

COVID-19 & UROLOGY PRACTICE

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Oncologic impact of delaying radical prostatectomy in men with intermediate- and high-risk prostate cancer: a systematic review

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Abstract

Purpose To summarize the available evidence on the survival and pathologic outcomes after deferred radical prostatectomy (RP) in men with intermediate- and high-risk prostate cancer (PCa).

Methods The PubMed database and Web of Science were searched in November 2020 according to the PRISMA statement. Studies were deemed eligible if they reported the survival and pathologic outcomes of patients treated with deferred RP for intermediate- and high-risk PCa compared to the control group including those patients treated with RP without delay.



A systematic review on COVID-19: urological manifestations, viral RNA detection and special considerations in urological conditions

Vinson Wai-Shun Chan¹  · Peter Ka-Fung Chiu² · Chi-Hang Yee² · Yuhong Yuan³ · Chi-Fai Ng² · Jeremy Yuen-Chun Teoh² 

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Abstract

Purpose and objective We performed a systematic review on COVID-19 and its potential urological manifestations.

Methods A literature search was performed using combination of keywords (MeSH terms and free text words) relating to COVID-19, urology, faeces and stool on multiple databases. Primary outcomes were the urological manifestations of COVID-19, and SARS-CoV-2 viral RNA detection in urine and stool samples. Meta-analyses were performed when there were two or more studies reporting on the same outcome. Special considerations in urological conditions that were relevant

RESEARCH ARTICLE

SARS-CoV-2 infection affects the lower urinary tract and male genital system: A systematic review

Massimiliano Creta¹ | Caterina Sagnelli²  | Giuseppe Celentano¹ |
Luigi Napolitano¹ | Roberto La Rocca¹ | Marco Capece¹ | Gianluigi Califano¹ |
Armando Calogero³ | Antonello Sica⁴ | Francesco Mangiapia¹ |
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Abstract

PubMed, Scopus, and ISI Web of Knowledge databases were searched to



Urology during COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis: A Systematic Review

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Surg J 2021;7:e3–e10.

Abstract

Background Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has evolved as a pandemic of unimaginable magnitude. The health care system is facing a tremendous challenge to provide ethical and quality care. The transformation of the patient-based care to



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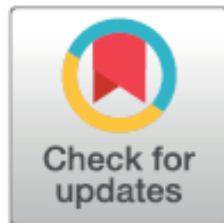
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pathological findings in organs and tissues of patients with COVID-19: A systematic review

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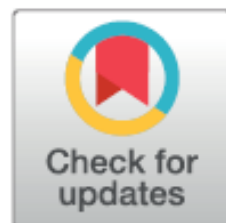


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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SARS-CoV-2 infection affects the lower urinary tract and male genital system: A systematic review

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Effect of COVID-19 on Male Reproductive System – A Systematic Review

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Is COVID-19 a risk factor for progression of benign prostatic hyperplasia and exacerbation of its related symptoms?: a systematic review

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Abstract

Background To explore the potential mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 in targeting the prostate gland, leading to exacerbation of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) symptoms and greater risks of BPH complications such as acute urinary retention.

Methods A categorized and comprehensive search in the literature has been conducted by 10 April 2021 using international databases including PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Scopus, and Cochrane Library in line with the PRISMA guidelines recommendations. PICO strategy was used to formulate the research question. The following terms were used: urology, COVID-19, coronavirus, BPH, inflammation, androgen receptors, LUTS, IPSS, PSA, and SARS-CoV-2 or a combination of



Long COVID, a comprehensive systematic scoping review

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Abstract

Purpose To find out what is known from literature about Long COVID until January 30, 2021.

Methods We undertook a four-step search with no language restriction. A preliminary search was made to identify the keywords. A search strategy of all electronic databases resulted in 66 eligible studies. A forward and backward search of the references and citations resulted in additional 54 publications. Non-English language articles were translated using Google Translate. We conducted our scoping review based on the PRISMA-ScR Checklist.

Lower urinary tract signs and symptoms in patients with COVID-19



Aida Javan Balegh Marand^{1,2,3}, Christian Bach¹, Dick Janssen², John Heesakkers², Morteza Ghojazadeh⁴, Thomas Alexander Vögeli¹, Hanieh Salehi-Pourmehr⁴, Hadi Mostafae⁵, Sakineh Hajebrاهيمi⁴ and Mohammad Sajjad Rahnama'i^{1,2*} 

Abstract

Background: The type of pneumonia that is caused by the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has spread across the world in a pandemic. It is not clear if COVID-19 patients have any lower urinary tract signs or symptoms.

Methods: The effect of COVID-19 on lower urinary tract function was studied in a prospective multi-centre, observational study including 238 patients who were admitted with symptoms caused by COVID-19 to the university hospital of Aachen in Germany and Tabriz in Iran.

Results: None of the patients reported to have any lower urinary tract symptoms. SARS-CoV-2 was found in the urine of 19% of the tested patients.



Association between SARS-CoV-2 infection and disease severity among prostate cancer patients on androgen deprivation therapy: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Abstract

Purpose Androgen-regulated enzymes such as the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) and the transmembrane serine protease 2 (TMPRSS2) are involved in the SARS-CoV-2 infection process. The expression of TMPRSS2 and its fusion gene, which are increased in the epithelium of the human prostate gland during prostate carcinogenesis, are regulated by androgens. Our goal was to assess the risk of the SARS-CoV-2 infection and the severity of the disease in PCa patients treated with



Delayed surgery for localised and metastatic renal cell carcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis for the COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the cancellation or deferment of many elective cancer surgeries. We performed a systematic review on the oncological effects of delayed surgery for patients with localised or metastatic renal cell carcinoma (RCC) in the targeted therapy (TT) era.

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توجه شما

