

AB001. Prostate cancer 2017 update

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Abstract: Prostate cancer is a prevalent and controversial public health issue in the United States and Europe. Although the disease is common long-term prostate cancer specific morbidity and mortality tends to be low and treatments carry substantial potential for adverse effects and high costs. The prevalence of prostate cancer in China is markedly lower than in the US but demographic shifts may lead to substantial increases in prostate cancer among Chinese men. In this update, we will compare and contrast prostate cancer in Chinese versus American men. This will be followed by an update on pivotal trials reported out in 2017, the evolving role of MRI, updated guidelines for prostate cancer in 2017, evidence to support the use of active surveillance in appropriated selected patients, and lastly a brief primer on novel biomarkers in the prostate cancer space. Attendees should leave with a better understanding of the major issues and developments in the prostate cancer space.

Keywords: Prostate cancer; public health issue; biomarkers

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AB002. Human penile allotransplantation: an emerging option for major genital loss

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Abstract: Reconstruction of complex functional structures is increasingly being performed with vascularized composite allotransplantation. This reconstructive approach has been used successfully to replace complex functional tissues including the face, hands and limbs. At this time, penile transplantation is under consideration for vascularized composite allotransplantation. Indications for penile transplantation include severe penile tissue loss and congenital penile malformations. Additionally, although traditionally not considered an indication for penile transplantation, its role in gender reassignment surgery has been increasingly considered. Penile transplantation offers an alternative to autogenous reconstruction, particularly when the latter option is disadvantageous on the basis of limited donor tissue availability as well as complexity of surgical revision that commonly is associated with autogenous reconstruction. It is recognized that phalloplasty techniques should achieve such goals as a normal appearing phallus, a mode for successful urinary transport and natural erection ability with sensation. Penile transplantation may offer an alternative for complex genitourinary reconstruction meeting objectives of phalloplasty. However, consideration must be given to various challenges, including ethical and psychosocial considerations as well as concerns of immunosuppression and surgical anatomical complexity. A multidisciplinary approach involving urologic and plastic surgeons, mental health specialists, bioethicists and perioperative clinical providers is essential for establishing a clinical program that offers this therapy.

Keywords: Penile transplantation; autogenous reconstruction; reconstruction

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