

tumor as suspension traction measure when separating the kidney. The technique provided traction on the tumor that would stabilize the tumor and maintain the tension during tumor resection. Propensity-score matching was performed according to age, gender, tumor size, tumor location and R.E.N.A.L. nephrometry score, which resulted in 32 patients with natural suspension technique matched to 32 without the technique. Patient characteristics, intraoperative and postoperative outcomes were compared between the groups. **Results:** Baseline characteristics including age, gender, tumor size, preoperative eGFR, ASA score and R.E.N.A.L. score were statistically similar for the cohorts. The use of our new technique resulted in shorter WIT (15.0 *vs.* 19.0 minutes; $P=0.002$) and tumor resection time (4.0 *vs.* 7.5 minutes; $P<0.001$). The Trifecta outcomes were significantly improved (87.5% *vs.* 62.5%, $P=0.021$) with our technique. No statistic differences were observed in the operation time, estimated blood loss, margin status and overall surgical complications between the two groups.

Conclusions: This novel technique is a feasible and safe procedure in retroperitoneal laparoscopic partial nephrectomy for the management of renal ventral tumors. Prospective, larger studies are warranted for further evaluation.

Keywords: NSS; suspension technique; laparoscopy; kidney cancer

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AB076. High expression of FTL protein in prostate cancer and its clinical significance

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Background: To study the differential expression of FTL in prostate cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and its clinical significance

Methods: Thirty cases of prostate cancer and 30 cases of BPH were selected according to the random number table method, and performed immunohistochemistry experiments; 4 cases of prostate cancer and 4 cases of BPH were collected, and performed protein blotting experiments.

Results: High expression rate of FTL protein in prostate cancer and BPH were 63.3% and 20%, respectively. The difference has statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The FTL protein was no significant difference in the groups of age, PSA, prostate volume, Gleason score, clinical stage and lymph node metastasis ($P>0.05$). The expression level of FTL protein has statistically significant in the group of distant metastases ($P<0.05$). The expression level of FTL protein in prostate cancer and BPH were (1.52 ± 0.27) and (0.41 ± 0.21), respectively, and it has statistically significant ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: FTL protein is highly expressed in prostate cancer, and it can be used as a new diagnostic tool for prostate cancer. FTL protein plays an important role in the development of prostate cancer.

Keywords: Prostate cancer; FTL protein; benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH); diagnostic tool

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