

S21**Detection of TMPRSS2-ERG fusion gene in benign prostate hyperplasia**

S. Velaeti¹, T. Kalogeropoulos², T. Karaolidis^{2*}, E. Dimitriadis¹, K. Kontogianni-Katsarou³, A. Savvani³, S. Mpsias⁴, S. Stefanakis⁵, N. Pandis⁶, K. Petraki³. ¹St Savas Anticancer Hospital, Dept. of Genetics, Athens, Greece; ²St Savas Anticancer Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Athens, Greece; ³Evangelismos General Hospital, Dept. of Pathology, Athens, Greece; ⁴St Savvas Anticancer Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Athens, Greece; ⁵Evangelismos General Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Athens, Greece; ⁶St Savvas Anticancer Hospital, Dept. of Genetics, Athens, Greece

Introduction and Objectives: Recent studies have reported that a high proportion of prostate cancers express fusion genes. These fusion genes occur when the 5' region of an androgen regulated gene (mainly TMPRSS2) merges with one gene of the ETS family transcription factors. TMPRSS2-ERG is the most frequently detected fusion gene (50–70% in PCa). This fusion gene was also detected in 20% of HGPIN and 7% of BPH samples. The aim of this study was to investigate further the presence of this fusion gene in prostatic benign hyperplasia samples.

Material and Methods: FISH analysis was applied in a number of BPH samples, derived from TURPS. Two BAC clones (RP11-137J13 and RP11-24A11), were directly labeled by nick translation with Spectrum Green and Spectrum Texas Red respectively (Vysis). Probe labeling and FISH were performed using Vysis reagents according to manufacturers' protocols. Visualization and analysis of the hybridization results was obtained with an Axioplan Imaging fluorescence microscope (Zeiss, Germany) with appropriate filters and MetaSystems ISIS FISH imaging software (MetaSystems).

Results: Herein, 24 BPH have been analyzed so far. Four of the 24 BPH samples were tested positive – by FISH – for TMPRSS/ERG fusion.

Conclusions: TMPRSS2: ETS fusion genes can be detected by FISH analysis in a proportion of benign prostatic hyperplasias. The detection of this fusion gene in BPH supports the hypothesis that this fusion may arise early in the prostate cancer development. The detection of fusion genes in BPH addresses the need of further studies to support the clinical use of these genes as diagnostic and prognostic marker in prostate cancer.

S22**Serenoa repens. What is the price of the lowering of the IPSS for one point with this herbal extract?**

N. Duborija-Kovacevic^{1*}, A. Sabo², B. Pajovic³. ¹Medical School of The University of Montenegro, Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, Podgorica, Montenegro; ²Medical School of The University In Novi Sad, Dept. of Pharmacology, Toxicology and Clinical Pharmacology, Novi Sad, Serbia; ³Clinical Centre of Montenegro, Clinic For Urology and Nephrology, Podgorica, Montenegro

Introduction and Objectives: The lipidosterolic extract of *Serenoa repens* (LESR) is the most commonly used herbal preparation in the management of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Precise mechanisms of action, clinical benefit and pharmacoeconomic aspect of the treatment are still controversial. Objective: To evaluate the cost/effectiveness of LESR in the management of LUTS associated with BPH.

Material and Methods: This was an open-label, prospective clinical study which included 30 patients with mild/moderate uncomplicated symptomatic BPH (mean baseline IPSS = 12.30), aged 45–73 years who complied inclusion criteria. Patients have received LESR (320 mg/day) for three months. All patients filled the IPSS questionnaire before and after medication. In order to evaluate the cost/effectiveness of LESR, we used internationally

accepted pharmacoepidemiologic/pharmacoeconomic methodology with defined daily dose (DDD) as a measuring unit. DDD of LESR is 320 mg and ATC code is G04CX02. After three months, we calculated both total consumption and cost of LESR in DDDs and EUROS and total IPSS reduction in questionnaire. Patients who reported adverse reactions to drug were excluded.

Results: Twenty-two patients (73.33%) came to final assessment and filled the IPSS questionnaire. During 3 months, patients received 1980 DDDs of LESR. The price of one DDD was approximately 0.35 EUR, so the price of whole treatment was 693.00 EUR. Average values of the IPSS after 3 months were significantly reduced compared to baseline values (12.30+4.52/6.25+4.72)(p<0.01). At the same time, total reduction of the IPSS was 109 points. So, the price of the lowering of the IPSS for one point with this herbal brand was 6.36 EUR.

Conclusions: This study could be a model more for the pharmacoeconomic evaluation of one aspect of the BPH management, such as LUTS. Similar methodology could be applied on other aspects of BPH, including reduction of prostate volume, improvement in urinary flow, improvement of quality of life, prevention of complications and so on.

S23**Acute urinary retention due to Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and single intermittent catheterisation**

K. Drasa*. Central Polyclinic, Dept. of Urology, Tirana, Albania

Introduction and Objectives: Acute urinary retention (AUR), remain an important health issue. AUR is complex and may present in various ways as results of a myriad of pathologic processes. Once AUR occurs, delay of surgery when possible must be the aim to reduce the risk of perioperative morbidity and mortality as well as to allow the bladder to recover its contractility. Treatment of AUR requires urgent catheterisation. Trial without catheter (TWOC) after indwelling Foley catheter for several days is widely accepted and recommended for the initial management of AUR. However, this management causes both physical and psychological stress and also increases urinary tract infections (UTI) rate. This study aimed to assess the effects of single intermittent catheterisation (SIC) as a modality of TWOC in patients (pts) with AUR due to benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and also to access the determinant factors affecting success of TWOC.

Material and Methods: A total of 72 pts with first episode of spontaneous AUR due to BPH, where enrolled and analyzed in this randomized double-blind trial and were follow-up, at least 12 month. The subject were initially managed with SIC and received alpha adrenoceptor blocker (ARB) Omnic Ocas, during follow-up. The pts who had previous retention history, neurogenic bladder, urethral stricture, prostate cancer, pelvic operation and UTI sign were excluded. The success of TWOC was defined that the pts regained self voiding and free for AUR, at least one year. The possible parameters such as age, retention volume, prostate size, IPSS/QoL, PSA, serum kreatinine, diabetes mellitus and alcohol intake were analyzed and compared between success and failure group. Curve was drawn to assess adequate retention volume for TWOC with SIC.

Results: The success rate of TWOC with SIC was 48.6% (35pts). The amount of adequate retention volume of success group was significantly less than failure group. The multivariate analyses revealed that the only significant determinant factor related to success was urine retention volume (p<0.01). The maximal cut-off value of retention volume that preserved 100% of sensitivity was 500mL. With cut-off value of 750 mL, the success TOWC had a sensitivity of 76% and about 1000 mL had 18.3%, respectively.

Conclusions: AUR remains a significant burden for both the pts and health care service. AUR due to BPH may be associated