8.3% and apparently increased with the age (P<0.001). Men who drinking 1-2 times per week were less likely to have OBS symptoms (OR =0.45, 95% CI, 0.29-0.70) regardless of age (OR =0.52, 95% CI, 0.33-0.82) or multivariate adjusted (OR =0.52, 95% CI, 0.33-0.83). Negative association also presented between the history of alcohol consumption and OBS symptoms among those who in the third quartile of overall subjects (OR =0.56, 95% CI, 0.36-0.87), the second tertile of 1-2 per week (OR =0.30, 95% CI, 0.15-0.61) and ≤3 per month (OR =0.46, 95% CI, 0.27-0.78) drinking and not interfered by age or others confounding factors when comparing with never drinkers; however, it did not show as a directly inverse association in the whole model.

**Conclusions:** The current results implied that moderate frequency of alcohol consumption may be protective against LUTS, and the history of alcohol consumption did not relate to worsening or improving LUTS.

**Keywords:** Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS); alcohol consumption; multivariate logistic regression analysis

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**AB107. The impact of cigarette smoking on the lower urinary tract symptoms in Chinese men**

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**Purpose:** The association of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and smoking is still unclear, the goal of this study was to evaluate the impact of smoking on LUTS, irritative and obstructive symptoms in Chinese men.

**Materials and methods:** Data were obtained from the Fangchenggang Area Male Healthy and Examination Survey (FAMHES) which was conducted from September 2009 to December 2009 in Guangxi. LUTS were assessed by the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), smoking status and other information were collected through questionnaires and physical examination. Analysis was carried out using multivariable logistic regression.

**Results:** A total of 2,833 men aged 17-88 years were included in this analysis, 1,381 (48.7%) men were current smokers, moderate to severe LUTS were present in 241 men (8.5%) and 928 (32.8%) had no LUTS. Compared to never smokers, current smokers who smoked 10-19 cigarettes/day had lower risk of experiencing moderate to severe LUTS (OR 0.53; 95% CI, 0.32-0.88; P=0.013) as well as moderate to severe obstructive symptoms (OR 0.55; 95% CI, 0.32-0.93; P=0.027) and irritative symptoms (OR 0.65; 95% CI, 0.43-1.00; P=0.048) after adjustment for age and body mass index, diabetes, hypertension and alcohol consumption. However, no statistically significant associations were observed between the LUTS and former smokers.

**Conclusions:** The results of this study suggested that there was an inverse association between current cigarette smoking and LUTS in Chinese men, and moderate cigarette consumption mightn’t increase the risk of developing LUTS.

**Keywords:** Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS); smoking; multivariable logistic regression

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**AB108. Vascularized bone marrow transplantation with renal transplantation**

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**Abstract:** Since the first case of kidney transplant successd in 1954, the technology is relatively mature in renal transplant. After operation one year and five years of survival rate can reach more than 90% and 80%,
respectively. But it still has to face rejection. The traditional way is to apply immune inhibitors to prevent rejection. But the side effects brought by the immunosuppressant seriously affects patients’ quality of life. So the induction of immune tolerance has become a research hotspot.

Vascularized bone marrow transplantation (VBMT) is developed on the basis of bone marrow transplantation (BMT). Its characteristic is with marrow stromal environment, which not only can provide cell nutrition, promoting cell growth, also can adjust and control function of lymphocytes. Possible explanation is that the complete bone marrow stromal cells produce different cytokines. These factors may have effects on hematopoietic stem cells, and promote their ability of proliferation differentiation. The other aspect, the bone itself is the part of the bone marrow stromal microenvironment, and osteoblast has a proliferous and differentiated effect on hematopoietic stem cells. At the same time, the bone marrow stromal cells can produce extracellular matrix, which can pass through specific surface receptors, promoting the information transfer between hematopoietic cells, stabilizing growth factor between the matrix and the hematopoietic cells. And many scholars have proved it in the unique effect of establishing the chimera and inducing immune tolerance.

Therefore, we can try to build VBMT in rats model of kidney transplantation, to explore the effect of VBMT in the induction of immune tolerance in renal transplantation, and research the mechanism. **Keywords:** Renal transplantation; vascularized bone marrow transplantation; immune tolerance

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**AB109. Concurrent CD44s and STAT3 expression in human clear cell renal cellular carcinoma and its impact on survival**

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**Abstract:** Although CD44 was overexpressed and considered as a useful prognostic marker in renal cell carcinoma, the prognostic role of CD44s in clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) remains controversial. Moreover, the correlation and prognostic significance of CD44s and its downstream signaling target pSTAT3 are unclear in ccRCC. In this study, 75 pairs of carcinoma and paired adjacent non-tumor renal tissue samples were collected from patients with localized ccRCC who underwent a nephrectomy. The expression levels of CD44s and pSTAT3 were analyzed using immunohistochemistry. Correlations between CD44s/pSTAT3 expression and clinical and pathological characteristics were determined using χ² test, Kaplan-Meier analysis and Cox’s proportional hazards model. We found that CD44s is highly expressed in 46.67% of tumor tissues, and its high expression was significantly associated with high tumor grade (P<0.001), large tumor size (P=0.009) and advanced T stage (P=0.004). A strong correlation exists between high expression of CD44s and pSTAT3 (r=0.4013, P=0.004). The joint over expression of CD44s and pSTAT3 was present in 42.66% of tumor specimens and had an additive negative impact on overall survival. Patients with CD44spSTAT3 expression had significantly poor survival as compared to patients with CD44spSTAT3 tumor expression (P=0.024), though the concurrent overexpression of CD44s and pSTAT3 was not an independent prognostic factor for overall survival. Our data indicate that expression of both CD44s and pSTAT3 in ccRCC is associated with advanced tumor stage and patient survival. The conclusions from this study may improve the prediction of ccRCC prognosis information when CD44s and pSTAT3 expression are evaluated together with classical clinicopathological parameters.

**Keywords:** CD44s; pSTAT3; clear cell renal cell carcinoma