



Efficacy and safety of holmium laser enucleation of the prostate for elderly patients: surgical outcomes and King's Health Questionnaire

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Background: Holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP) has been a widely utilized minimally invasive surgical procedure for benign prostate hyperplasia. The current study aimed to compare surgical outcomes and King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ) assessment scores following HoLEP between younger men and those aged ≥ 75 years.

Methods: This prospective single-center study compared perioperative complications, postoperative urinary conditions, and KHQ scores (nine categories) between men aged ≥ 75 years (group A) and men aged < 75 years (group B) before and 1, 3, and 6 months after surgery.

Results: A total of 100 patients were included for analysis (group A, $n=38$ and group B, $n=62$). No differences in patient backgrounds, perioperative complications, such as perioperative decrease in hemoglobin, postoperative fever, postoperative indwelling catheterization duration, or postoperative hospitalization duration, and KHQ were observed between both groups. Both groups showed significantly better International Prostate Symptom Scores, quality of life, maximum urinary flow rate, and postvoid residual volume 1, 3, and 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative levels ($P < 0.01$). Regarding KHQ categories, both groups showed significantly better general health perceptions, impact on life, emotions, and sleep/energy 1 month after HoLEP; role limitations, physical limitations, and social limitations 3 months after HoLEP; and personal relationships and incontinence severity measures 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative levels ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: HoLEP could be safe and effective even for men aged ≥ 75 years, comparing complications, urinary condition, and KHQ scores.

Keywords: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH); Holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP); King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ); quality of life (QoL); elderly

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Introduction

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a common condition among elderly males and affects over half of all men aged >50 years, develops in an age-related manner (1). Histologic evidence of BPH has been specifically identified in approximately 80–90% of men in their 70s and 80s (2). Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) related to BPH have a negative impact on quality of life (QoL) (3). One study showed that older Japanese and American men have similar prevalence rates of LUTS due to BPH (4). Japan has experienced pronounced population aging and has currently the highest proportion of elderly adults worldwide (5), with approximately 27% of Japan's super-aging society being over 65 years.

Hiraoka *et al.* (6) first reported a series of enucleation of the prostate in 1986, and Gilling *et al.* (7) first performed a holmium laser enucleation of the prostate (HoLEP) for BPH in 1998. HoLEP has widely been used as a minimally invasive surgical procedure owing to the fact that it can be performed in patients with large-sized prostatic hyperplasia and is associated with relatively lower volumetric blood loss and shorter periods of indwelling catheterization and hospitalization than those of transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) (8). Although postoperative transient urinary incontinence can be a bothersome complication within 3 months after HoLEP, only a few cases experience urinary incontinence for more than 6 months (9). There are some reports about the safety and efficacy of HoLEP in the elderly men (10,11).

The King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ), which was originally developed to measure QoL among females with urge incontinence (12), is a validated tool used to measure health-related QoL in both males and females with LUTS (13–15), with one study demonstrating the validity of the Japanese version of the KHQ (16). To the best of our knowledge, no study has compared KHQ scores between elderly and younger men following HoLEP. The current study therefore aimed to compare HoLEP outcomes and KHQ scores between older (aged ≥ 75 years) and younger males. We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tau-20-1309>).

Methods

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013) and study

protocol (Protocol 2017-2-044) was approved by the ethical committee of Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University Hospital School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients prior to their participation. This study was registered with the University Hospital Medical Information Network Clinical Trials Registry in Japan (UMIN000041240).

Study population

This prospective single-center study included a total of 100 patients with BPH who underwent HoLEP at a single institution (Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University Hospital) between May 2017 and March 2020. All consecutive patients were included in the analysis without any exclusion to avoid potential selection bias. Patients were subsequently divided into two groups: those aged ≥ 75 years (Group A) and those aged <75 years (Group B). All patients underwent enucleation using the anteroposterior dissection three-lobe technique (17). We included men aged 50–90 years with symptoms of dysuria for the prior ≥ 3 months of being enrolled in the study. Surgical indications included LUTS refractory to medical therapy, maximum urinary flow rate (Qmax) ≤ 15 mL/s, International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) ≥ 8 , and prostate volume ≥ 30 mL. Surgical indications excluded patients who could not tolerate general anesthesia, had severe dementia, or had performance status grades of 3 or 4.

