

AB003. Future prospects of urologic robotic surgery in Japan

Masato Fujisawa

Division of Urology, Department of Surgery Related, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan

Abstract: Robotic surgery has a promising role in increasing the acceptability of urologic surgery. Since the improvement of medical insurance for radical prostatectomy, the number of cases is rapidly increasing, reaching to 12,000 in 2015. In contrast, the number of partial nephrectomy was only 382 in 2015. Based on many reports concerning the benefits of robotic partial nephrectomy (RAPN) over conventional laparoscopy in terms of a shorter warm ischemia time, learning curve, renal function, and so on, we performed prospective Japanese Clinical Trial of RAPN in 14 institutes controlled under Advanced Care Medicine B. The achievement rate of warm ischemic time <25 min and negative surgical margin rate were designed as the primary endpoint and compared with those of LPN (Japanese clinical data). According to the results that the achievement rate of the primary endpoint in RAPN was much better than that in LPN and that RAPN, the medical insurance was approved for partial nephrectomy on this April. Since that, the number of case is increasing and around 2,000 cases were already performed. We are trying to get the improvement of insurance for another procedure. However, it is very difficult to find the best primary end point over conventional laparoscopic surgery so far. Additionally, we collaborate with the industry to develop new robotic surgical system. I hope that this system will reduce the cost and make robotic surgery more common in several procedures in Japan.

Keywords: Urologic; robotic surgery; radical prostatectomy; partial nephrectomy

doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s003

Cite this abstract as: Fujisawa M. Future prospects of urologic robotic surgery in Japan. *Transl Androl Urol* 2017;6(Suppl 3): AB003. doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s003

AB004. Peyronie's disease: 2017 update

Tom F. Lue

University of California, San Francisco, USA

Abstract: Peyronie's disease (PD) is characterized by a symptom complex of penile plaque (fibrotic nodule), deformity (bending, indentation or shortening), painful erection and erectile dysfunction. The prevalence in China is unknown. The natural history of the disease is reported to be progressive as 45% of the patient experience worsening of the symptoms 1 year after diagnosis. However, the prevalence and disease characteristics in Chinese are unknown. Many treatment options have been used for PD with varying degrees of success. In this article, we review and summarize the current literature pertaining to all pharmacotherapies (oral, intralesional, iontophoresis, and topical) and minimally invasive treatments available for PD (vacuum, traction device, shock wave therapy, and radiation treatment). Additionally, we discuss emerging therapies for PD that are still in pre-clinical development, including stem cell therapy.

Keywords: Peyronie's disease (PD); erectile dysfunction; shock wave therapy; stem cell therapy

doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s004

Cite this abstract as: Lue TF. Peyronie's disease: 2017 update. *Transl Androl Urol* 2017;6(Suppl 3):AB004. doi: 10.21037/tau.2017.s004