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Rom M<sup>1</sup>, Waldert M<sup>1</sup>, Schatzl G<sup>1</sup>, Swietek N<sup>1</sup>, Klatte T<sup>1</sup>  
1. Department of Urology, Medical University of Vienna

## **BLADDER OUTLET OBSTRUCTION IN MEN WITH CASTRATION-RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER**

### Hypothesis / aims of study

Lower urinary tract symptoms are common in men with castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), but therapeutic options are limited. This urodynamic study aimed to evaluate the frequency of bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) in these cohort.

### Study design, materials and methods

Our prospective urodynamics database was queried. Inclusion criteria: CRPC and IPSS $\geq$ 20. Exclusion criteria: previous local therapy to the prostate and neurological component of LUTS as defined by abnormal neurological exam. A total of 21 patients were identified. Urodynamic findings were analyzed and compared to a matched cohort of 42 patients with suspected benign prostatic obstruction (BPO). Patients were matched according to age and IPSS.

### Results

Median age of patients with CRPC was 74 years, and the median PSA at the time of the urodynamic study was 90 ng/ml. According to the BOO-index, 3 patients (14%) were obstructed, 3 were equivocally obstructed (14%) and 15 were unobstructed. Detrusor overactivity was seen in 12 patients (57%). The median Qmax was 3 ml/sec. Compared with BPO patients, patients with CRPC were less likely to have BOO ( $p<0.001$ ) and more likely to have detrusor overactivity ( $p<0.001$ ).

### Interpretation of results

BOO is less common in men with CRPC and LUTS.

### Concluding message

Only a minority of patients with LUTS and CRPC do have BOO. Therefore, an urodynamic investigation is necessary before palliative transurethral treatment.

### Disclosures

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