We preoperatively collected patient data for the following variables: age, body mass index (BMI), prostate volume (mL), IPSS, QoL score, Qmax, postvoid residual volume (PVR) (mL), International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form (ICIQ-SF) score, and KHQ scores. We estimated preoperative prostate volume via magnetic resonance imaging. Furthermore, we evaluated and compared the intergroup values of total operative duration (min), enucleation duration (min), enucleate prostate weight (g), enucleation efficacy rate (g/min), total energy (kJ), and postoperative conditions, i.e., decreased perioperative hemoglobin (g/dL), hematuria, postoperative fever, postoperative indwelling catheterization duration, and postoperative hospitalization duration (days). We defined enucleation efficacy rate as the enucleated weight per minute (g/min); alternatively, we defined postoperative fever as a significant increase in body temperature of >38.0 °C. Additionally, we assessed the postoperative urinary condition and incontinence rates before and 1, 3, and 6 months after HoLEP. Patients were instructed to record

the number of pads used per day. Incontinence was defined as the use of one pad or more per day, which included the use of safety pad.

The KHQ is an internationally validated specific QoL questionnaire that includes 21 items organized into the following 9 categories: general health perceptions, impact on life, role limitations, physical limitations, social limitations, personal relationships, emotions, sleep/energy, and incontinence severity measures. Scores for each category range from 0 to 100, with a lower score indicating better QoL.

Prior to HoLEP, we performed urodynamic examination, which included free uroflowmetry, filling cystometry, and pressure flow studies. In addition, we also evaluated the maximum detrusor pressure, detrusor overactivity, volume at the first desire to void, maximum cystometric capacity, and residual volume.

Surgical technique

Enucleation was performed utilizing the anteroposterior dissection three-lobe technique, as previously reported (17). There are three enucleation techniques: one-lobe, two-lobe, and three-lobe. We chose the anteroposterior dissection HoLEP three-lobe technique because this method was reported to be a safe and effective enucleation method for inexperienced surgeons under appropriate guidance (17). All surgical procedures were performed or directly supervised by a single surgeon (G.A.) who has experience with more than 100 cases of HoLEP. HoLEP was performed using the following instruments: a 26-Fr continuous-flow resectoscope with a laser bridge adapter (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), Versa Pulse Select 100W[®] laser beam generator (Lumenis, Yokneam, Israel), and laser fiber Slim Line 550 μ m (Lumenis) used for adenoma enucleation. The laser output was set to 78 W (2.6 J \times 30 Hz) for enucleation and 25 W (0.5 J \times 50 Hz) for hemostasis. Enucleate prostate morcellation was performed using a 26-Fr rigid nephroscope (Olympus) and morcellation device VersaCut System[®] (Lumenis). Physiological saline was used as the perfusion solution. Notably, the final hemostasis after morcellation was always performed using a transurethral resection in saline system (TURis System[®], Olympus) with a 26-Fr rigid nephroscope (Olympus). We removed the urinary catheter on the second day after HoLEP, following which we confirmed the self-urination and degree of urinary incontinence.

Statistical analysis

Patient characteristics are presented as means and standard deviations or ranges for continuous variables. We assessed the intergroup differences in continuous variables using the Mann-Whitney U test and Wilcoxon signed-rank test and categorical variables using the Fisher's exact test for. All statistical analyses were performed using JMP version 9.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) with P values <0.05 indicating statistical significance.

Results

A total of 100 patients were include for analysis (group A, n=38 and group B, n=62). Accordingly, no differences in patient backgrounds, including BMI, IPSS, QoL score, Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS), ICIQ-SF score, prostate volume, Qmax, PVR, voiding volume, preoperative urinary retention, and preoperative comorbidities (such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, excluding age and preoperative cardiovascular disease) was observed between both groups (*Table 1*). Regarding the urodynamic examination results, group A had significantly lower maximum detrusor pressure (83 *vs.* 97 cmH₂O; P=0.02), volume at the first desire to void (234 *vs.* 282 mL; P=0.04), and maximum cystometric capacity (305 *vs.* 406 mL; P=0.01). There were no differences between groups A and B in terms of detrusor overactivity (18% *vs.* 15%; P=0.78).

