

Figure S1 An 82-year-old patient with prostatic hyperplasia leading to lower urinary tract symptoms. (A-C) Preoperative MRI of the PAE using polyvinyl alcohol microspheres shows significant enlargement of the bilateral prostate and obvious enhancement of hyperplastic nodules; (D,F) right and left internal iliac arteries angiography shows the prostate artery, as shown by the red arrow; (E,G) angiography after embolization of the right and left prostate arteries, red arrows show the slowed blood flow in the prostate artery; (H-J) 1 month after PAE, re-examination of MRI shows the same size and enhancement of the prostate as before PAE; (K-M) 3 months after PAE, re-examination of MRI shows a 19.00% decrease in prostate volume. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PAE, prostatic artery embolization.

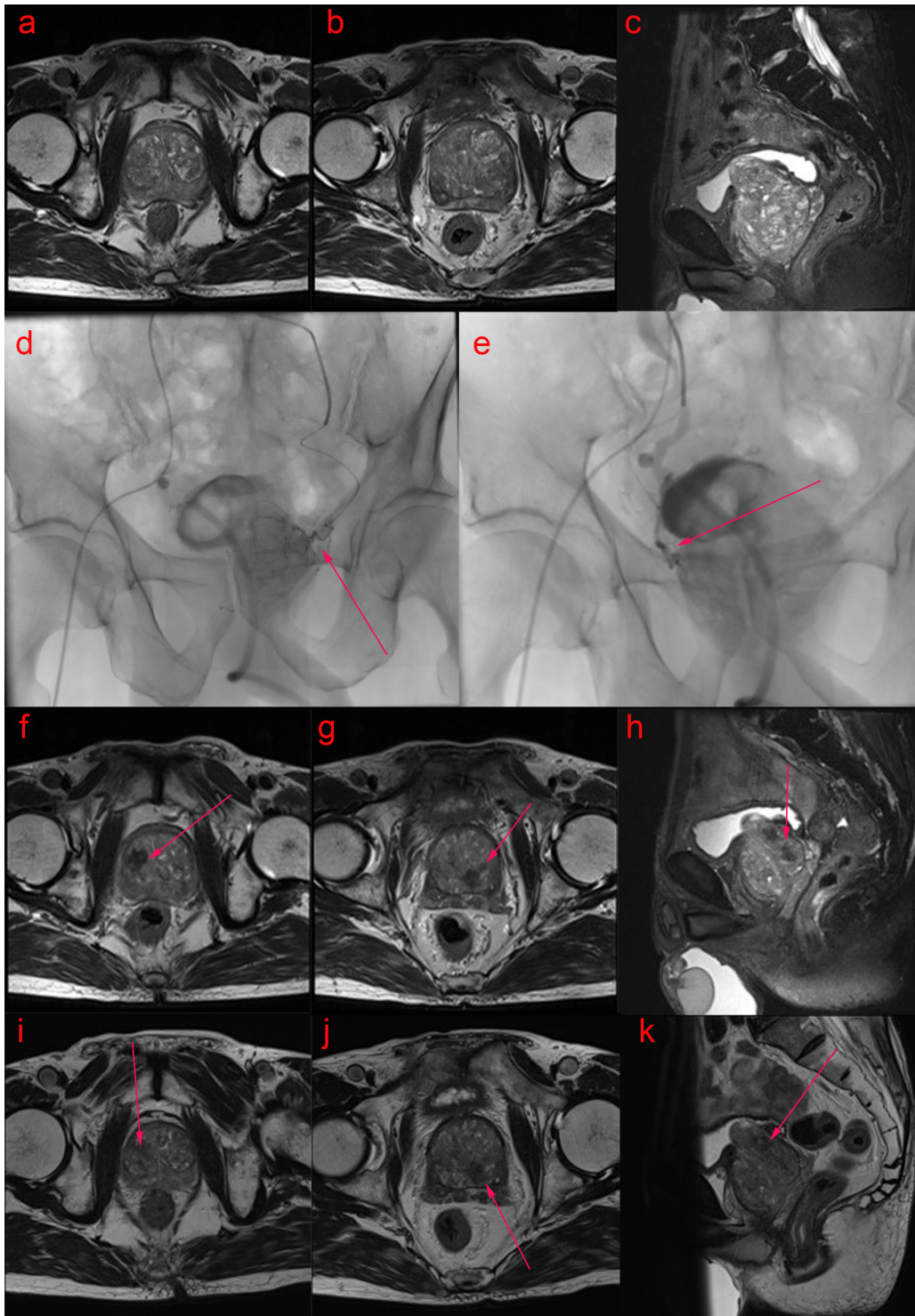


Figure S2 An 84-year-old patient with prostatic hyperplasia causing lower urinary tract obstruction. (A-C) Preoperative MRI of the PAE using polyvinyl alcohol microspheres combined with the temperature-sensitive liquid embolic agent shows significant enlargement of the bilateral prostate; (D,E) internal iliac artery angiography shows the prostate artery, as shown by red arrows; (F-H) 1 month after PAE and (I-K) 3 months after PAE, re-examination of MRI shows prostate ischemia, necrosis and cystic degeneration (red arrows), and prostate volume decreased by 24.5% and 44.03%, respectively. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PAE, prostatic artery embolization.

Table S1 Comparison of clinical baseline data between group A and group B in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia

Characteristic	Group A (n=21)	Group B (n=18)	T value or Z value	P value
Age (years)	81 (76–83)	82.5 (76–84)	–0.341 [†]	0.733
IPSS	29.57±3.63	30.50±3.87	–0.773 [‡]	0.445
QoL score	4.95±0.74	4.94±0.80	0.032 [‡]	0.975
PV (mL)	119.75±30.97	120.16±32.19	–0.040 [‡]	0.968
Q _{max} (mL/s)	6.55±1.22	7.37±1.44	–1.936 [‡]	0.061
PVR (mL)	187.52±61.29	189.94±64.41	–0.120 [‡]	0.905
T-PSA (ng/mL)	5.59±1.51	5.28±1.27	0.683 [‡]	0.499
F-PSA (ng/mL)	2.42±1.24	2.28±1.28	0.343 [‡]	0.734
Unilateral PAE	20 (95.24)	16 (88.89)	–	0.586 [§]
Indwelling catheter	10 (47.62)	7 (38.89)	–	0.748 [§]

Data are presented in median (P_{25} – P_{75}), means ± standard deviations, or n (%). Group A: PVA microspheres group. Group B: TempSLE + PVA microspheres group. [†], Mann-Whitney *U* test; [‡], Student *t*-test; [§], Fisher's exact test. IPSS, international prostate symptom score; QoL, quality of life; PV, prostate volume; Q_{max}, peak urinary flow rate; PVR, post-void residual volume; T-PSA, total prostate-specific antigen; F-PSA, free prostate-specific antigen; PAE, prostatic artery embolization; PVA, polyvinyl alcohol; TempSLE, temperature-sensitive liquid embolic agent.