[11] Oncological outcomes of partial nephrectomy in Algeria
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Objective: To investigate the oncological outcomes of partial nephrectomy (PN) in Algeria, as according to data from the World Health Organisation 2012 renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is ranked as the 14th most common cancer in Algeria in both sexes, and PN has comparable oncological control to radical nephrectomy.

Methods: Retrospective bi-centre study, from June 2012 to December 2016. In all, 112 patients had a PN for RCC. Amongst these patients, 80 (71.4%) had RCC confirmed at pathology. The statistical study was carried out using SPSS® version 20 software (SPSS Inc., IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

Results: The mean (range) age was 57.3 (24–85) years and there were more women [48 (60%)]. The mean (range) histopathological size was 48 (20–90) mm, and the pathological typing was: clear cell carcinoma in 34 cases (51.3%), papillary cell carcinoma in 20 (16%), and chromophobe carcinoma in 18 (22.5%). There were positive surgical margins (PSM) in 11/80 cases (13.7%). Of the 80 RCC patients, 66 (82.5%), three (3.8%), nine (11.3%) and one (1.3%) had stage pT1, pT2, pT3a, and pT4, respectively. Most of the RCC patients [67 (83.8%)] were in the Fuhrman low-grade group. After a mean (range) follow-up of 43.2 (18–72) months, we had a recurrence rate of 4.5% (one local recurrence by multifocality, three cases of regional hilar adenopathy, one of whom also presented mediastinal and pulmonary lymph node metastases). Bone metastasis and a hepatic localisation occurred in two patients, giving a metastasis rate of 3.4%.

Conclusion: Despite a high rate of PSM, all cases of recurrence occurred on negative margins, as was the case of pulmonary metastases. RCC is known for its multifocality, which is estimated between 5% and 25%. Several factors may explain bone and hepatic metastasis, including PSM and high Fuhrman grade. Indeed, PSM are not considered as an independent factor of recurrence in several series. Overall, 75 (93.7%) of all the RCC patients, and all 11 patients with PSM were alive at the end of the study. More time is needed, as well as other studies, to better evaluate the oncological profile of these RCCs in Algeria.

doi:10.1016/j.aju.2018.10.058

[12] Challenges in hypospadias surgery
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Objective: To provide a summary of the possible challenges we may face in managing patients with hypospadias from birth to adulthood, as the treatment of hypospadias is full of challenges not because of the operation technique itself but because of other factors such as delayed diagnosis, continuation of regular long-term follow-up, and relatively high rate of complications.

Methods: Collection of personal experience and literature regarding hypospadias management and its challenges with some suggestions of how to deal with these challenges in better ways. Many known surgical procedures have been established for hypospadias. The selection of the right procedure for each patient is an individual decision that varies with the location of the urethral orifice, other associated problems, and the centres experience, and this decision is usually taken intraoperatively. The management of these patients should also include the psychosocial aspect and the continued education of the patient and family.

Results: It is valuable that every surgeon dealing with hypospadias is aware of these challenges and how to manage them. The management of other aspects like psychosocial support should be considered.

Conclusion: A comprehensive knowledge of these challenges and their management is necessary for every surgeon dealing with such patients. Management of hypospadias is not only the surgical procedure, but it includes at the same time the long-term follow-up, psychosocial support, and continuous patient and family education.

doi:10.1016/j.aju.2018.10.059

[13] Immediate curative and permanent treatment of premature ejaculation (Alaa Aglan operation)
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Objective: To present the ‘Alaa Aglan operation’ for immediate curative and permanent treatment of premature ejaculation, as premature ejaculation is a common male sexual disorder and although there are some medications used for this problem there is no definite medical treatment, and current surgical options are not very effective with high recurrence and low success rates.