

## AB046. Simultaneous bilateral retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron sparing surgery: case report and evaluation of the technique

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**Background:** Bilateral renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is an extremely rare renal tumor, even more infrequently with two different types of pathology.

**Methods:** We present a case of bilateral RCC with simultaneous retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron-sparing surgery (RLNSS) in a 56-year-old male patient.

**Results:** The postoperative histopathologic examination indicated that the left was clear cell carcinoma, yet the right was chromophobe cell carcinoma. The patient was alive at the 15-month follow-up examination without any adjuvant therapy.

**Conclusions:** As far as we know, it is the first case of bilateral RCC with different types of pathology treated with simultaneous RLNSS. This technique can be extended due to the benefits of the short term postoperative recovery and more widely acceptance of the patients.

**Keywords:** Retroperitoneal laparoscopic; nephron-sparing surgery; renal cell carcinoma (RCC); bilateral

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## AB047. Fluid intake-to-bed time, nocturia frequency and the risk of urothelial carcinoma of the bladder: a case-control study

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**Background:** To clarify the potential role of fluid intake-to-bed time and nocturia frequency on bladder cancer (BCa) risk in a hospital-based case-control study with Chinese people.

**Methods:** 407 patients with histologically diagnosed BCa and 400 matched controls were enrolled in this study. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using conditional logistic regression model.

**Results:** The fluid intake-to-bed time was associated with a decreased risk of BCa, with an OR of 0.586 (95% CI: 0.375–0.916,  $\leq 1$  h) and 0.257 (95% CI: 0.162–0.407,  $> 1$  h). The adjusted ORs of BCa for subjects with more nocturia frequency were 2.268 (95% CI: 1.481–3.474), compared to those with no nocturia.

**Conclusions:** We suggested strong protective effect of long fluid intake-to-bed time on BCa risk, especially in ones with  $\geq 2$  times nocturia frequency. These results provide evidence for identifying high-risk individuals and modifying their behavior and lifestyle.

**Keywords:** Bladder cancer (BCa); case-control study; fluid intake-to-bed time; nocturia

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