



## EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION IN UROLOGY

### List of Subjects to be Studied

This list contains the subjects to be studied for the EBU examination. One of the objectives of the EBU Accreditation Committee is to define the so-called 'core of knowledge': this is the knowledge that is considered to be essential for proper patient management in Urology.

In order to give guidelines on the extent of knowledge that is required on the subjects mentioned in this list, the following classification will be used.

- A** For these subjects general knowledge is required for the safe management of patients in general. No specific details on recent experimental studies and developments have to be studied. Specific surgical procedures do not have to be studied.
- B** For these subjects more basic knowledge is required; the pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and treatment modalities as well as postoperative care and complications have to be studied.
- C** These subjects have to be studied in detail, including recent developments as published in internationally recognized urological literature during the last 5 years. In-depth knowledge is required, including embryology, pathophysiology, symptoms, diagnostic procedures, treatment modalities, complications, outcome and follow-up schemes. New developments not yet published or not accepted by the International Urological Community are not part of the examination.

Summary:

- A** general knowledge required
- B** more detailed knowledge required
- C** in-depth knowledge required

## CONTENTS

1. History of urology
2. Embryology and normal development of the adrenal gland, kidney and collecting system and genital system
3. Anatomy of and surgical approach to the urogenital system
4. Physiology of the adrenal glands, kidney, collecting system and male reproductive system
5. Clinical examination and diagnostic procedures in urology
6. Pathophysiology of the genitourinary tract
7. Urodynamic investigation
8. Congenital and developmental anomalies of the genitourinary system
9. Adrenal diseases
10. Renovascular hypertension, disorders of renal vessels, renal transplantation
11. Specific and nonspecific infections and inflammatory diseases, including venereal diseases
12. Trauma of the genitourinary tract
13. Urolithiasis
14. Fertility and sexual function (andrology)
15. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
16. Tumours of the genitourinary tract
17. Nononcological and noninfectious diseases of the penis, scrotum, testis, epididymis and spermatic cord
18. Urinary fistulae
19. Urinary diversion and undiversion
20. Uro pharmacology
21. Psychological aspects of urological disorders
22. Urological surgery
23. Special nonsurgical techniques in urology

## SUBJECTS TO BE STUDIED FOR THE EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION IN UROLOGY

- 1 **HISTORY OF UROLOGY** A
  
- 2 **EMBRYOLOGY AND NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADRENAL GLAND, KIDNEY AND COLLECTING SYSTEM AND GENITAL SYSTEM** B
  
- 3 **ANATOMY OF AND SURGICAL APPROACH TO THE UROGENITAL SYSTEM** C
  - 3.1 retroperitoneum
  - 3.2 adrenal glands
  - 3.3 renal vessels
  - 3.4 kidney and ureter
  - 3.5 bladder and urethra
  - 3.6 prostate and seminal vesicles
  - 3.7 penis
  - 3.8 perineum
  - 3.9 scrotum, testis, epididymis and spermatic cord
  
- 4 **PHYSIOLOGY OF THE ADRENAL GLANDS, KIDNEY, COLLECTING SYSTEM AND MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM** C
  - 4.1 endocrinology of the adrenal glands
  - 4.2 normal renal physiology (including renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system)
  - 4.3 physiology and pharmacology of the renal pelvis and ureter
  - 4.4 physiology of the urinary bladder and urethra (micturition and continence)
  - 4.5 physiology of male reproduction
    - 4.5.1 hypothalamic - pituitary function
    - 4.5.2 spermatogenesis and endocrine function of the testis
    - 4.5.3 epididymis, vas deferens, prostate and seminal vesicles
    - 4.5.4 erection and ejaculation
  
- 5 **CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES IN UROLOGY** C
  - 5.1 **initial evaluation**
    - 5.1.1 history
    - 5.1.2 physical examination
    - 5.1.3 urinalysis
    - 5.1.4 cytology of urine, cystic fluid, prostate
    - 5.1.5 semen analysis (WHO standard)

