

proportional hazards regression analysis identified FA score was an independent predictor for OS and CSS.

Conclusions: The evaluation of preoperative FA score can be regarded as an independent prognostic factor for predicting OS and CSS of patients with UTUC. The fibrinogen and albumin levels are low cost, routine measured and easy accessibility in clinical practice.

Keywords: Urinary tract urothelial carcinoma (UTUC); plasma fibrinogen; serum albumin; prognosis

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AB050. Prognostic relevance of preoperative platelet-to-albumin ratio in patients with upper urinary tract urothelial carcinoma

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Background: The aim of this study is to assess the value of platelet-to-albumin ratio on overall survival (OS) and cancer specific survival (CSS) in patients with upper urinary tract urothelial carcinoma (UTUC).

Methods: We retrospectively evaluated 169 patients' clinicopathological data. The Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to assess the OS and CSS and test the equivalences of the curves by log-rank tests. Univariate and multivariate survival analyses were carried out using Cox proportional hazards regression model.

Results: Platelet-to-albumin ratio (PAR) was significantly associated with OS and CSS. Multivariate analyses revealed that PAR was an independent prognostic factor in patients with UTUC. Patients with high PAR value had a higher probability of OS and CSS, compared to patients with low PAR.

Conclusions: The platelet and serum albumin level are low cost and easy to obtain, PAR may be a useful independent prognostic factor in patients with UTUC.

Keywords: Urinary tract urothelial carcinoma (UTUC); platelet; albumin; prognosis

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AB051. Simultaneous bilateral retroperitoneal laparoscopic nephron sparing surgery: a case report and evaluation of the technique

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

Methods: Bilateral RCC is an extremely rare renal tumor, accounting for 3–4% of sporadic RCC. Bilateral and multifocal RCC are usually of a single histological type and infrequently of different types.

Results: Currently, nephron-sparing surgery (NSS) has become the standard for treating bilateral RCC, even for tumors greater than 4 cm. Laparoscopic NSS has developed