

LUTS versus non-symptomatic PSA screening leading to radical prostatectomy: Tumour characteristics and treatment outcome

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Methods and materials

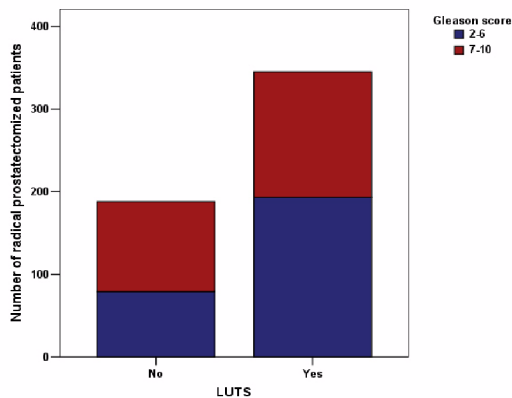
In Denmark PSA testing is recommended only in patients suffering from symptoms, which could be caused by prostate cancer. However, a growing proportion of men undergoing radical prostatectomy is asymptomatic and has been diagnosed as a result of unsystematic PSA screening. The aim of this study is to compare tumor characteristics and treatment outcome in men undergoing radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer diagnosed with or without symptoms (LUTS). Prospectively collected data achieved from The Aarhus PC-project consists of 585 consecutive Danish men treated with radical prostatectomy between 1997 and 2008 at Aarhus University Hospital. Of these 47 were familiar predisposed to prostate cancer and therefore excluded.

Results

Totally 188 (35 %) patients were asymptomatic at diagnosis, while 350 (65 %) patients were diagnosed because of primarily urinary symptoms. There existed no significant differences between these two subpopulations and preoperatively tumour characteristics. Postoperatively Gleason score was statistically significant ($p=0.002$) in prognostic favour of symptomatic patients (figure 1).

Conclusion

The study does not demonstrate an association between LUTS and prostate cancer, neither in preoperative tumour characteristics nor treatment outcome (figure 2) between symptomatic and asymptomatic patients undergoing radical prostatectomy.



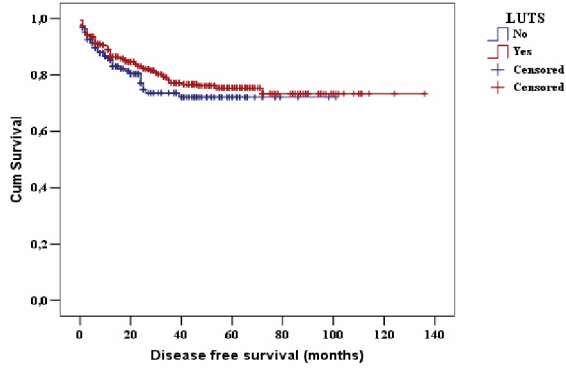


Figure 1

Figure 2