may be and independent prognostic factor for BCR-free survival prostate cancer patients (P=0.000). Overexpression of miR-129 markedly attenuated the prostate cancer cell growth via rescuing the dysregulated cell cycle regulatory protein expression.

Conclusions: Taken together, miR-129 was down-regulated in prostate cancer tissues in prostate cancer patients. It may be considered as a novel independent prognostic biomarker for prostate cancer. Downregulation of Mir-129 plays a critical role in proliferation of prostate cancer.

Keywords: MicroRNA-129 (miR-129); prostate carcinoma; prognosis

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urination, postoperative hospital stay was significantly shorter. Review of urinary tract ultrasonography before discharge showed no residual stones, residual urine volume is very small, overflow incontinence, renal insufficiency, and other symptoms gradually returned to normal. Twenty-four cases were followed up for 6 to 36 months, were smooth urination, no stone recurrence.

Conclusions: Transurethral endoscopic holmium laser lithotripsy treatment of BPH and bladder stones is a simple, safe and effective surgical method.

Keywords: Transurethral; prostatic hyperplasia; bladder stones

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AB067. Transurethral endoscopic treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia

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Background: To explore Transurethral endoscopic treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) year clinical effect of bladder stones

Methods: From 2011 to 2015, we had treated 28 cases of patients with BPH complicated with bladder calculi by removing the electric cutting circular of electricity cut mirror, then put holmium laser fiber into the hole of electric cutting circular.

Results: The group of 28 patients was successful surgery, mean operative time was 75 minutes and no intraoperative bladder perforation, prostate capsule cut broken, transurethral resection syndrome and other complications. After removal of the catheter after surgery was smooth

AB068. Transperitoneal laparoscopic dismembered pyeloplasty for ureteropelvic junction obstruction in children

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Background: To explore the clinical value of transperitoneal laparoscopic dismembered pyeloplasty for ureteropelvic junction obstruction (UPJO) in children.

Methods: The clinical data of 28 cases with UPJO were respectively reviewed. Among the cases, 19 cases were male and 9 cases were female. Their ages ranged from 8 to 14 years old. The diagnosis was set up by color ultrasonography and CTU and MRU. All the cases had hydronephrosis, with 10cases moderate, 18 cases severe. Twenty-eight patients with UPJO underwent transperitoneal laparoscopic dismembered pyeloplasty.