

A CHANGING TREND OF TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE GLAND IN A HOSPITAL OVER 10-YEAR

Hypothesis / aims of study

Transurethral resection of prostate gland(TURP) is a standard treatment option of BPH. Medical treatment of alpha-blocker and 5 alpha reductase inhibitor has been accepted as first-line treatment for decades. We analyzed a changing trend of transurethral resection of prostate gland in our hospital over 10-year.

Study design, materials and methods

We divided patients into two groups. Group I was consisted of 205 patients who underwent TURP between 1997 ~ 2000, and group II was 176 patients who underwent TURP between 2007 ~ 2010. We retrospectively analyzed patients' age, IPSS scores, PSA values, prostate volumes, resected volumes, peak flow rates, frequencies of acute urinary retention as a cause of TURP and cancer detection rates. Data were expressed as mean±standard deviations. Statistical analysis was accomplished with SPSS ver 13.0.

Results

Compared to group I, patients in group II were older, had larger prostate volumes. And patients in group II, had lower peak flow rate. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of frequencies of acute urinary retention and cancer detection rates. The frequencies of acute urinary retention as a cause of TURP were 23.9% (49 patients) and 21.6% (38 patients) in group I and II, respectively (Table).

Interpretation of results

Though a one hospital data, it may show a trend of TURP. According to National-wide data of Korea, patients in their 70 s showed most rapid increase in receiving surgical treatment (1). As Korea changed rapidly to aged society and westernization of eating habits, the age was older and prostate volume was bigger at the time of operation. And widely used medical treatment may also delay the time of operation.

Concluding message

Our data showed that the patients of BPH who received surgical treatment were older and had bigger prostate compared to that in 10 years ago.

Table. Preoperative patients characteristics in group I and II.

Parameters	Group I (1997~2000)	Group II (2007-2010)	p-value
N	205	176	
Age	68.2±9.4	70.7±7.8	< 0.01
PSA (ng/ml)	6.1±6.4	4.9±5.1	0.05
Prostate volume (cc)	45.3±18.5	61.4±28.9	< 0.01
Resected volume (g)	13.6±11.8	18.2±12.9	< 0.01
Qmax (ml/s)	10.7±14.6	8.1±3.4	0.03
IPSS score	20.9±7.9	20.7±8.8	0.79
QOL score	4.4±1.3	4.2±1.3	0.24
AUR	49 (22.9%)	38 (21.6%)	0.68
Cancer detection rate	10/205 (4.9%)	15/176 (8.5%)	0.22

References

1. Kang JY, Min GE, Son H, Kim HT, Lee HL. National-wide data on the treatment of BPH in Korea. Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis. 2011 Sep;14(3):243-7.

Disclosures

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