

Keywords: Male infertility; varicocele (VC); epididymis; inflammatory mass

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AB082. Compare the clinical effect of varicolectomy treatment between Secondary varicocele patients caused by nutcracker syndrome and primary varicocele

Tianbiao Zhang, Donghui Jia

The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, China

Background: To compare the clinical effect of varicolectomy treatment between patients who were diagnosed as secondary varicocele caused by nutcracker syndrome (NCS) and primary varicocele patients.

Methods: The secondary varicocele patients combined with NCS admitted in our hospital were systematically reviewed. All these patients had no obvious related symptoms such as gross hematuria and abdominal pain and so on. After the comprehensive examinations, the patients underwent the operation of microsurgical varicolectomy. During the same period, the patients who were diagnosed as primary varicocele and underwent varicolectomy were randomly selected as control group. The patients were required to make follow up 6 months and 1 year after the surgery in clinic. The number of varicocele recurrence of the both groups was calculated. And the patients' numbers of improved semen quality, spouse pregnancy, testicular

and perineal discomfort improvements were analyzed to compare whether there was significant difference between the two groups by Chi-square test.

Results: In left varicocele patients combined with NCS, one year after left varicolectomy, the recurrence rate was elevated, patients' symptom of scrotal pain did not alleviate obviously, and the rate of the spouse pregnancy declined.

Conclusions: For the patients with secondary varicocele caused by NCS, compared with the primary varicocele patients, the surgical treatment efficacy declined, and its higher recurrence rate might be related with the velocity of the stenosis site in left renal vein.

Keywords: Varicocele; nutcracker syndrome (NCS)

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AB083. Abnormal white matter microstructural in lifelong premature ejaculation identified by tract-based spatial statistical analysis

Ming Gao, Jian-Lin Yuan

The Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710000, China

Background: To investigate the white matter microstructural changes association between untreated lifelong premature ejaculation (LPE) patients and controls by tract-based spatial statistical analysis. As well, to investigate how the depression and anxiety influence the result.

Methods: The sample consisted with 32 medication-naive adult men with clinical diagnosed LPE and matched 32 healthy controls. Tract-based spatial statistical (TBSS) were implemented to perform between-group analysis. The

regions of white matter microstructural significant changes were detected.

Results: The LPE group had higher mean FA and mean AD in widespread regions. Moreover, the depression and anxiety is negatively correlated with the mean FA of the right posterior thalamic radiation (PTR).

Conclusions: Our study will be helpful for improving our understanding of the mechanism of LPE. Larger and possibly longitudinal studies will be required to confirm these findings and to better specify the link between structural abnormalities and functional data.

Keywords: Premature ejaculation (PE); tract-based spatial statistical (TBSS)

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AB084. Sexual anxiety correlate to visual attention bias in sex situation: an eye-tracking study

Yung-Jui Huang, Yen-Chin Lin, Yuan-Hsiang Chu

The Institute of Human Sexuality, Shu-Te University Affiliations, Gaoxiong 807, China

Background: Eye-tracking may aid in understanding the cognitive processes involved in processing sexually appetitive material. The aim of this study was to examine the correlation of visual attention to sexual stimuli and personal sexual anxiety (SA).

Methods: Nineteen heterosexual adults completed Sexual Anxiety Scale questionnaire and an eye-tracking task used free-viewing paradigm, participants were presented with a couple array composed of sexual interaction for 30 trials, recorded throughout the trial to assess the attention processing.

Results: Higher level of SA for “Sexual Communication”

had initial orienting bias and higher fixation probability for faces in hardcore stimuli, but did not exhibit in soft-core and neutral stimuli. No correlation was found for “Solitary and Impersonal Sexual Expression” and “Exposure to Information”.

Conclusions: The present findings suggest that, sexual communicate anxious individuals are characterized by enhanced engagement with sexual threat at an early stage of processing and difficulty in disengaging from emotional clues once their initial attention is located on it.

Keywords: Sexual anxiety (SA); eye tracking; attention

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AB085. A simple novel surgical technique for penile elongation; compensation for tunical plication in Peyronie’s disease

Sun Tae Ahn, Du Geon Moon

Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul 08308, South Korea

Background: The major concern with applying tunical plication procedures for Peyronie curvature is the associated with potential loss of penile length. We describe a novel technique for penile elongation by simple scrotal septum detachment from penile base to compensate penile length loss during penile plication in Peyronie’s disease and evaluated the efficacy and safety of our technique.

Methods: From January 2014 to May 2017, we evaluated 16 patients (24–63 years old) with Peyronie’s disease underwent penile plication with penile elongation via our novel technique. The penile elongation was performed by release and detachment of scrotal septum from penile base until scrotal fat tissue identified. We assessed the stretched penile length (SPL) preoperatively and 4 weeks