WELCOME TO THE RAPAFLO® PROFESSIONAL SITE

RAPAFLO® is a uniquely selective alpha-blocker that provides rapid and sustained relief of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) symptoms with a low incidence of vasodilatory and orthostatic effects.1,2 RAPAFLO® has been proven safe and effective for the treatment of frequency, nocturia, and other bothersome BPH symptoms in multiple patient types.2,3

AN ONLINE RESOURCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS TO LEARN ABOUT:

- The safety, efficacy, and mechanism of action of RAPAFLO®
- RAPAFLO® dosing and administration
- RAPAFLO® access and reimbursement

How to start a conversation about BPH with your older male patients
How to assess the severity of your patients’ BPH symptoms and make a diagnosis

BPH and its impact
Appropriate treatment options for BPH
Professional resources for you and your patients

+ REFERENCES

RAPAFLO® is indicated for the treatment of the signs and symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). RAPAFLO® is not indicated for the treatment of hypertension.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

RAPAFLO® is contraindicated in patients with severe renal impairment (CCr <30 mL/min), severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score ≥10), with use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors, and in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to silodosin or any of the ingredients of RAPAFLO®.

Postural hypotension with or without symptoms (eg, dizziness) may develop when beginning treatment with RAPAFLO®. As with all alpha-blockers, there is a potential for syncope. Patients should be warned of the possible occurrences of such events and should avoid situations where injury could result. RAPAFLO® should be used with caution in patients with moderate renal impairment. Patients should be assessed to rule out the presence of prostate cancer prior to starting treatment with RAPAFLO®. Patients planning cataract surgery should inform their ophthalmologist that they are taking RAPAFLO®.

The most common side effects are retrograde ejaculation, dizziness, diarrhea, orthostatic hypotension, headache, nasopharyngitis, and nasal congestion.