

with symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) treated with thulium laser resection of the prostate at four medical centers. Patients were assessed on International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), quality of life (QoL), maximum urinary flow rate ( $Q_{max}$ ) and postvoid residual urine (PVR). Perioperative complications were classified according to the modified Clavien classification system (CCS).

**Results:** Mean follow-up was 5 years (range: 1 to 8 years). Postoperatively, IPSS, QoL,  $Q_{max}$  and PVR showed a significant improvement from 3 months after surgery and remained significantly improved during the entire follow-up period ( $P < 0.01$ ). Minor complications occurred in 526 (23.7%) of the 2216 patients (Clavien 1: 21.5%; Clavien 2: 2.3%). Major complications requiring re-interventions occurred in 48 (2.2%) of the 2216 patients (Clavien 3: 2.2%). No Clavien 4 or Clavien 5 complication had occurred. Urethral stricture and bladder neck contracture occurred in 2.6% [58] and 1.6% [35] patients, respectively. Re-operation as a result of BPH recurrence was required in 1.2% [27] patients.

**Conclusions:** Thulium laser resection of the prostate is a safe and effective procedure with excellent durability in the treatment of symptomatic BPH.

**Keywords:** Thulium laser resection of the prostate; benign prostatic hyperplasia; laser surgery

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s013

**Cite this abstract as:** Xia SJ. Long-term results of thulium laser resection of the prostate: a prospective study at multiple centers. *Transl Androl Urol* 2014;3(S1):AB13. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s013

## AB14. Female urology: update and future

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**Abstract:** The biggest controversy in female urology in the past few years is the use of mesh in vaginal surgery. The

major societies of Female Urology and Urogynecology has announced position statements in regards to the use of mesh sling for incontinence surgery. Lecture will also include transvaginal and trans-abdominal methods to repair pelvic prolapse given the complications from mesh.

**Keywords:** Female urology; urogynecology; incontinence surgery

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s014

**Cite this abstract as:** Deng D. Female urology: update and future. *Transl Androl Urol* 2014;3(S1):AB14. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s014

## AB15. Anatomy of prostate and surrounding tissue in the application of radical prostatectomy

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**Abstract:** Surgical technology, especially da Vinci Surgical System, has reinforced people's understanding of the structure and anatomy of organ under 3D imaging technology in clinical application. The anatomy of prostate and surrounding tissue has features of multiple-layers and great variation. So, application of 3D imaging in anatomy has new progress and positive clinical anticipated effect in radical prostatectomy, especially for complete dissection of tumor, urinary continence and protection of sexual function. Therefore, 3D imaging technology provides an innovative visual experience, and it will create a promising prospect in the preciseness of surgical operation as more experiences accumulated in the future.

**Keywords:** Radical prostatectomy; da Vinci Surgical System; 3D imaging

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s015