As shown in *Table 2*, no significant intergroup differences in total operative duration (97 *vs.* 90 min), enucleation duration (45 *vs.* 46 min), enucleate prostate weight (47 *vs.* 39 g), enucleation efficacy (1.02 *vs.* 0.86 g/min), total energy (149 *vs.* 145 KJ), perioperative hemoglobin decrease (1.2 *vs.* 1.4 g/dL), postoperative fever (3% *vs.* 2%), cases requiring postoperative transurethral coagulation (0% *vs.* 0%), postoperative transient urinary retention (0% *vs.* 3%), postoperative indwelling catheterization duration (2 *vs.* 2 days), or postoperative hospitalization duration (4 *vs.* 4 days). All patients successfully underwent anteroposterior dissection three-lobe technique, with no cases requiring switching to TURP. No patient required transurethral resection and coagulation or blood transfusion due to postoperative hematuria or blood loss, respectively. There were no significant intergroup differences with regard to any of the complications.

As shown in *Table 3*, group A had significantly lower Qmax (12.3 *vs.* 15.8 mL/s, P=0.03, 1 month; 13.2 *vs.* 17.9 mL/s,

Table 1 Comparison of the patient characteristics

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Age (year) | 79.3±3.0 | 69.2±4.2 | <0.001 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 23.4±2.3 | 24.4±3.7 | 0.18 |
| Estimated prostate volume (mL) | 70±37 | 65±27 | 0.44 |
| PSA (ng/mL) | 6.0±5.6 | 5.9±4.6 | 0.93 |
| IPSS | 19.6±7.9 | 18.9±8.6 | 0.66 |
| QoL score | 6.3±0.7 | 6.1±1.0 | 0.35 |
| OABSS | 6.6±3.1 | 6.1±3.0 | 0.51 |
| ICIQ-SF | 2.9±4.2 | 2.6±3.6 | 0.75 |
| Voiding volume (mL) | 150±100 | 160±84 | 0.59 |
| Maximum urinary flow rate (mL/s) | 8.1±4.8 | 8.7±3.4 | 0.51 |
| Postvoid residue (mL) | 136±130 | 145±182 | 0.80 |
| Maximum detrusor pressure (cmH ₂ O) | 83±39 | 97±31 | 0.02 |
| Detrusor overactivity (n, %) | 7 (18%) | 9 (15%) | 0.78 |
| Volume at the first desire to void (mL) | 234±112 | 282±138 | 0.04 |
| Maximum cystometric capacity (mL) | 305±147 | 406±185 | 0.01 |
| Urinary retention (n, %) | 15 (39%) | 14 (23%) | 0.11 |
| Hypertension (n, %) | 25 (66%) | 31 (50%) | 0.15 |
| Diabetes (n, %) | 16 (42%) | 15 (24%) | 0.08 |
| Hyperlipidemia (n, %) | 10 (26%) | 23 (37%) | 0.28 |
| Cardiovascular disease (n, %) | 9 (24%) | 5 (8%) | 0.04 |
| Anticoagulation (n, %) | 13 (21%) | 13 (34%) | 0.16 |
| Continued anticoagulation (n, %) | 4 (6%) | 4 (11%) | 0.47 |

Data are shown as sample mean and standard deviation or counts (percent of total). BMI, body mass index; IPSS, International Prostate Symptom Score; QoL, quality of life; Qmax, maximum flow rate; PVR, postvoid residual volume; OABSS, Overactive Bladder Symptom Score; ICIQ-SF, International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form.

P=0.03, 3 months) and voiding volume (138 vs. 176 mL, P=0.047, 1 month; 138 vs. 199 mL, P=0.003, 3 months) than group B 1 and 3 months after HoLEP. However, no significant intergroup differences in Qmax (17.0 vs. 19.3 mL/s) and voiding volume (179 vs. 222 mL) were noted 6 months after HoLEP. Moreover, no significant intergroup differences in IPSS, QoL score, OABSS, ICIQ-SF score, PVR, or urinary incontinence rate were observed 1, 3, and 6 months after HoLEP. Both groups showed significantly better IPSS, QoL, Qmax, and PVR 1, 3, and 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative levels (P<0.01) (*Figure 1*).

As shown in *Table 4*, no significant intergroup differences

in all 9 categories, including general health perceptions, impact on life, role limitations, physical limitations, social limitations, personal relationships, emotions, sleep/energy, and incontinence severity measures, were observed before and 1, 3, and 6 months after surgery. Both groups showed significantly lower scores for general health perceptions, impact on life, emotions, and sleep/energy at 1, 3, and 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative scores (P<0.05). Moreover, both groups showed significantly lower scores for role limitations, physical limitations, and social limitations 3 and 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative scores (P<0.05). Finally, both groups showed significantly

