AB105. High-level peripheral total and differential white blood cells count are independently associated with lower urinary tract symptoms in Chinese male population

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Objective: Inflammation involved in the etiology of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) has been shown in majority of studies. However, the role of systemic inflammation in LUTS has not been firmly established. Thus, the current study was to examine the association between peripheral total and differential white blood cells count (WBCs), an important systemic inflammation marker, and LUTS in a large-scale Chinese male population.

Methods: A population-based cross-sectional study of male health among people aged 18-88 years had been set up from July 2011 to November 2011 in Fangchenggang, Guangxi, China. In current study, 4,694 participants were included. Total WBCs and differential count were measured with an automated hematology analyzer and LUTS were assessed by International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS). Meanwhile, potential confounding covariates were also included. Multivariate logistic regression model was used to assess the association between total WBCs and differential count and LUTS.

Results: Comparing with none/mild LUTS, the average of total WBCs and neutrophil count was much higher in moderate/severe LUTS (P<0.001). Men who had higher total WBCs and neutrophil count levels were more likely to report overall LUTS and obstructive symptoms, as for individual symptoms of LUTS, primarily showed as intermittency and urgency symptoms. Besides, statistically significant associations were presented between neutrophil count and irritative symptoms (OR =1.49, 95% CI, 1.08-2.05) and weak stream symptom (OR =1.93, 95% CI, 1.13-3.29), when comparing them from the 1st to 4th neutrophil count quartiles. All above associations were independent of potential confounding variables. Additionally, we also observed that the risk factors of LUTS included age, hypertension, education, diabetes mellitus and alcohol drinking.

Conclusions: The current study firstly showed that LUTS was positively associated with total WBCs and differential neutrophil count, and many factors contributed to the risk of LUTS. These findings support the hypothesis that inflammation may be involved in the mechanism of LUTS.

Keywords: Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS); systemic inflammation; peripheral total; white blood cells count (WBCs)

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s105

Cite this abstract as: Lu Z, Mo Z. High-level peripheral total and differential white blood cells count are independently associated with lower urinary tract symptoms in Chinese male population. Transl Androl Urol 2014;3(S1):AB105. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s105

AB106. Association of alcohol consumption with lower urinary tract symptoms in a Chinese male population survey

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Objectives: Several reports have investigated the association between alcohol consumption and lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), but the results are controversial and few literatures are involved in Chinese men. Thus, the current study was to evaluate the effect of the frequency and history (times) of alcohol consumption on LUTS in a large Chinese male population.

Methods: The current data were obtained from a consecutive series of 3,229 men aged 18-79 who participated in a routine physical examination in Fangchenggang First People’s Hospital, Guangxi, China, which developed from September 2009 to December 2009. During a face-to-face interview, the detailed demographic variables about alcohol consumption and the others potential confounding factors were collected. LUTS were assessed by International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) and defined as total LUTS, irritative (IRR) symptoms and obstructive (OBS) symptoms, respectively. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the risk of LUTS affected by alcohol consumption.

Results: The prevalence of moderate to severe LUTS was...
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

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s106

Cite this abstract as: Lu Z, Mo Z. Association of alcohol consumption with lower urinary tract symptoms in a Chinese male population survey. Transl Androl Urol 2014;3(S1):AB106. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s106

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. 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

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s107

Cite this abstract as: Liao Y, Mo Z. The impact of cigarette smoking on the lower urinary tract symptoms in Chinese men. Transl Androl Urol 2014;3(S1):AB107. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s107

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%,