

6th International Conference on
Urology and Renal Health
May 04-05, 2023 | Zurich, Switzerland

Day-1
Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



Sessions

Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD)

Session Introduction

Title: Predictors of microalbuminuria and its relationship with glycemic control among Type 2 diabetic patients of Jazan Armed Forces Hospital, southwestern Saudi Arabia

Hassan Ali Elsayed Abdelwahed | Jazan Armed Forces Hospital | Saudi Arabia

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Predictors of microalbuminuria and its relationship with glycemic control among Type 2 diabetic patients of Jazan Armed Forces Hospital, southwestern Saudi Arabia

Hassan Ali Elsayed Abdelwahed
Jazan Armed Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Statement of the Problem: Diabetic Kidney Disease (DKD) is highly prevalent among patients with diabetes mellitus. It affects approximately 20% of diabetic patients. The objectives of the present work were to assess patterns of albuminuria and determine microalbuminuria predictors among patients living with Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) who attended the family medicine department of Jazan Armed Forces Hospital. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The study participants were screened for albuminuria and classified into three categories or grades, A1, A2 and A3, based on the urine Albumin/Creatinine Ratio (ACR). Category A1 included T2D with normal to mildly increased albuminuria (ACR <30 mg/gm; n, 532). The second category, A2, included those with microalbuminuria with ACR of 30-300 mg/gm; n, 202. The 3rd one, A3, was severely increased albuminuria with an ACR of >300 mg/gm; n, 30. A case-control design was used and included two groups (n, 202/group), one with microalbuminuria and the other with a normal urine (ACR). Data regarding patient history, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), lipid profile, renal function tests, ACR, ASCVD (atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease) risk, etc., were collected. **Findings:** The prevalence rates of microalbuminuria and macroalbuminuria were 26.4% and 3.9%, respectively. HbA1c was significantly higher in patients with microalbuminuria (9.3 ± 2.2 ; $P < 0.001$) and macroalbuminuria (10.5 ± 2.3 ; $P < 0.001$) than in those with normal ACR ($8.3 \pm 1.9\%$). The predictors of microalbuminuria were poor glycemic control with $HbA1c \geq 7\%$ {OR, 2.5 (95% C. I, 1.5-4.2)}; hypertension {OR, 1.8 (95% C. I, 1.2-2.8)}; estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) of <90 mL/min/1.73 m² {OR, 2.2 (95% C. I, 1.4-3.6)}; smoking {OR, 1.3 (95% C. I, 0.7-2.6)}; and body mass index {OR, 1.05 (95% C. I, 1.01-1.09)}. **Conclusion & Significance:** Microalbuminuria is highly prevalent among patients with type 2 diabetes and is associated with poor glycemic control and hypertension, necessitating aggressive and timely screening and treatment.

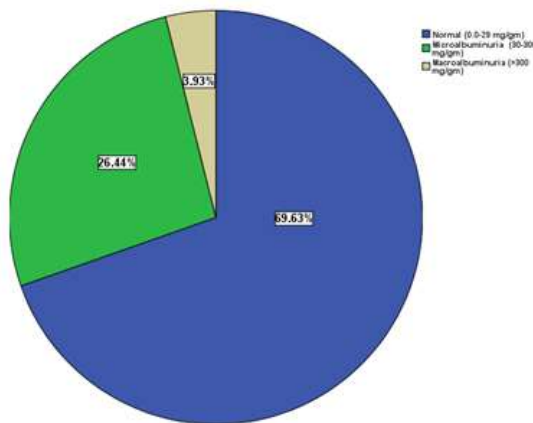


Figure 1: Patterns of albuminuria among the study group (n, 764)

Figure 1: Patterns of albuminuria among the study group

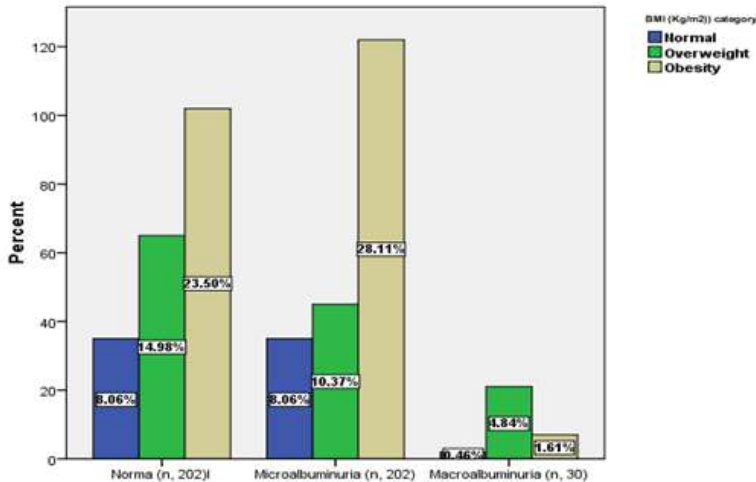


Figure 2: Patterns of BMI in different grades of albuminuria
Chi-Square, 29.4; P, 0.0001

Figure 2: Patterns of BMI in difference grades of albuminuria

Recent publications

1. Abdelwahid HA, Dahlan HM, Mojemamy GM, Darraj GH. Predictors of microalbuminuria and its relationship with glycemic control among Type 2 diabetic patients of Jazan Armed Forces Hospital, southwestern Saudi Arabia. *BMC Endocr Disord.* 2022 Dec 8;22(1):307. doi: 10.1186/s12902-022-01232-y. PMID: 36482350; PMCID: PMC9733223..
2. Sameer Ahmed Ali Holal, Hassan Ali Elsayed Abdelwahid. Barriers Facing Primary Health Care Physicians in Jazan when Dealing with Emergency Cases. *World Family Medicine.* 2022; 20(4): 32-43. DOI: 10.5742/MEWFM.2022.
3. Abdelwahid HA, Al-Shahrani SI, Elsaba MS, Elmorshedi WS. Patterns of referral in the Family Medicine Department in Southeastern Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Med J.* 2010 Aug;31(8):925-30. PMID: 20714694.5.