## 5.2 imaging of the urinary tract

- 5.2.1 excretory (intravenous) urography
- 5.2.2 ultrasound + Doppler
- 5.2.3 voiding cystourethrography
- 5.2.4 antegrade and retrograde pyelography
- 5.2.5 urethrography
- 5.2.6 computed tomography
- 5.2.7 magnetic resonance imaging
- 5.2.8 angiography
- 5.2.9 radionuclide studies (DTPA, DMSA, MAG3, frusemide scan)

## 5.3 diagnostic urological instrumentation

- 5.3.1 catheterisation and urethral calibration
- 5.3.2 endoscopic procedures
  - 5.3.2.1 urethrocystoscopy
  - 5.3.2.2 ureterorenoscopy
  - 5.3.2.3 pyeloscopy
- 5.3.3 biopsy of the kidney, prostate, bladder, testis, lymph nodes etc.
- 5.3.4 urodynamic studies of the upper and lower urinary tract

## 6 PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT

- 6.1 aetiology, pathogenesis, pathology, pathophysiology and management of acute and chronic renal failure B
- 6.2 aetiology, pathogenesis, pathology, pathophysiology and management of the following nephropathies:
  - 6.2.1 haematuria B
  - 6.2.2 proteinuria B
  - 6.2.3 polyuria B
  - 6.2.4 oliguria B
  - 6.2.5 anuria B
  - 6.2.6 renal vein thrombosis A
  - 6.2.7 Goodpasture's Syndrome A
  - 6.2.8 sickle cell disease A
  - 6.2.9 medullary sponge kidney B
  - 6.2.10 renal tubular acidosis B
  - 6.2.11 papillary necrosis B
  - 6.2.12 nephrogenic diabetes insipidus B
- 6.3 pathophysiology of obstructive uropathy B
  - 6.3.1 effects of complete obstruction on renal function
  - 6.3.2 effects of partial obstruction on renal function
  - 6.3.3 renal metabolic changes in hydronephrosis
  - 6.3.4 compensatory renal growth
  - 6.3.5 high obstructive disorders
  - 6.3.6 supraventricular obstructive disorders C
  - 6.3.7 infravesical obstructive disorders C
- 6.4 pathophysiology of chronic pyelonephritis/reflux nephropathy B
- 6.5 pathophysiology of the ureter B
- 6.6 lower urinary tract dysfunction C
  - 6.6.1 aetiology, classification, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures, management and treatment of:
    - 6.6.1.1 urinary incontinence
    - 6.6.1.2 monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis
    - 6.6.1.3 neuropathic bladder
    - 6.6.1.4 dysfunctional voiding

## 7 URODYNAMIC INVESTIGATION

7.1	mechanism of micturition	C
7.2	pharmacology of the lower urinary tract	C
7.3	anatomy and physiology of continence	C
7.4	urodynamic studies and their effect upon management in:	B
7.4.1	neurogenic bladder disorder	
7.4.2	nonneurogenic bladder (dysfunctional voiding) disorder	
7.4.3	urinary incontinence	
7.5	control of the bladder and urethral sphincters by surgically implanted electrical stimulators	B
7.6	urodynamic studies in upper and lower urinary tract obstruction	C

## 8 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

8.1	chromosome abnormalities and genetic anomalies	A
8.2	anomalies of the kidney, renal vessels, collecting system, pelvi-ureteric junction, ureter and vesicoureteric junction	
8.2.1	renal cystic disease	C
8.2.2	renal dysplasia	C
8.2.3	renal vascular anomalies	B
8.2.4	caliceal, infundibular and pelvic anomalies	B
8.2.5	pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction	C
8.2.6	vesicoureteric reflux	C
	8.2.6.1 aetiology, classification, pathology, pathophysiology	
	8.2.6.2 diagnostic procedures	
	8.2.6.3 surgical vs conservative treatment	
	8.2.6.4 reflux nephropathy	
8.2.7	megaureter	C
	8.2.7.1 classification	
	8.2.7.2 diagnostic procedures	
	8.2.7.3 treatment modalities	
8.2.8	ureterocele	C
8.2.9	ectopic ureter	C
8.3	<b>anomalies of the bladder</b>	A
8.3.1	bladder exstrophy, cloacal exstrophy, epispadias	
8.3.2	urachal anomalies	
8.3.3	imperforate anus, persistent cloaca, urogenital sinus, outlet obstruction	
8.3.4	bladder duplication and congenital diverticula	
8.4	<b>anomalies of the urethra and penis</b>	
8.4.1	bladder neck obstruction	B
8.4.2	posterior urethral valves	B
8.4.3	megalourethra	
	B	
8.4.4	distal urethral stenosis in girls	B
8.4.5	urethral and meatal stenosis in the male	B
8.4.6	urethral duplication and congenital diverticula	A
8.4.7	cystic anomalies of Cowper's glands	A
8.4.8	hypospadias	B
8.4.9	epispadias	B
8.4.10	congenital curvature of the penis/short urethra	A

