Objectives: Patient satisfaction, in response to a treatment, is an element of the medical service rendered. We quantified the satisfaction of patients treated medically for urinary disorders.

Materials and Methods: A pragmatic cohort (France, Italy, and Portugal) of 420 patients treated with Serenoa Repens, α-blocker or 5α-reductase inhibitor, was followed-up for 6 months.

Results: 175 patients were evaluated. Satisfaction was expressed as the differential between the expectation of the patients recorded before the start of treatment and the status declared at 6 months. In addition a binary (yes/no) question regarding general satisfaction was used as the primary evaluation criterion. We observed positive satisfaction in 61.7% of subjects in terms of the “effort or force needed to start urinating”, 51.1% for the “size and force of the stream of urine”, 54.35% for “sensation of not emptying the bladder after urinating”, 52.38% for “interrupting the flow”, and 50% for the “need to urinate”.

We observed negative satisfaction in 68.18% of subjects with respect to the progression of “getting up in the night to urinate”. At 6 months, the response to the general satisfaction question confirms these initial results: indeed, nearly 98% of subjects were satisfied with the treatment of their BPH. We did not see any significant difference between the 3 treatment groups.

Conclusion: The individualised expectation of the patient will undoubtedly be one of the major preoccupations of the next few decades. Medical treatment for BPH is accompanied by a satisfaction that is compatible with long term compliance with the treatment by the patient.