Biography

Hassan Ali Elsayed Abdelwahid, Professor of Family Medicine, Suez Canal University. has completed his MD (Medical doctorate) in 2002. Egypt. He also is a Consultant of family medicine in Jazan Armed Forces Hospital (JAFH), Saudi Arabia. He is interested in the management of chronic diseases, ECG, anemia, Epidemiology, Health education, research and adult learning. He is the Head of the Institutional Research Board of JAFH. He is serving as a member of the faculty research committee and as an editorial member or reviewer of several reputed journals like *Elite Research Journal*, *International Blood Research & Reviews*, *American Journal of Clinical Medicine Research* (<http://www.sciepub.com/journal/AJCMR>), *American Journal of Public Health Research*, *British J. of Medicine and medical research (BJMMR)*, etc. Based on his research and CV, He has been included in the book *Who's Who in the World*.

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DAY-1
Poster Presentation



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Cell-free DNA (cfDNA) methylation of MIR145 promoter in predicting muscle-invasive bladder cancer progression

Margaritis Avgeris, Katerina-Marina Pilala, Konstantina Panoutsopoulou, Georgios Kotronopoulos, Panagiotis Levi, Georgios-Christos Giagkos, Konstantinos Stravodimos, Dido Vassilacopoulou, Andreas Scorilas
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The lack of personalized management of bladder cancer (BlCa) resulted in patients' lifelong post-treatment monitoring with regular invasive interventions, underlying the urgent need for tailored and minimally invasive healthcare services. Based on our previous findings on MIR145 core promoter methylation imprinting in bladder tumors, we have evaluated its clinical significance in pre-treatment circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) of BlCa patients. Methylation analysis was performed in our screening cohort, consisting of 100 BlCa patients by bisulfite-based pyrosequencing. Tumor recurrence and progression for non-muscle invasive (NMIBC; TaT1), as well as progression and death for muscle-invasive (MIBC; T2-T4) patients, were used as clinical endpoint events in survival analysis. Bootstrap analysis was applied for internal validation of Cox regression models, and decision curve analysis for the assessment of clinical benefit on disease prognosis. Decreased methylation of MIR145 promoter in pre-treatment cfDNA was associated with short-term disease progression and poor overall survival of MIBC patients. Multivariate models incorporating MIR145 promoter methylation in cfDNA with established disease markers clearly ameliorated patients' risk-stratification accuracy, highlighting superior clinical benefit in BlCa prognostication. Overall, reduced pre-treatment cfDNA methylation of MIR145 core promoter was markedly correlated with increased risk for inferior survival outcome of MIBC patients, supporting modern personalized and non-invasive prognosis and monitoring decisions.

Recent publications

1. Papadimitriou MA, Levis P, Kotronopoulos G, Stravodimos K, Avgeris M*, Scorilas A*. Pre-operative cell-free DNA (cfDNA) in muscle-invasive bladder cancer treatment outcome. *Clinical Chemistry* 2023;69(4):399-410
2. Pilala KM, Papadimitriou MA, Panoutsopoulou K, Barbarigos P, Levis P, Kotronopoulos G, Stravodimos K, Scorilas A, Avgeris M. Epigenetic regulation of MIR145 core promoter controls miR-143/145 cluster in bladder cancer progression and treatment outcome. *Molecular Therapy Nucleic Acids* 2022;30:311-322.
3. Papadimitriou MA, Panoutsopoulou K, Pilala KM, Scorilas A, Avgeris M. Epi-miRNAs: Modern mediators of methylation status in human cancers. *WIREs RNA* 2022; 17:e1735

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Assessment of the relationship between vitamin D with semen analysis parameters and reproductive hormones levels before and after kidney transplantation: An Iranian randomized and double-blinded study

Hossein Dialameh

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Background: Vitamin D's role is noticeable on homeostasis of calcium and phosphorous and bone mineralization. Some studies prove that vitamin D has a role in reproductive pathways in male and females and its direct relationship with serum androgen levels in males. The common problem of infertility can be seen in 10%–15% of couples. 25%–50% of all infertilities is due to a male factor, and fertility disturbances are common in male CKD patients.

Objectives: This study aimed to figure out the effect of serum vitamin D levels on semen analysis parameters and reproductive hormones before and after renal transplantation in ESRD patients.