Table 2 Comparison of the surgical outcomes and postoperative complications

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Total operation duration (min) | 97±31 | 90±30 | 0.25 |
| Enucleation duration (min) | 46±14 | 45±15 | 0.64 |
| Enucleate prostate weight (g) | 47±34 | 39±24 | 0.15 |
| Enucleation efficacy (g/min) | 1.02±0.56 | 0.86±0.41 | 0.10 |
| Total energy (KJ) | 149±43 | 145±45 | 0.68 |
| Hemoglobin decreases (g/dL) | 1.2±0.9 | 1.4±0.7 | 0.11 |
| Postoperative fever (n, %) | 1 (3%) | 1 (2%) | 1.00 |
| Transient urinary retention (n, %) | 0 (0%) | 2 (3%) | 0.52 |
| Catheter-indwelling period (days) | 2.0±0.0 | 2.0±0.2 | 0.27 |
| Postoperative hospital period (days) | 4±0.3 | 4±0.5 | 0.11 |

Data are shown as sample mean and standard deviation or counts (percent of total).

Table 3 Comparison of urinary conditions 1, 3, and 6 months postoperatively

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Voiding volume (mL) | | | |
| 1 month | 138±81 | 176±98 | 0.047 |
| 3 months | 138±80 | 199±99 | 0.003 |
| 6 months | 179±110 | 222±103 | 0.08 |
| Qmax (mL/s) | | | |
| 1 month | 12.3±5.0 | 15.8±9.0 | 0.03 |
| 3 months | 13.2±5.9 | 17.9±11.1 | 0.03 |
| 6 months | 17.0±9.2 | 19.3±9.8 | 0.31 |
| Postvoid residue (mL) | | | |
| 1 month | 11±11 | 14±20 | 0.98 |
| 3 months | 18±12 | 17±17 | 0.72 |
| 6 months | 14±10 | 13±11 | 0.66 |
| IPSS | | | |
| 1 month | 9.4±6.9 | 8.2±6.8 | 0.40 |
| 3 months | 6.5±3.9 | 5.8±4.3 | 0.43 |
| 6 months | 5.1±3.3 | 3.9±2.6 | 0.08 |
| QoL score | | | |
| 1 month | 3.2±1.6 | 3.2±1.7 | 0.93 |
| 3 months | 2.6±1.2 | 2.6±1.4 | 0.82 |
| 6 months | 2.2±1.0 | 2.3±1.2 | 0.82 |
| OABSS | | | |

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continued)

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 month | 6.5±3.0 | 6.0±3.6 | 0.48 |
| 3 months | 4.9±2.3 | 4.4±3.1 | 0.41 |
| 6 months | 1.7±2.5 | 1.4±2.1 | 0.66 |
| ICIQ-SF score | | | |
| 1 month | 5.5±4.6 | 6.0±3.6 | 0.90 |
| 3 months | 4.3±4.0 | 3.1±3.9 | 0.19 |
| 6 months | 1.7±2.5 | 1.4±2.1 | 0.66 |
| Urinary incontinence rate (%) | | | |
| 1 month | 18 (47%) | 30 (48%) | 1.00 |
| 3 months | 8 (21%) | 8 (13%) | 0.40 |
| 6 months | 2 (5%) | 1 (2%) | 0.56 |

Data are shown as sample mean and standard deviation. IPSS, International Prostate Symptom Score; QoL, quality of life; Qmax, maximum flow rate; PVR, postvoid residual volume; OABSS, Overactive Bladder Symptom Score; ICIQ-SF, International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form.

