Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy in a Cadaveric Renal Transplant Patient: First Case in Thailand and the Authors First Experience - A Case Report

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Abstract

Objective: To report the authors' experience in laparoscopic radical prostatectomy for the treatment of localized prostate carcinoma in a cadaveric renal transplant recipient.

Material and Method: A 64-year-old man with chronic renal failure unknown cause had a transplant cadaveric donor kidney about nine years ago. Creatinine clearance was estimated about 68.61 ml/min. He was presented with lower urinary tract symptoms in 2008. He was diagnosed and was treated as benign prostatic hyperplasia. Digital rectal examination was normal and prostate specific antigen (PSA) was 10.84 ng/ml when he was followed-up in 2010. The authors did a prostate gland biopsy, one of four cores from right lobe of prostate gland revealed prostatic adenoma with Gleason score of 6 (3+3). Bone scan did not show any sign of metastases. The authors performed a Laparoscopic radical prostatectomy, extraperitoneal technique.

Results: The patient underwent successful laparoscopic radical prostatectomy without any complications. The operative time was 210 minutes, the estimated blood loss of 300 ml. Pathological analyses revealed negative surgical margins with focal extraprostatic extension, and no seminal vesical, lymphatic, and perineural invasion. The patient tolerated the procedure well and was discharged on day 4. At fourth months, the patient was continent, PSA was 0.003, and renal function stable. At one year, PSA was 0.011 ng/ml and the creatinine was 1.15 mg/dl.

Conclusion: The authors experience suggests that extraperitoneal laparoscopic radical prostatectomy is a technically feasible and safe treatment of localized prostate cancer in renal transplant recipients.

Keywords: Laparoscopic radical prostatectomy, Cadaveric renal

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