Methods: This double-blind randomized clinical trial was carried out on 70 ESRD males (21–48 years old) who were candidates for renal transplantation at Sina hospital between 2021 and 2022. Participants were divided into two groups randomly. First group was supplemented by vitamin D (50,000 units weakly until 3 months), and no intervention was done in the second group. Vitamin D levels, LH, FSH, creatinine, glomerular filtration rate (GFR), calcium, total and free testosterone, PTH, sexual function, and semen analysis parameters were evaluated in a determined interval before and after (three and 6 months) kidney transplantation

Results: Vitamin D levels were noticeably higher in case group in comparison to the control group (p -value < 0.01) but the difference in all other variables including calcium levels, LH, FSH, total and free testosterone, IIEF-5 score, PTH, GFR, and creatinine was insignificant (p -value > 0.05). The comparison of semen parameters of the case with control group including sperm count, morphology, volume, and motility didn't reveal a noticeable difference between the two groups (p -value > 0.05).

Conclusion: Prescription of vitamin D as a supplementation doesn't improve sperm quality (sperm count, motility, morphology, and volume) and reproductive hormones (LH, FSH, free and total testosterone) after kidney transplantation in male CKD patients.

Recent publications

1. Arab A, Hadi A, Moosavian SP, et al. The association between serum vitamin D, fertility and semen quality: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int Surg J* 2019; 71: 101–109.
2. Abbashormozi S, Kouhkan A, Alizadeh AR, et al. Association of vitamin D status with semen quality and reproductive hormones in Iranian subfertile men. *Andrology* 2017; 5(1): 113–118.
3. Ciccone IM, Costa EM, Pariz JR, et al. Serum vitamin D content is associated with semen parameters and serum testosterone levels in men. *Asian J Androl* 2021; 23(1): 52–58.

Biography

Hossein Dialameh, Associate professor of urology of Tehran university of medical sciences and fellowship of renal transplant surgery is a graduate of Shiraz university of medical sciences as general physician and started urology specialty in Tehran University of Medical Sciences and was the top rank of the specialized urology board of the country in 2015. He obtained renal transplant surgery fellowship from Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

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DAY-2
Keynote Forum



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Zhan WANG

Peking Union Medical College Hospital, China

UPLC-MS based integrated plasma proteomic and metabolomic profiling of TSC-RAML and its relationship with everolimus treatment

Aim: To profile the plasma proteomics and metabolomics of patients with renal cysts, sporadic angiomyolipoma (S-AML) and tuberous sclerosis complex related angiomyolipoma (TSC-RAML) before and after everolimus treatment, and to find potential diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers as well as reveal the underlying mechanism of TSC tumorigenesis.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively measured the plasma proteins and metabolites from November 2016 to November 2017 in a cohort of pre-treatment and post-treatment TSC- RAML patients and compared them with renal cyst and S-AML patients by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometer(UPLC-MS). The tumor reduction rates of TSC-RAML were assessed and correlated with the plasma protein and metabolite levels. In addition, functional analysis based on differentially expressed molecules was performed to reveal the underlying mechanisms.

Results: Eighty-five patients with one hundred and ten plasma samples were enrolled in our study. Multiple proteins and metabolites, such as pre-melanosome protein (PMEL) and S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), demonstrated both diagnostic and prognostic effects. Functional analysis revealed many dysregulated pathways, including angiogenesis synthesis, smooth muscle proliferation and migration, amino acid metabolism and glycerophospholipid metabolism. **Conclusions:** The plasma proteomics and metabolomics pattern of TSC-RAML was clearly different from that of other renal tumors, and the differentially expressed plasma molecules could be used as prognostic and diagnostic biomarkers. The dysregulated pathways, such as angiogenesis and amino acid metabolism, may shed new light on the treatment of TSC-RAML.

Recent Publications

1. Wang, Z. (2023) UPLC-MS based integrated plasma proteomic and metabolomic profiling of TSC-RAML and its relationship with everolimus treatment. *Front Mol Biosci* 2023, 10.
2. Wang, Z. (2022) A multi-omics study of diagnostic markers and the unique inflammatory tumor micro-environment involved in tuberous sclerosis complex-related renal angiomyolipoma. *International journal of oncology* 2022, 61(5).
3. Wang X. (2022) Analysis of Clinical Features and Next- Generation Sequencing of 12 Tuberous Sclerosis Families in China. *Frontiers in medicine* 2022, 9:840709.

Biography

Zhan WANG is a Ph.D. candidate in Urology at Tsinghua University & Peking Union Medical College. He graduated from the Tianjin Medical University in China with a Bachelor of Clinical Medicine and he completed his master's in Surgery at Tsinghua University & Peking Union Medical College. He was Visiting Ph.D. candidate in Cancer and Immunology at Gustave Roussy (France, Paris), U1015 lab.