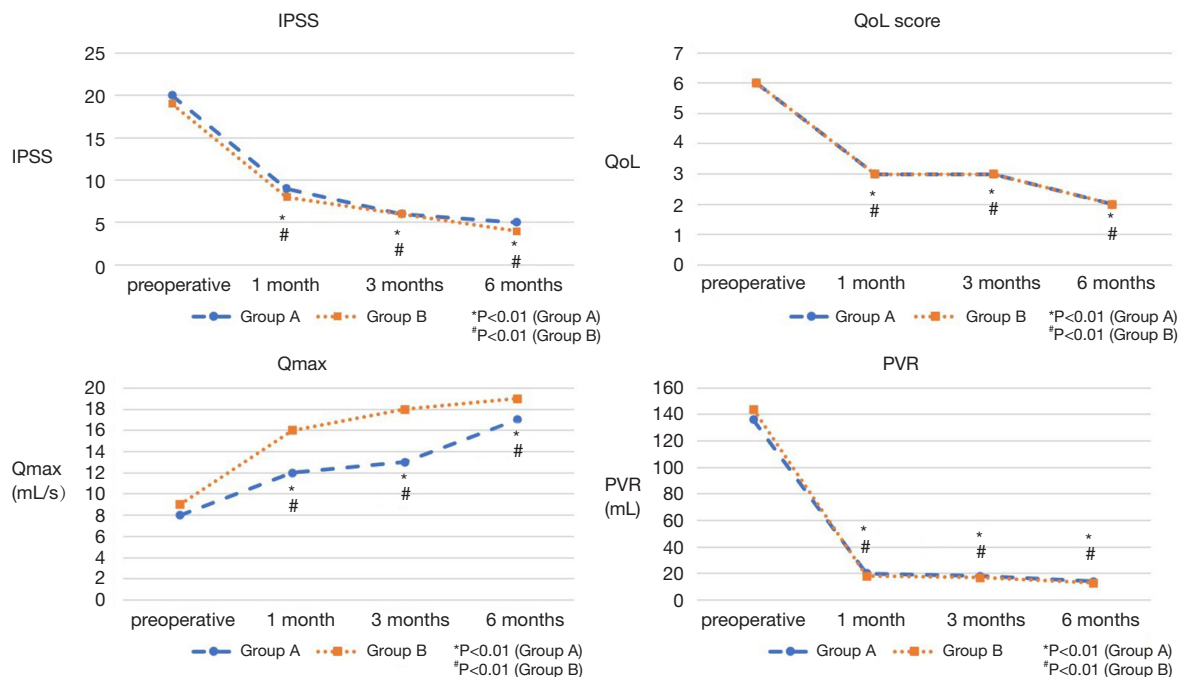


Figure 1 Comparison of IPSS, QoL score, Qmax, and PVR in groups A and B. P value, comparison between the preoperative parameters and postoperative parameters using Wilcoxon signed-rank test. IPSS, International Prostate Symptom Score; QoL, quality of life; Qmax, maximum flow rate; PVR, postvoid residual volume; HoLEP, holmium laser enucleation of the prostate.

Table 4 Comparison of King's Health Questionnaire scores preoperatively and 1, 3, and 6 months postoperatively

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| General health perceptions | | | |
| Pre | 40±18 | 35±22 | 0.35 |
| 1 month | 30±20 | 26±18 | 0.24 |
| 3 months | 30±18 | 26±18 | 0.31 |
| 6 months | 18±16 | 17±15 | 0.70 |
| Impact on life | | | |
| Pre | 43±28 | 44±28 | 0.92 |
| 1 month | 28±25 | 30±27 | 0.78 |
| 3 months | 21±21 | 20±22 | 0.89 |
| 6 months | 12±18 | 10±17 | 0.56 |
| Role limitations | | | |
| Pre | 26±31 | 26±26 | 0.95 |
| 1 month | 22±27 | 21±25 | 0.82 |
| 3 months | 11±17 | 12±17 | 0.75 |
| 6 months | 6±11 | 5±10 | 0.64 |
| Physical limitations | | | |
| Pre | 30±30 | 28±27 | 0.86 |
| 1 month | 25±21 | 23±27 | 0.71 |
| 3 months | 16±16 | 15±20 | 0.74 |
| 6 months | 7±13 | 9±13 | 0.60 |
| Social limitations | | | |
| Pre | 24±32 | 15±23 | 0.09 |
| 1 month | 13±21 | 13±24 | 0.94 |
| 3 months | 7±12 | 8±16 | 0.87 |
| 6 months | 1±5 | 3±9 | 0.25 |
| Personal relationships | | | |
| Pre | 9±21 | 6±18 | 0.47 |
| 1 month | 4±14 | 8±18 | 0.22 |
| 3 months | 2±9 | 4±16 | 0.49 |
| 6 months | 0±9 | 2±11 | 0.08 |
| Emotions | | | |
| Pre | 32±30 | 32±30 | 0.92 |
| 1 month | 20±24 | 20±26 | 0.93 |
| 3 months | 9±14 | 12±20 | 0.43 |
| 6 months | 5±10 | 6±13 | 0.71 |

Table 4 (continued)

Table 4 (continued)

| Group | Age over 75 years (n=38) | Age under 74 years (n=62) | P value |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Sleep/energy | | | |
| Pre | 35±28 | 28±28 | 0.23 |
| 1 month | 18±21 | 19±24 | 0.74 |
| 3 months | 9±14 | 11±19 | 0.66 |
| 6 months | 7±13 | 7±13 | 0.96 |
| Incontinence (severity measures) | | | |
| Pre | 22±24 | 17±19 | 0.19 |
| 1 month | 25±19 | 26±23 | 0.76 |
| 3 months | 16±13 | 15±17 | 0.69 |
| 6 months | 5±7 | 6±9 | 0.58 |

Data are shown as sample mean and standard deviation.

lower scores for personal relationships and incontinence severity measures 6 months after HoLEP compared to their respective preoperative scores ($P<0.05$). Among the nine KHQ categories, personal relationships and incontinence severity measures took longer to improve postoperatively.