	8.4.11	concealed penis/webbed penis	A
	8.4.11	phimosis	C
8.5		<b>anomalies of the testis</b>	C
	8.5.1	anorchidism, cryptorchidism and ectopy	
	8.5.2	hydrocele in the infant, inguinal hernia	
	8.5.3	testicular torsion/spermatic cord torsion	
8.6		<b>disorders of sexual differentiation</b>	
	8.6.1	differential diagnosis and evaluation of sexual ambiguity	A
	8.6.2	management of intersexuality	A
8.7		anomalies of epididymis, vas and seminal vesicles	C
8.8		prune-belly syndrome	A
8.9		spina bifida: management of urinary problems	C
8.10		oncology : see 16	
9		<b>ADRENAL DISEASES</b>	A
		Aetiology, classification, pathology, pathophysiology and management of:	
	9.1	adrenocortical insufficiency and hyperfunction syndromes	
	9.2	hyperplasia and tumours of the adrenal cortex	
	9.3	tumours of the adrenal medulla/phaeochromocytoma and neuroblastoma	
10		<b>RENOVASCULAR HYPERTENSION, DISORDERS OF RENAL VESSELS, RENAL TRANSPLANTATION</b>	
	10.1	classification, pathology and pathophysiology, diagnosis and principles of treatment of renal vascular lesions and renovascular hypertension	A
	10.2	renal transplantation; immunology, surgery and management of complications	B
11		<b>SPECIFIC AND NONSPECIFIC INFECTIONS AND INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, INCLUDING VENEREAL DISEASES</b>	C
	11.1	microbiology of genitourinary infections, including the role of bacterial adherence in urinary tract infections	
	11.2	pathogenesis and predisposing factors	
	11.3	pathology and pathophysiology, including immunobiological response	
	11.4	localization of the site of urinary tract infection, including imaging techniques in UTI	
	11.5	diagnostic procedures and treatment in:	
	11.5.1	nosocomial and catheter acquired infection	
	11.5.2	urinary tract infection in infants and children	
	11.5.3	urinary tract infection in (pregnant) women	
	11.5.4	asymptomatic bacteriuria	
	11.5.5	septicaemia and septic shock	
	11.5.6	cystitis	
	11.5.7	pyelonephritis	
	11.5.8	prostatitis (acute and chronic)	
	11.5.9	nonbacterial prostatitis and prostatodynia	
	11.5.10	urethritis	
	11.5.11	epididymitis and orchitis	
	11.5.12	seminal vesiculitis	
	11.5.13	sexually transmitted diseases	
	11.5.14	parasitic diseases	
	11.5.15	fungal infections	

- 11.5.16 genitourinary tuberculosis
- 11.5.17 interstitial cystitis and related syndromes
- 11.5.18 cutaneous diseases of external genitalia
- 11.6 prophylaxis of infection in urological instrumentation and surgery
- 11.7 metabolic changes in septicaemia

**12 TRAUMA OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT** C

Classification, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures, management and complications of:

- 12.1 trauma of the kidney and renal vessels
- 12.2 ureteric trauma
- 12.3 bladder and urethral injuries
- 12.4 trauma of the external genitalia
- 12.5 thermal, chemical and electrical injuries of the external genitalia and urethra