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Day-2
Scientific Tracks & Abstracts



Sessions

Nephrology Treatment | Kidney Transplantation

Session Introduction

Title: Place of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy in the treatment of urolithiasis in the region of Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen (Morocco)

Miloud Chakit | Ibn Tofail University | Morocco

Title: A ten-year retrospective study for a single center in Iran of 32 kidney transplant patients with early graft loss to determine the cause of transplant rejection

Mahdi Hemmati-Ghavshough | Tabriz Medical University | Iran

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Place of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy in the treatment of urolithiasis in the region of Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen (Morocco)

Miloud Chakit

Ibn Tofail University, Morocco

Extracorporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy (ESWL) is a minimally invasive therapeutic approach which has been widely used through the last years. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of ESWL in the treatment of nephrolithiasis in Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen area (North of Morocco). A retrospective study of 590 patients with urinary stone was conducted between February 2009 and January 2013 in the Centre of Lithotripsy Anoual Clinic Kenitra. The treatment consisted in one or several sessions of ESWL. Evaluation of efficiency was based on radiological examinations using abdominal echography during the consultation with the urologist after the last session. There were 306 males and 184 females aged 17–79 years. The medium size of stone was 12.3 ± 5 mm. The average number of sessions and shock waves were 4 and 2490, respectively. The shockwave session was continued until stone fragmentation was observed when 4000 shocks were given. Failure of stone fragmentation or the presence of fragments larger than 4 mm were indications of repeat ESWL sessions. 92% of patient stones were completely cleared ($p < 0,05\%$). The majority of patients were asymptomatic. This data show that the ESWL is extremely successful in treating human kidney stone. It is the first line of choice as a treatment modality for this pathology by the population of this area.

Keywords: Urolithiasis, Treatment, Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, Gharb Chrarda Bni

Recent publications

1. Benchelha, Hassan & Chakit, Miloud. (2023). Evaluation of aerobic capacity according to sex and body mass index by using shuttle and Spartacus tests in Moroccan high school students.
2. Chakit, Miloud & Aqira, Aziz & Hessni, Aoubaker & Mesfioui, Abdelhalim. (2023). Place of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy in the treatment of urolithiasis in the region of Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen (Morocco). *Urolithiasis*. 51. 10.1007/s00240-023-01407-9.
3. Ait Messaad, Said & Chakit, Miloud & Lotfi, Said & Belghyti, Driss. (2022). Contamination of Beach Sand by Cutaneous Larva Migrans in Rabat-Sale Area (Morocco) and their Health-Related Problems. *Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries*. 26. 173-183. 10.21608/EJABF.2022.271758.

Biography

Miloud Chakit is an Associate Professor and Research Scientist in Stone Disease in Morocco. He completed his Ph.D. in Biology and Health Laboratory at Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco.

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A ten-year retrospective study for a single center in Iran of 32 kidney transplant patients with early graft loss to determine the cause of transplant rejection

Mahdi Hemmati-Ghavshough

Tabriz Medical University, Iran

A rare complication of kidney transplantation is (Early Graft loss) EGL. Several factors playing a role in the occurrence of EGL in kidney transplant patients need to be identified and limited. This Ten-Year retrospective study from a single center in Iran of 32 kidney transplant patients with EGL aimed to determine the cause and risk factors for transplant rejection. In the current descriptive-analytical study, 605 kidney transplant patients receiving kidneys during the last 10 years were included. The diagnosis of EGL was based on basic clinical cases such as rapid increase in serum creatinine. The studied factors included age, gender, blood group, and RH of both donors and recipients as well as the kinship between a donor and a recipient (relative and non-relative), kidney side of donors and the recipients, primary kidney disease, the presence of underlying disease in the recipient, dialysis duration, the year of transplantation, the survival time of transplant, patient survival time, complications (surgery and others). In this study, 32 kidney transplant patients (5.28%) encountered EGL, 53.1% of whom were male. Besides, the average age of the patients was 41.12 years. The duration of kidney function after transplantation was 5.56 days. The transplanted kidneys in 34.4% of patients were functional between 72 hours and one week after transplantation. In 31.3% of the patients, EGL was observed due to tissue rejection, in 21.8% due to vascular thrombosis and hyper acute rejection, while in 41% of patients, nephrectomy occurred. 43.75% of patients died, because of heart attack. The finding from this study supported the finding from previous studied that EGL was associated with kidney donor incompatibility and complications associated with transplant surgery, including bleeding and thrombosis.

Recent publications

1. Thongprayoon, Charat, Panupong Hansrivijit, Napat Leeaphorn, Prakrati Acharya, Aldo Torres-Ortiz, Wisit Kaewput, Karthik Kovvuru, Swetha R. Kanduri, Tarun Bathini, and Wisit Cheungpasitporn. "Recent advances and clinical outcomes of kidney transplantation." *Journal of Clinical Medicine* 9, no. 4 (2020): 1193.
2. Xin, Zhaodan, Lijuan Wu, Juan Zhou, Jie Zhuang, Wu Peng, Turun Song, Tao Lin, Xiaojun Lu, and Binwu Ying. "Analysis of Factors Influencing Kidney Function of Recipients After Renal Transplantation in Southwestern China: A Retrospective Study." *Frontiers in Medicine* 7 (2020): 519582.
3. de Kok, Michèle J., Alexander F. Schaapherder, Jacobus W. Mensink, Aiko P. de Vries, Marlies E. Reinders, Cynthia Konijn, Frederike J. Bemelman et al. "A nationwide evaluation of deceased donor kidney transplantation indicates detrimental consequences of early graft loss." *Kidney International* 97, no. 6 (2020): 1243-1252.

Biography

Mahdi Hemmati-Ghavshough is an active medical Intern student. He is experienced in Urology research and computer sciences such as Python, Linux, R, etc. He has expertise in bioinformatics. He has always sought new sciences and wants to challenge them to learn them. He is interested in robotic surgery, specifically in the urology field.

