the patients. The patients rated pain using a visual analogue scale (VAS) with scores of 1 or 2. Two patients (9.5%) reported a haematoma of the penis' skin after one of a series of injections. There were no severe complications. The efficacy of the therapy was assessed 2 or 3 months after the last injection. Both objective and subjective improvements were found in 14 men (66.6%). The penis deviation was lowered to 26.5° in 48% of cases. The size of the plaque was lowered to 5.2 mm in 33.7% of cases and the IIEF-5 questionnaire scored 15.9 points in 29.3% of cases.

Conclusion: It is understood that the group of 21 patients is too small to properly evaluate the efficacy of the treatment. The long-term experience at our workplace indicates that treatment using injections of verapamil results in similar efficacy as treatment using extracorporeal shockwaves. Our findings show, that the injection of verapamil is an efficient and safe method. A significant number of patients report an improvement of their sexual health. The method is thus classed as a routine method of conservative treatment for IPP.

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[81] Correlation between intravesical prostatic protrusion and the failure of medical treatment

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Objective: To study the correlation between the index of intravesical protrusion of the prostate (IPP) and the failure of medical treatment in the treatment of urinary disorders for patients with prostatic adenoma.

Methods: This is a retrospective study lasting 2 years from 01/01/2016 to 01/01/2018, performed in the Urology Department of the International University Hospital Cheikh Khalifa in Casablanca. In all, 156 patients were included, having had ≥3 months of medical treatment. Patients were divided into two groups according to the extent of IPP: Group 1 included 67 patients with an IPP of <10 mm and Group 2 who included 89 patients with an IPP of >10 mm. The International Prostate Symptom Score and post-void residual urine volume (PVR) were compared between the groups at the beginning and 3 months after medical treatment.

Results: Comparison of results between the two groups show a greater improvement in scores for Group 1 compared to Group 2. Such a finding has been reported by previous studies with a greater improvement in the absence of a median lobe.

Conclusion: Determining the IPP index seems to be essential before any treatment. Medical treatment may be less effective in improving symptom scores and PVRs in patients with an IPP of >10 mm.

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[82] Efficacy of bipolar photovaporisation of prostate median lobe enlargement using the transurethral resection in saline (TURis) system

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Objective: To evaluate the efficiency of a vaporisation-resection of prostate median lobe enlargement in benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) using the transurethral resection in saline (TURis) system. Bipolar photovaporisation of the prostate has proven to be effective in the treatment of BPH symptoms with maximum safety and without increasing the complication rate or length of stay.

Methods: TURis has proven over last few years its efficacy as an endoscopic technique in BPH and has shown greater advantages in patient safety and outcomes postoperatively.

Results: TURis has recently been widely practised because it is less expensive, simple to learn, thus allowing practitioners a rapid learning curve. It has also been used in high-risk patients.

Conclusion: Technically, bipolar resection of prostate using the TURis system is entirely suitable for treatment of median lobes.

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[83] Lateral suspension of cystocele prolapse by laparoscopic robotic surgery: A series of 27 patients

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Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of lateral suspension of cystocele prolapse by laparoscopic robotic surgery using a vaginal mesh. Genital prolapse is frequent and can be found in ~50% of parous women. Its aetiology is complex and multifactorial. Developments in surgical techniques and synthetic material in the last 20 years have enabled us to use minimally invasive procedures with improved postoperative course and decreased recurrence rates.

Methods: We report on 27 cases of women with cystoceles. The treatment was a laparoscopic robotic surgery using a vaginal mesh with lateral suspension. From January 2016 to March 2017, 27 women with genital