**13 UROLITHIASIS**

- 13.1 epidemiology B
- 13.2 aetiology and pathogenesis B
- 13.3 risk factors in the formation of urinary stones C
- 13.4 calcium metabolism B
- 13.5 oxalate metabolism B
- 13.6 infection-induced stones C
- 13.7 cystinuria/xanthinuria B
- 13.8 uric acid stone formation C
- 13.9 nephrocalcinosis and stone formation B
- 13.10 urinary inhibitors and promoters of stone formation B
- 13.11 crystalluria B
- 13.12 diagnostic procedures and medical investigations C
- 13.13 treatment modalities C
  - 13.13.1 medical management
  - 13.13.2 surgical treatment
  - 13.13.3 endourological treatment
  - 13.13.4 Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy
- 13.14 principles of stone fragmentation C
- 13.15 principles of stone analysis B

**14 FERTILITY AND SEXUAL FUNCTION (Andrology)** C

- 14.1 pathophysiology of male reproduction
- 14.2 aetiology and evaluation of male infertility
- 14.3 medical management of testicular dysfunction
- 14.4 surgical treatment and intervention in infertility
- 14.5 management of ejaculatory disorders
- 14.6 pathophysiology of male sexual dysfunction
- 14.7 aetiology and evaluation of the impotent male
- 14.8 medical and surgical management of impotence

**15 BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA** C

Epidemiology, aetiology, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and treatment modalities

## 16 TUMOURS OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT

16.1	<b>principles</b> of urological oncology	C
16.1.1	epidemiology of urogenital tumours	C
16.1.2	principles of carcinogenesis and cancer biology	C
16.1.3	cytogenetics: chromosomal abnormalities in urological tumours	C
16.1.4	tumour markers in urological oncology	C
16.1.5	immunobiology and pathology of urological cancers	C
16.1.6	diagnostic procedures	C
16.1.7	staging and patterns of dissemination	C
16.1.8	principles of anticancer chemotherapy	C
16.1.9	prognostic factors and parameters of response	C
16.2	<b>special oncology</b> epidemiology, aetiology, natural history and biology, immunobiology, pathology, patterns of dissemination, diagnostic procedures, staging and treatment modalities of the following tumours:	
16.3	<b>renal tumours</b>	
16.3.1	renal cell carcinoma	C
16.3.2	Wilms' tumour	C
16.3.3	benign renal tumours (in adults and children)	C
16.3.4	transitional cell tumours of the upper urinary tract collecting system	C
16.4	<b>bladder tumours</b>	
16.4.1	transitional cell carcinoma	C
16.4.2	squamous cell carcinoma	C
16.4.3	adenocarcinoma	C
16.4.4	rhabdomyosarcoma	A
16.4.5	benign tumours	C
16.5	<b>prostate</b>	
16.5.1	adenocarcinoma	C
16.5.2	rhabdomyosarcoma	A
16.5.3	sarcoma	A
16.6	<b>urethra</b>	
16.6.1	carcinoma of the male and female urethra and adnexal glands	C
16.6.2	benign tumours of the male and female urethra	B
16.7	<b>testis, adnexal structures and seminal vesicles</b>	
16.7.1	germ cell tumours in children and adults including seminoma and nonseminoma	C
16.7.2	nongermlinal tumours	C
16.7.3	sex cord stromal (gonadal stromal) tumours of the testis and other tumours of the testicular adnex structures and seminal vesicles	B
16.8	<b>penis</b>	
16.8.1	carcinoma of the penis	C
16.8.2	preneoplastic diseases of the penis	C
16.8.3	benign lesions of the penis	C