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DAY-2
E-poster Presentation



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Intratesticular arteriovenous malformation: A rare benign lesion in an adolescent male

Joseph McDaniels

Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University, USA

Statement of the Problem: Testicular masses in adolescent and young adult males are of significant concern for malignant disease. There is risk to misdiagnosing benign testicular lesions as cancer. Our objective is to present the clinical course and imaging findings of an intratesticular arteriovenous malformation found in an adolescent male patient.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: A chart-review of an adolescent male was performed and radiological imaging was recorded. The patient was followed at regular intervals after initial diagnosis. Findings: A 16-year-old male with a history of cryptorchidism of the right testis presented with complaints of a painless mass in the superior portion of the right testis. Same-day ultrasound demonstrated a hypoechoic, solid, oval-shaped intratesticular lesion that showed prominent vascularization on Doppler imaging. Punctate calcifications were also observed bilaterally and were more numerous on the right. Tumor markers acquired at the time of presentation were within normal limits. Magnetic resonance imaging with and without contrast demonstrated an enhancing lesion of the posterior superolateral aspect of the right testis that followed the blood pool, consistent with an arteriovenous malformation.

Conclusion & Significance: Intratesticular AVMs are exceedingly rare, with only four other cases noted on literature review. Our case presents several unique findings including concurrent testicular microlithiasis and a history of cryptorchidism. It was decided to manage the case conservatively with scrotal ultrasound surveillance every six months

Recent publications

1. Skiadas V, Antoniou A, Primetis H, Mouloupoulos L, Vlahos L. Intratesticular arteriovenous malformation. Clinical course, ultrasound and MRI findings of an extremely rare lesion on a 7 year follow-up basis. *Int Urol Nephrol.* 2006;38(1):119-22.
2. Gulsen F, Mihmanli I, Kantarci F, Eren A, Ataus SO. Testicular arteriovenous malformation: gray-scale and color Doppler ultrasonography features. *Case Rep Med.* 2011;2011:876206
3. Jafarpishfard MS, Momeni M, Baradaran Mahdavi MM, Momeni F, Kamal S. An intratesticular arteriovenous malformation identified incidentally during ultrasound evaluation of scrotal trauma. *Adv Biomed Res.* 2016 Dec 27;5:202.

Biography

Joseph McDaniels is a medical student interested in translational research in urology. He has a passion for improving health outcomes for surgical patients across cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. His current interests are primarily in identifying and addressing health disparities in patients diagnosed with urological malignancies and in addressing social and mental health after surgery. His ongoing research involves analysis of several outcome parameters after bladder cancer treatment in a largely African-American population as well as research in depression and suicidality of patients diagnosed with bladder and prostate cancer.

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Does penis size matter? Or, does it just matter how it is measured?

Madeline Snipes

Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University, USA

Introduction: There is no standardized method of penis measurement. Varying methods can yield drastically different results; However, literature rarely elaborates on measurement method. Though penis length is often discussed within and beyond healthcare, no studies have been performed on the true variety of measurement method. Penis length is a major concern of patients undergoing penile prosthesis surgery.

Purpose: To determine the methods by which a penis can be measured to better manage patient expectations after prosthetics surgery and move toward a standard measuring method.

Method: Literature review was performed to analyze penile measurement techniques. Content analysis of Reddit user comments regarding their techniques was performed to inform a survey accompanied by explanatory imaging asking Reddit users to vote on the most common discrepancies identified in our analysis: 1. Have you ever measured your penis? 2. Where do you measure? (top/side/bottom), 3. When do you measure? (hard/soft).

Results: 22 responses were collected on Reddit thus far and responses continue to be collected. 100% (22) of respondents have measured their penis. 90.9% (20) of respondents measured the dorsal aspect of their penis. 9.09% (3) of respondents measured the ventral aspect of their penis. 4.55% (2) of respondents measured the lateral aspect of their penis. 95.45% (21) of respondents measured while erect. 4.55% (2) of respondents measured while erect and while flaccid (Figure 1)

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this study is the first to survey men regarding whether they have previously measured their penis as well as their method of measurement. This is a step towards developing a standardized method of penis measurement which will aid urologists in managing expectations of penile length status post prosthesis implantation. We conclude that the majority of men have measured their penis, and they most likely measured the ventral aspect of their penis while erect.

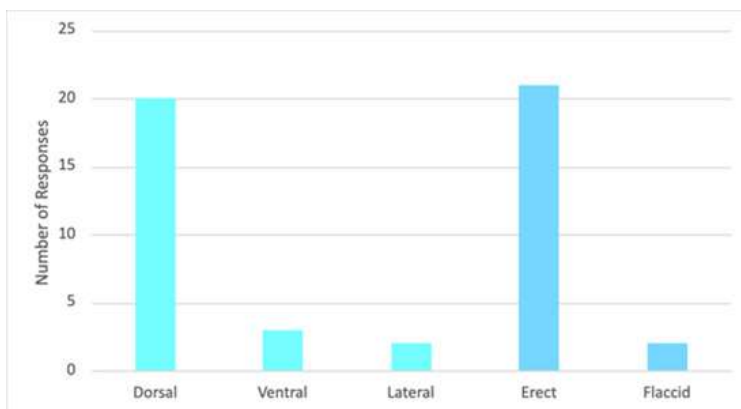


Figure 1: Reddit Responses Number of responses with answers to the poll regarding location and hardness.

