the cancer. Current primary treatments for localised prostate cancer include 'watchful waiting', radiotherapy and radical prostatectomy. Metastatic prostate cancer is usually treated with hormone therapy.
- 2.1.3 Treatment options for locally recurrent prostate cancer after radiotherapy are limited and include salvage radical prostatectomy, salvage cryotherapy and salvage brachytherapy.

2.2 Outline of the procedure

- 2.2.1 HIFU for prostate cancer is carried out under a spinal or general anaesthesia. An endorectal probe incorporating an ultrasound scanner and a HIFU treatment applicator is inserted. The probe emits a beam of ultrasound, which is focused to reach a high intensity in the target area. Absorption of the ultrasound energy creates an increase in temperature, which destroys tissue. A cooling balloon surrounding the probe protects the rectal mucosa from the high temperature. A urethral or suprapubic catheter is used after the procedure.
- 2.2.2 Transurethral resection of the prostate may be carried out immediately before the HIFU treatment, to reduce the volume of the prostate and minimise the amount of necrotic debris left after the procedure. HIFU treatment can be repeated if necessary.

2.3 Efficacy

- 2.3.1 The evidence was based on case series and the main outcomes reported were negative biopsy rates and PSA nadir levels. Some studies reported disease-free survival rates but the criteria used to define disease varied. A systematic review, including eight case series, reported a negative biopsy rate of 60% (37/62) in one study with follow up not specified, and 80% (75/94) in a study with 3-year follow up. In three further studies in the review, the proportion of patients without clinical or biochemical evidence of disease ranged from 56% (28/50) at 24 months to 66% (67/102) at 19 months.
- 2.3.2 Three additional case series reported negative biopsy rates between 87% (251/288) in a study with mean follow up of 13 months and 93% (128/137) in a study with mean follow up of 22.5 months. One of these studies, which included 146 patients, also reported disease-free survival rates of 54% or 71.5%, depending on the criteria used to define disease-free status. For more details, see the [overview](#).
- 2.3.3 The Specialist Advisors considered that long-term data are needed to establish whether the procedure reduces prostate-cancer-specific mortality.

2.4 Safety

- 2.4.1 Urinary tract infections and stress incontinence were the most commonly reported complications, affecting between 4% (6/137) and 48% (46/96) and between 8% (9/111) and 23% (23/102) of patients in two case series. Recto-urethral fistula was reported in 0.7% (1/137) and 3% (3/111) of patients. Four studies reported rates of impotence after the procedure between 24% (75/315) and 100% (62/62) but the proportion of men who were potent before treatment was inadequately reported. Other complications included prolonged urinary retention, urge incontinence, urgency, bladder neck stenosis, urethral stenosis, urethritis, prostatic abscess, epididymitis, asymptomatic rectal burns and chronic pelvic pain. For more details, see the [overview](#).
- 2.4.2 The Specialist Advisors listed urinary incontinence, rectal fistula, bowel perforation and erectile dysfunction as potential adverse events but noted that

HIFU appears to be safer than alternative radical treatments for prostate cancer. Two Specialist Advisors noted that there were concerns regarding control of local heating and limiting sound energy to the target area.

2.5 Other comments

2.5.1 In recommending that further research and audit should address long-term survival, it is noted that prostate cancer patients frequently die from unrelated causes.

2.5.2 Most of the evidence related to localised prostate cancer.

3 Further information

Sources of evidence

The evidence considered by the committee is in the [overview](#).

Information for patients

NICE has produced [information on this procedure for patients and carers](#) ('Understanding NICE guidance'). It explains the nature of the procedure and the guidance issued by NICE, and has been written with patient consent in mind.

Update information

Minor changes since publication

January 2026: Interventional procedures guidance 118 has been migrated to HealthTech guidance 70. The recommendations and accompanying content remain unchanged.

ISBN: 978-1-4731-9052-8

Endorsing organisation

This guidance has been endorsed by [Healthcare Improvement Scotland](#).