Discussion

This study showed no significant differences in the catheterization duration, postoperative hospitalization duration, postoperative complications (such as postoperative fever, hematuria clot retention, or transient urinary retention), and KHQ-QoL scores comparing patients ≥ 75 years with patients <75 years. These results suggest that HoLEP is safe and useful for elderly patients. One of the benefits of HoLEP is its association with low incidences of perioperative and late complications (18,19). Studies report that HoLEP is a relatively safe and effective surgical treatment for BPH, regardless of age (10). However, elderly individuals aged ≥ 80 years were reported to require significantly longer hospitalizations following HoLEP than that by younger age groups (11). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first HoLEP series to utilize KHQ to compare QoL between the elderly and younger patients. Our findings revealed that both groups exhibited significant improvements in all nine KHQ categories, namely the general health perceptions, impact on life, emotions, and sleep/energy after 1 month, role limitations, physical limitations, and social limitations after 3 months, personal relationships and incontinence severity measures

after 6 months. At all durations, no significant differences in all KHQ categories were observed. Therefore, the present study suggests that elderly patients had a similar QoL to those of younger patients following HoLEP.

Elderly men with dysuria often show slower improvements after treatment, whether surgical or pharmacological therapy, than younger men under similar conditions (20). The present study found that patients ≥ 75 years had significantly lower improvements in voiding volume and Qmax than that in patients <75 years 1 and 3 months after HoLEP. However, such differences disappeared at 6 months after HoLEP. This may have been due to several factors, one of which is bladder dysfunction. Generally, elderly men can be considered to have suffered from the disease longer, which might require a longer period to improve. The present study showed that patients ≥ 75 years had significantly lower preoperative maximum detrusor pressure, volume at the first desire to void, and maximum cystometric capacity than that in those <75 years. Among patients ≥ 75 years, the preoperative decrease in detrusor pressure and bladder capacity might suggest a gradual postoperative improvement in voiding volume and Qmax, a finding comparable to those in previous reports (21,22).

Perioperative complications and mortality need to be considered in elderly patients. Surgical morbidity typically showed a linear increase across all age groups. Patients with BPH aged >70 years and presenting with significant comorbidities are considered high-risk patients (23). Accordingly, Uchida *et al.* found that age was an independent

predictor for post-TURP morbidity and blood transfusions in a large cohort study of 3861 patients (24). Moreover, Matani *et al.* reported that 25.9% and 13.2% of patients who underwent TURP presented with early and late complications, respectively (25). However, a recent study with 311 patients who underwent HoLEP procedures reported that overall morbidity, hospital stay, and 1-year functional outcomes were similar among the 50–59, 60–69, 70–79, and ≥ 80 years age groups (10). Another study found that patients ≥ 80 years had significant longer hospital stay than those < 80 years due to the need for longer catheterizations in the former (11). The present study found no significant differences in perioperative complications, including decreased hemoglobin, postoperative transurethral coagulation, postoperative fever, and postoperative transient urinary retention, as well as postoperative indwelling catheterization duration and postoperative hospitalization duration, between patients ≥ 75 and < 75 years.

The current study has several limitations. First, this study included a limited number of patients recruited from a single-center. Second, the follow-up period was relatively short. As such, future studies need include more patients observed over a longer follow-up period in order to better determine efficacy of HoLEP. Third, the elderly group of patients who underwent HoLEP in this study were more likely to be in relatively good general condition and capable of general anesthesia. However, after comparing surgical outcomes and KHQ between patients ≥ 75 and < 75 years, we found that patients older than 75 years can undergo HoLEP for BPH with acceptable complication rates and postoperative QoL.

Conclusions

The current study found that HoLEP can be safe and effective even among elderly men aged ≥ 75 years, with surgical outcomes and KHQ scores comparable to those of younger men.

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Footnote

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by institutional committee of Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University Hospital School of Medicine (2017-2-044) and informed consent was obtained from all patients.

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