6th International Conference on UROLOGY AND RENAL HEALTH

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Recent publications

1. Ure I, Ozen A, Can C. Life quality change after inflatable penile prosthesis implantation. *Aging Male*. 2020;23(5):362-368. Accessed June 22, 2022. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=i p,shib&db=s3h&AN=149940922&site=eds-live&scope=site>
2. Foresta C, Valente U, Nisio AD, et al. Anogenital distance is associated with genital measures and seminal parameters but not anthropometrics in a large cohort of young adult men. *Human Reproduction*. 2018;33(9):1628-1635. doi:10.1093/humrep/dey249
3. Akyüz O. A new perspective on penis length measurement in children: How healthy are the results obtained with the current techniques? *Andrologia*. 2020;52(11):1-5. doi:10.1111/and.13864

Biography

Madeline Snipes is a third-year medical student at the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University in Augusta, Georgia. She is incredibly excited to be pursuing a career in urology. Her primary research interests lie in male sexual dysfunction as well as the intersection of mental health and urology. Additionally, she is passionate about sex education reform in order to promote education by trained educators who cover topics including healthy relationships, gender identity, body image, birth control, and sexually transmitted infections, among other topics.

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A granular analysis of quality of life in children with voiding dysfunction: A large-scale retrospective study

Rachel E Kaufman

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Introduction and Objective: Voiding Dysfunction (VD) significantly impacts children and their family's Quality of Life (QoL). The purpose of this large-scale study was to explore, in a more granular nature, the correlation between QoL measures and subjective symptoms by assessing responses to the Pediatric Urinary Incontinence (PINQ) and the Vancouver Non-neurogenic Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction Elimination Syndrome (VNLUTD) questionnaires.

Methods: A retrospective chart review extracted symptoms reported by patients with VD who completed PINQ and VNLUTD from 2018-2021. The first visit for all patients was included in this analysis. The dependent variables of interest were PINQ (N=288) and VNLUTD (N=270) scores. Independent variables were examined in a univariate model, and independent variables significant at the 0.1 alpha were used for multiple linear regression models.

Results: The mean (SD) age was 9.6 (3.8) years old. The majority of patients were female (56%) and White (55%). PINQ and VNLUTD were statistically significantly positively correlated ($r=0.3822$, $p<.0001$) indicating that higher PINQ scores are associated with higher VNLUTD scores. Whites and patients with dysuria had lower PINQ scores (Table 1). Higher ages were associated with lower VNLUTD scores. Males, Whites, patients without constipation, and patients without UTIs had lower VNLUTD scores (Table 2).

Conclusions: This study was internally validated as evidenced by the expected significant positive correlation between PINQ and VNLUTD, and offers one of largest studies to date. These surveys work well together to capture QoL in the pediatric population. This study determined which variables impacted PINQ and VNLUTD scores, and revealed that addressing modifiable variables such as constipation and UTI symptoms may have a greater impact on improving QoL, while dysuria may be less efficacious. Non-modifiable variables such as race and gender open discussion regarding social determinants of QoL.

Recent publications

1. Ates KM, Vaizer RP, Newton DC, Hao S, Mahoney K, Morganstern BA. Rare case: Ureteropelvic junction complication presenting with bilateral labial abscesses and urosepsis requiring nephrectomy. *Urol Case Rep.* 2021 May 7;37:101705. doi: 10.1016/j.eucr.2021.101705. PMID: 34036047; PMCID: PMC8136439.
2. Nelwan D, Mount C, Morganstern B, Chan JT. Infant With Severe Penoscrotal Hypospadias: A Complex Case of Genital Ambiguity and Mistaken Identity. *Cureus.* 2021 May 23;13(5):e15191. doi: 10.7759/cureus.15191. PMID: 34178511; PMCID: PMC8218553.
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Biography

Rachel E Kaufman is a third-year medical student at The Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University mentored by Pediatric urologist Dr. Bradley A Morganstern, Chief of Pediatric Urology at Augusta University. His research interests include Health-Related Quality of Life issues and novel investigations in obtaining functional data from sonographic images in Pediatric urology conditions.

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The effect of stress urinary incontinence on depression, anxiety, and quality of life in men: A systematic review

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Statement of the Problem: Radical prostatectomy, the mainstay of surgical treatment for men with localized prostate cancer, is associated with high rates of postoperative urinary incontinence. Men who have undergone prostatectomy and experience postoperative stress urinary incontinence (SUI) may be at a higher risk of depression and suicide. The objective of this study is to review existing literature to investigate the relationship between depression, suicidality, and SUI in men to allow clinicians to identify at-risk patients and to provide education and mental health resources to reduce the risk of incontinence-associated depression and suicide.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: We reviewed current literature pertaining to SUI in males and depression, suicide, and quality of life.

Findings: Men with urinary incontinence are at an increased risk for depression (14.9% versus 8.4%, $p<0.001$) and anxiety (26.6% versus 18%, $p<0.001$) compared to age-matched controls. Additionally, men who report features of both SUI and urge urinary incontinence (UUI) were more likely to screen positive for depression (42.1% versus 12.7%, $p<0.001$) and anxiety (47.2% versus 12.7%, $p<0.001$) than men with only SUI. These trends remain consistent when looking specifically at men post-prostatectomy. Men post-prostatectomy with moderate to severe lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) reported higher rates of mental distress than males with no or minimal symptoms (OR 4.79, 95% CI [1.04, 22.03]).

