UROLOGY

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF MONOPOLAR AND BIPOLAR TRANSURETHRAL SURGERY IN THE TREATMENT OF VOLUMINOUS BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERE LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a frequent condition in elderly men that induces severe lower urinary tract symptoms. **Objective.** To evaluate the efficacy of monopolar and bipolar transurethral resection in treatment of voluminous BPH. Material and methods. From 2020 to 2022, 110 patients with BPH were included in the study: TUR-P (60 patients) and bipolar TUR-P (50 patients). All patients were evaluated preoperatively and at 3 months postoperatively (IPSS, QoL, TRUS-P and uroflowmetry). Inclusion criteria were: prostate volume (PV)≥80cm3, post-void residual volume (PVR)≥50ml, IPSS≥25, Qmax≤10ml/s, QoL≥4. Results. There was no significant difference in the efficiency of the investigated methods at 3

months postoperatively: PVR - 12±8ml (TUR-P group) vs 10±4ml (bipolar TUR-P group), PV was 26±7cm3 vs 22±3cm3, respectively, in the groups. A comparable improvement in Qmax was found in the TUR-P group (+129%) and the bipolar TUR-P group (+137%). Patients reported a significant improvement in lower urinary tract symptoms in the postoperative examination after monopolar surgery (IPSS-10±3, QoL-2±1) and bipolar surgery (IPSS-9±2, QoL-2±1), with similar results. A notable difference was the duration of the surgical intervention, which was on average 94±12 minutes for monopolar resection and 86±9 minutes for bipolar resection. Conclusions. Bipolar and monopolar transurethral prostate resection have a similar safety/efficacy ratio in patients with voluminous BPH associated with severe lower urinary tract symptoms.

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