- 17 **NONONCOLOGICAL AND NONINFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE PENIS, SCROTUM, TESTIS, EPIDIDYMISS AND SPERMATIC CORD**  
Aetiology, pathology, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and management in:
- 17.1 noncongenital phimosis and paraphimosis C
  - 17.2 dermatological lesions of the penis B
  - 17.3 priapism C
  - 17.4 Peyronie's disease C
  - 17.5 gangrene of the penis and scrotum C
  - 17.6 noncongenital hydrocele C
  - 17.7 varicocele C
  - 17.8 cysts of testicular adnexa B
- 18 **URINARY FISTULAE** C
- 18.1 aetiology, pathogenesis and classification
  - 18.2 diagnostic procedures
  - 18.3 general management
- 19 **URINARY DIVERSION AND UNDIVERSION** C
- 19.1 methods, indications and contra-indications of:
    - 19.1.1 temporary diversion
    - 19.1.2 permanent diversion
    - 19.1.3 undiversion
    - 19.1.4 continent/incontinent diversion
  - 19.2 problems and complications related to urinary diversion and undiversion
- 20 **UROPHARMACOLOGY** C
- 20.1 drugs used in bacterial and other infectious diseases
  - 20.2 anti-cancer drugs
  - 20.3 drugs influencing bladder function
- 21 **PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF UROLOGICAL DISORDERS** B
- 22 **UROLOGICAL SURGERY** C  
(this whole chapter is **C**, unless otherwise noted)
- 22.1 pre-, peri- and post-operative care B
  - 22.2 principles of anaesthesia in urology B
  - 22.3 principles of surgical urological instruments and their technology
  - 22.4 principles of urological surgical procedures including laparoscopy
  - 22.5 indications, contra-indications, complications, follow-up and evaluation in the following surgical procedures:
  - 22.6 **retroperitoneum**
    - 22.6.1 surgery of retroperitoneal fibrosis
    - 22.6.2 surgery of retroperitoneal tumours
    - 22.6.3 (nerve sparing) retroperitoneal lymph node dissection

- 22.7 **adrenals**
  - 22.7.1 surgery of adrenal tumours
- 22.8 **renal vessels and transplantation**
  - 22.8.1 surgery of renal vessels (arteries, veins and lymphatics) and for renovascular hypertension
  - 22.8.2 renal transplantation
- 22.9 **kidney**
  - 22.9.1 principles of surgical procedures
  - 22.9.2 nephrectomy (simple, partial, radical)
  - 22.9.3 nephroureterectomy
  - 22.9.4 operations for renal cysts
  - 22.9.5 open nephrostomy
  - 22.9.6 surgery for renal calculous disease
  - 22.9.7 surgical management of pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction (pyeloplasty and calicoplasty)
  - 22.9.8 surgery for renal trauma
  - 22.9.9 percutaneous and endoscopic procedures (for drainage, treatment of renal cysts, urolithiasis, caliceal or pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction, and calico-pelvic tumours)
- 22.10 **ureter**
  - 22.10.1 implantation of ureter in the bladder
  - 22.10.2 implantation with Psoas hitch, bladder flap (Boari)
  - 22.10.3 surgical management of megaureter, reflux and ureterocele
  - 22.10.4 surgery for extrinsic and intrinsic ureteric stenosis
  - 22.10.5 surgery for ureteric lithiasis
  - 22.10.6 surgery for ureteric trauma
  - 22.10.7 ureterostomy, cutaneous ureterostomy and transureteroureterostomy
  - 22.10.8 ureteroplasty and ureteric substitution
  - 22.10.9 ureterectomy
  - 22.10.10 ureterointestinal diversion
    - 22.10.10.1 ureterosigmoidostomy
    - 22.10.10.2 ureterocutaneous diversion
    - 22.10.10.3 continent urinary diversion
    - 22.10.10.4 undiversion
  - 22.10.11 endoscopic and percutaneous procedures (for drainage, treatment of ureteric lithiasis, ureteric stenosis and obstruction, reflux and ureterocele, as well as ureteric tumours)
- 22.11 **bladder**
  - 22.11.1 cystotomy, cystostomy, cutaneous vesicostomy
  - 22.11.2 surgery for rupture of the bladder
  - 22.11.3 partial, total and radical cystectomy
  - 22.11.4 surgery for bladder diverticula
  - 22.11.5 surgery for bladder fistulae
  - 22.11.6 pelvic lymph node dissection
  - 22.11.7 use of intestinal segments
    - 22.11.7.1 augmentation cystoplasty
    - 22.11.7.2 continent urinary diversion
    - 22.11.7.3 urinary undiversion
  - 22.11.8 surgery for bladder exstrophy A
  - 22.11.9 endoscopic and percutaneous procedures (for drainage, treatment of bladder tumours, stones and diverticula)
- 22.12 **female bladder neck and urethra**
  - 22.12.1 urethrotomy, urethroplasty
  - 22.12.2 surgical treatment of urethral diverticulum
  - 22.12.3 surgical treatment of urethrovaginal fistulae