Conclusion & Significance: Few studies have been performed to assess the effects of incontinence on mental health in men. The studies found in this review indicate poor mental health outcomes in males with SUI alone or with SUI plus other LUTS. Only two studies were found to assess SUI/LUTS and mental health outcomes specifically in men post-prostatectomy. Clinicians should be aware of the toll that incontinence can take on the mental health of their patients and should screen and counsel accordingly.

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Biography

Joseph McDaniels is a medical student interested in translational research in urology. He has a passion for improving health outcomes for surgical patients across cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. His current interests are primarily in identifying and addressing health disparities in patients diagnosed with urological malignancies and in addressing social and mental health after surgery. His ongoing research involves analysis of several outcome parameters after bladder cancer treatment in a largely African-American population as well as research in depression and suicidality of patients diagnosed with bladder and prostate cancer.

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Voiding dysfunction in pediatric patients: Quality of life is more than the sum of its symptoms

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Introduction/Background: Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD) significantly impacts children and their families emotionally and psychologically. The purpose of this study was to explore the correlation between objective quality of life and severity measures with subjective reports of symptom quantity by assessing responses to the Pediatric Urinary Incontinence Questionnaire (PINQ), which assesses quality of life in children with LUTD, and the Vancouver Non-neurogenic Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction Elimination Syndrome (VNLUTD) questionnaire, which quantifies symptom severity.

Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted to extract symptoms reported by patients who presented with LUTD from 2018-2021 and completed PINQ and VNLUTD. The relationship between PINQ and VNLUTD was evaluated using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. Associations between number of symptoms and PINQ (N=288) and VNLUTD (N=270) scores were assessed using Kruskal-Wallis tests. A Dwass, Steel, Critchlow-Fligner multiple comparison procedure was used to assess for multiple comparisons. Symptoms evaluated included constipation, dysuria, hematuria, urinary tract infection, urgency, and frequency.

Results: The mean (SD) age was 9.6 (3.8) years old. The majority of patients were female (56%) and White (55%). PINQ and VNLUTD scores were positively correlated ($\rho=0.3822$, $p<.0001$). Results of a Kruskal-Wallis test showed that while PINQ scores differed across total number of symptoms ($p=0.0167$), after adjusting for multiple comparisons, there were no statistically significant differences found. Results of a Kruskal-Wallis test showed that VNLUTD scores differed across total number of symptoms ($p=0.0064$). After adjusting for multiple comparisons, total symptoms equal to 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 had significantly higher VNLUTD scores than 0 symptoms ($p=0.0400$, 0.0241 , 0.0411 , 0.0205 , respectively).

Conclusions: This study was internally valid as evidenced by the statistically significant positive correlation between PINQ and VNLUTD. However, while subjective symptom quantity showed a statistically significant positive correlation with symptom severity, it did not have a statistically significant correlation with quality of life scores. Thus, in order to maximize effective treatment for pediatric patients with LUTD, it may be necessary address patients and families globally rather than by individual symptomatology in addition to working with parents and patients to help them understand that the condition is multifactorial.

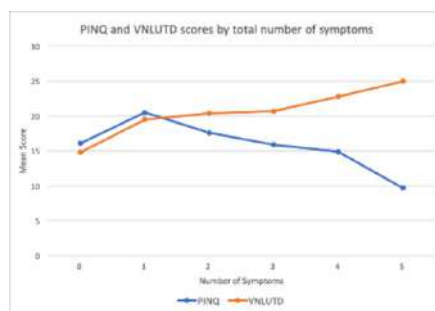


Figure 1: PINQ and VNLUTD Scores by total number of Symptoms

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1. Ates KM, Vaizer RP, Newton DC, Hao S, Mahoney K, Morganstern BA. Rare case: Ureteropelvic junction complication presenting with bilateral labial abscesses and urosepsis requiring nephrectomy. *Urol Case Rep.* 2021 May 7;37:101705. doi: 10.1016/j.eucr.2021.101705. PMID: 34036047; PMCID: PMC8136439.
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Renal tumors: New challenges in office diagnostics

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In recent years, the percentage of early-stage renal tumors is increasing due to the population's accessibility to medical services, screening tests and high-performance ultrasonography. More and more types of tumors are without clinical expression and symptoms, accidental discovery being extremely frequent. Ultrasound and computed tomography remain the standards, whereas Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), although having a high sensitivity for detection of renal masses, is used primarily for staging the inferior vena cava and the vascular variants of tumor invasion. The purpose of this study is to present options for the incidental discovery of renal tumors during the urological examination.

Methods of work: Analysis of patients who presented themselves for a routine urological check-up and who following the ultrasonographic examination, were found to have renal tumors that were later confirmed by CT.

Findings: Increased presence of renal tumors without clinical symptoms during routine check-ups in recent years without known risk factors.

Conclusions and meanings: The importance of complete examination of the patient accompanied by ultrasonography of all urological patients.

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Biography

Săndulescu Andrei Stefan is a urologist with expertise in ultrasonography, urological and oncological surgery in the private sector in Romania, Craiova, Dolj County.

