

IS THERE ANY DIFFERENCE IN JUVENILE CHRONIC PROSTATITIS COMPARED WITH YOUNG ADULT PATIENTS ?

Hypothesis / aims of study

Chronic prostatitis was studied mainly in adult patients but there were only few reports about adolescent patients. The incidence of the disease in that age group is low but it needs appropriate attention and study. We studied of there is any clinical different characteristics of juvenile chronic prostatitis patients comparing with young adult patients.

Study design, materials and methods

We analyzed retrospectively 20 juvenile chronic pelvic pain syndrome(CPPS) patients under age 20 visited our out-patient department from August 2005 to April 2012. Control group was composed of 120 CPPS patients with age distribution of 20 to 39. Control age group was chosen to rule out benign prostatic hypertrophy effect. In all patients, NIH-CPSI questionnaire, urinalysis, expressed prostatic secretion(EPS) or semen analysis, transrectal prostate ultrasonography and prostate-specific antigen(PSA) was checked. Based on the EPS or semen analysis results, patients were divided as III-A or III-B CPPS. Clinical parameters of juvenile CPPS group was compared with young adult group. Statistical program was SPSS 12.0 for Windows and statistical methods were independent T-test and P-values less than 0.05 were regarded as significant.

Results

In the juvenile group, there was sexual contact history in 2(10%) patients and III-A was 11(55%), III-B was 9(45%). Age was 16.5±2.0(12-19) for juvenile group and 32.8±5.0(20-39) for control. PSA was 0.65±0.39(0.20-1.30) for juvenile group and 1.22±0.48(0.25-2.01) for control (p=0.014). Prostate size was 12.4±4.4(3.2-17.3) for juvenile group and 21.0±4.9(12.0-33.0) for control (p=0.000). NIH-CPSI scores of juvenile group were 9.2±5.2(0-16), 5.5±3.5(0-10), 7.5±3.2(3-12), 22.2±8.1(7-38) for pain, voiding, quality of life(QoL) and total respectively and there was no difference compared with control group(p>0.05, Table). But juvenile patients may have more psychological stress confronting CPPS.

Interpretation of results

Juvenile CPPS patients under age 20 showed low PSA level and prostate size but in terms of urologic clinical parameters, no significant difference was seen from control adult group.

Concluding message

Compared with young adult patients, juvenile CPPS patients under age 20 showed no significant difference in terms of at least urologic clinical parameters. But more extensive study including the psychologic assessment seems warranted for the pathophysiology of refractory CPPS.

		Jevenile CPPS(N=20)	Adult CPPS(N=120)	P-value
Age(Yrs)		16.5±2.0	32.8±5.0	0.000
PSA(ng/mL)		0.65±0.39	1.22±0.48	0.014
Prostate size(gm)		12.4±4.4	21.0±4.9	0.000
NIH-CPSI	Pain	9.2±5.2	9.1±4.5	0.974
	Voiding	5.5±3.5	4.4±3.0	0.188
	QoL	7.5±3.2	7.4±2.8	0.877
	Total	22.2±8.1	20.6±8.4	0.513

Disclosures

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