- 22.12.4 treatment of cystocele
- 22.12.5 cervico-urethroplasty
- 22.12.6 urethral reconstruction
- 22.12.7 suspension and sling type procedures for incontinence
- 22.12.8 artificial sphincter prosthesis
- 22.12.9 urethrectomy
- 22.12.10 endoscopic procedures: treatment of obstruction, incontinence, tumours
- 22.13 **male bladder neck and prostate**
- 22.13.1 open surgery of bladder neck, including Y-V plasty B
- 22.13.2 treatment of fistulae
- 22.13.3 open prostatectomy for BPH, suprapubic and retropubic
- 22.13.4 radical prostatectomy + lymph node dissection
- 22.13.5 perineal prostatectomy
- 22.13.6 surgery for male incontinence, including artificial sphincter prosthesis
- 22.13.7 endoscopic procedures (for treatment of obstruction, including fibrosis, BPH, carcinoma and treatment of incontinence)
- 22.14 **male urethra**
- 22.14.1 surgery for meatal stenosis
- 22.14.2 urethrotomy, urethrostomy
- 22.14.3 surgery for urethral fistulae
- 22.14.4 surgery for urethral ruptures
- 22.14.5 surgery for urethral strictures
- 22.14.6 urethroplasty and urethral replacement
- 22.14.7 diverticulectomy
- 22.14.8 surgery for hypospadias and epispadias B
- 22.15 **incontinence in the male and female**
- 22.15.1 suspension type procedures
- 22.15.2 sling procedures
- 22.15.3 artificial sphincter prosthesis
- 22.15.4 bladder neck plasty A
- 22.16 **transurethral surgery**
- 22.16.1 TUR of the prostate
- 22.16.2 TUR of vesical neoplasms
- 22.16.3 visual internal urethrotomy
- 22.16.4 vesical litholapaxy, lithotripsy
- 22.16.5 transurethral management of ureteric calculi
- 22.16.6 intravesical chemotherapy
- 22.16.7 transurethral ureteropyeloscopy
- 22.17 **testis**
- 22.17.1 radical orchiectomy
- 22.17.2 subcapsular orchiectomy
- 22.17.3 orchiopexy
- 22.17.4 surgical management of intra-abdominal testis
- 22.17.5 surgery for hydrocele
- 22.17.6 surgery for testicular trauma
- 22.17.7 testicular prosthesis
- 22.17.8 surgery for varicocele
- 22.18 **epididymis and vas deferens**
- 22.18.1 epididymectomy
- 22.18.2 surgery for epididymal cysts
- 22.18.3 vaso-epididymostomy
- 22.18.4 vasectomy and vasectomy reversal
- 22.19 **penis**
- 22.19.1 circumcision
- 22.19.2 surgery for penile trauma

- 22.19.3 management of priapism
- 22.19.4 management of curvature of the penis
- 22.19.5 surgery for Peyronie's disease
- 22.19.6 carcinoma of the penis
  - 22.19.6.1 management of primary tumour
  - 22.19.6.2 management of regional disease
  - 22.19.6.3 management of recurrent disease
- 22.19.7 management of balanitis xerotica obliterans B
- 22.19.8 management of condylomata acuminata
- 22.19.9 penile prosthesis B
- 22.19.10 penile reconstruction A
- 22.19.11 intersex and transsexual surgery A
- 22.20 **lymph node dissection**
  - 22.20.1 (nerve sparing) bilateral retroperitoneal lymph node dissection
  - 22.20.2 lymph node dissection for kidney and bladder carcinoma
  - 22.20.3 lymph node dissection for penile and scrotal tumours
- 22.21 treatment of surgical complications

## 23 SPECIAL NONSURGICAL TECHNIQUES IN UROLOGY

Principles, technology, indications, contra-indications and complications of the following:

- 23.1 catheterisation, dilatation C
- 23.2 fulgeration and electrocoagulation C
- 23.3 laser (specific use in urology) B
- 23.4 hyperthermia, thermotherapy B
- 23.5 cryoprocures/HIFU B
- 23.6 ESWL C

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