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The andes of bladder stones

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Introduction: Primary hyperparathyroidism and Bladder Outlet Obstruction (BOO) are distinct conditions associated with bladder stone formation. We present a case wherein 13 cm of bladder stones accumulated in a short interval because of an anatomical and metabolic derangement.

Case Presentation: 60-year-old male with a history of Chronic Urinary Retention (CUR) secondary to BOO due to an enlarged prostate with negative biopsy. His CUR was managed with Clean Intermittent Catheterization (CIC), and he was lost to follow up. The patient presented with difficulty performing CIC. Cystourethroscopy and Kidney, Ureter, Bladder (KUB) xray revealed 13 cm in conglomeration bladder stones which were absent on imaging 30 months prior. Bloodwork revealed calcium >12 and elevated PTH. The patient also exhibited depression, constipation, and abdominal pain related to hypercalcemia. Sestamibi parathyroid scan had increased uptake within a parathyroid adenoma. Osteoporosis was confirmed on DEXA. He underwent an open benign suprapubic 92 gm prostatectomy plus evacuation of 254 gm calcium phosphate bladder stones. The parathyroid adenoma was removed 3 weeks later. On follow up, the patient was voiding well with normal calcium level and resolution of symptoms.

Conclusion: Large bladder stones secondary to a combination of anatomic and metabolic derangements are rare. This case highlights and emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to care.



Figure 1. KUB with 13 cm in conglomeration bladder stones at presentational

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The first experiences with the new surgical robotic platform Revo-i. The future of robotics is bright

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Robot-assisted surgery has become during the last 20 years a widespread treatment option in urology. The increasing robotic market was predominated during this time by only one this factor has led to the rising robotic platform, disposables and maintenance costs.

However, in recent years, other new robotic platforms have emerged in the market as potential competitors which are providing comparable technical features with the market leader. Nevertheless, they are aiming to make robotic surgery cost-effective and financially possible for a wider patient spectrum.

One of the new robotic platforms for clinical use on the market is the Revo-i surgical platform, developed by Meere Company Inc, Republic of Korea.

Since it was approved by the Korea Food and Drug Administration (KFDA) in 2017, Revo-i (model MSR-5100) has been safely and successfully applied to various clinical applications in Korean Hospitals for general surgery, urology, gynaecology and ENT operations.

Revo-i, the first surgical robot in Central Asia, was installed in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in 2022. The technical and bedside nursing teams were trained in Korea and Uzbekistan by the specialized Revo trainer and technical engineers with the Revo-Sim virtual training module. The robot has been successfully used by experienced surgeons for 59 different urological cases, i.e. prostate and kidney cancer cases with achieved optimal outcomes.

The first operations were mentored by an experienced surgeon and supported with a mentoring system in the operation theatre.

We provide here in this video-based presentation the outcomes of the surgeries and a brief description of this advanced platform and describe the setup and techniques for urologic operations in our initial experience in Tashkent.

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The Therapeutic ladder - A Clinician and a patient perspective

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Introduction: The therapeutic ladder has been well described in literature by many organizations over many years but rarely is the point of entry and the number of steps for the patient examined. It is reported anecdotally that the millennial would rather have a shortened therapeutic ladder.

Materials and Methods: A review of therapeutic ladders across the disease areas of pain management, acne vulgaris, Erectile Dysfunction and benign prostatic hyperplasia and original research of a qualitative phone interview of 24 dermatologists in the UK and Germany.

Results: A shortened therapeutic ladder will create benefits for the patient who wants to return to normal daily activity as soon as possible disease free and it will help in their mental health and quality of life at the same time potentially saving healthcare costs in both time and treatments and probably help the wider economy

Conclusion: Further research is needed into the wider healthcare economics of changing the way we address the therapeutic ladder. Shortening the patient pathway may give great benefits to the healthcare systems, healthcare funders, the wider economy and the patients overall long-term health outcomes.

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Acute scrotal pain and Covid-19 in a busy acute hospital in the UK

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Introduction: Published reports highlighted an association between recent COVID-19 infection and testicular pain and infertility.

Aim: To assess the effect of the disease on our surgical practice & scrotal exploration.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed the clinical presentation and surgical outcomes of all patients with sudden onset acute testicular pain who presented to our acute hospital in the period between Jan 2018 till Jan 2022.

Results: Total of 335 patients presented with acute scrotum required exploration between 2018-2022 and divided into 2 categories: [category 1] prior to the start of covid-19 pandemic and [category 2] after the pandemic “≥2020”. The analyses revealed a 13% increase in the number of presentations, though this was not statistically significant [P = 0.09]

The sub-analysis of category 2 looked at the relationship of covid-19 status at the time of presentation with acute pain. This showed a significant correlation between covid-19 +ve status and pain with negative exploration [P = 0.0263].

	Torsion	No Torsion	
Covid +ve	14	66	80
Covid -ve	32	67	99
	46	133	179
Fisher exact analysis test P = 0.0263			

Table 1: Sub-analysis of the covid-19 status at the time of presentation after 2019. Fisher exact test

Analyzing the data found to be statistically significant of value of 0.0263 where the result is significant at P<0.05

Conclusion: Our data show a strong correlation between the covid-19 pandemic and acute scrotal pain that may indicate viral-induced orchitis.

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