## IN THE NAME OF GOD

RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY BY; Dr HASSANZADEH

#### Ca.P

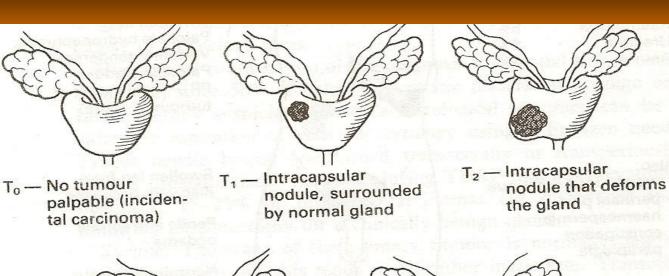
- Age
- Blacks
- Diet
- Androgen
- Vasectomy
- Cigarette
- Sexual

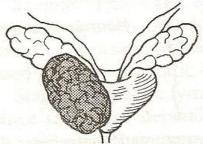
## Diagnosis

- DRE
- PSA
- Biopsy
- PSA density
- PSAvelosity
- Free/total PSA

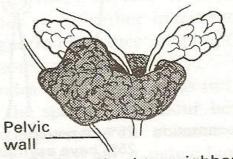
Table 9	4-5. <b>Prost</b>	ate Cancer Staging Systems			
TNM					
1997	1992	Description	Whitmore-Jewett	Description	
		Primary tumor cannot be assessed	None*	None	
TX	TX	Primary tullor callion be assessed	None	None	
TO	T0	No evidence of primary tumor Nonpalpable tumor—not evident by imaging	A	Same as TNM	
T1	T1	Tumor found in tissue removed at TUR; 5% or	A1	Same as TNM	
T1a	T1a	less is cancerous and histologic grade <7			
	71	Tumor found in tissue removed at TUR; >5%	A2	Same as TNM	
T1b	T1b	is cancerous or histologic grade >7			
	Та -	Tumor identified by prostate needle biopsy	None	None	
T1c	T1c	due to elevation in PSA			
	To	Palpable tumor confined to the prostate	В	Same as TNM	
T2	T2	Tumor involves one lobe or less	B1	Same as TNM	
T2a	To	Tumor involves less than half of one lobe	B1N	Tumor involves half of lobe—surrounded	
	T2a	TUTIOT HIVOLVES LESS LITAN HALL OF ONE LODE		by normal tissue on all sides	
		Tumor involves more than one lobe	B2	Same as TNM	
T2b	Tol	Tumor involves more than half of a lobe	B1	Same as TNM	
	T2b	but not both lobes			
	Tan	Tumor involves more than one lobe	B2	Same as TNM	
None	T2c	Palpable tumor beyond prostate	C1	Tumor <6 cm in diameter	
T3	T3	Unilateral extracapsular extension	C1	Same as TNM	
T3a	T3a T3b	Bilateral extracapsular extension	C1	Same as TNM	
T3b	T3c	Tumor invades seminal vesicle(s)	C1	Same as TNM	
T3c	T4	Tumor is fixed or invades adjacent structures	C2	Same as TNM	
T4	14	(not seminal vesicles)			
T/-	T4a	Tumor invades bladder neck, external	C2	Same as TNM	
T4a	140	sphincter, and/or rectum			
T4b	T4b	Tumor invades levator muscle and/or fixed	C2	Same as TNM	
140	140	to pelvic wall			
M/ ()	N(+)	Involvement of regional lymph nodes	D1	Same as TNM	
N(+) None	None	None	DO	Elevated prostatic acid phosphatase	
NX	NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed	None	None	
NO NO	NO NO	No lymph node metastases	None	None	
NO N1	N1	Metastases in single regional lymph node,	D1	Same as TNM	
INI	14.7	≤2 cm in dimension			
N2	N2	Metastases in single (>2 but ≤5 cm) or	D1	Same as TNM	
IVZ	INE.	multiple with none >5 cm			
N3	N3	Metastases in regional lymph node >5 cm	D1	Same as TNM	
No	,,,5	in dimension		C THM	
M(+)	M(+)	Distant metastatic spread	D2	Same as TNM	
MX	MX	Distant metastases cannot be assessed	None	None	
MO	MO	No evidence of distant metastases	None	None	
M1	M1	Distant metastases	D2	Same as TNM	
M1a	M1a	Involvement of nonregional lymph nodes	D2	Same as TNM	
M1b	M1b	Involvement of bones	D2	Same as TNM Same as TNM	
M1c	M1c	Involvement of other distant sites	D2	Hormonal refractory disease	
None	None	None	D3	Hornional remactory disease	

TNM, tumor, node, metastasis; TUR, transurethral resection.





T<sub>3</sub> — Extension beyond the capsule



T<sub>4</sub> — Fixed to neighbouring structures

#### INCIDENCE OF POSITIVE PELVIC LYMPH NODES

%
0
20
15
30
50
85

Fig. 17.9 T staging for carcinoma of prostate

#### SYMPTOMS

'Prostatism'	70%
Acute retention	25%
Back pain	15%
Haematuria	5%
Uraemia	5%
Anuria	1%

#### Also:

weight loss & fatigue perineal pain haemospermia constipation paraplegia

#### **EXAMINATION**

Anaemia
Supraclavicular nodes
Enlarged liver
Palpable hydronephrosis
Vertebral tenderness
Palpable bladder
PR — local extent of
tumour (T-stage)

Swollen leg from iliac vein occlusion

Penile and scrotal oedema

Neurological signs

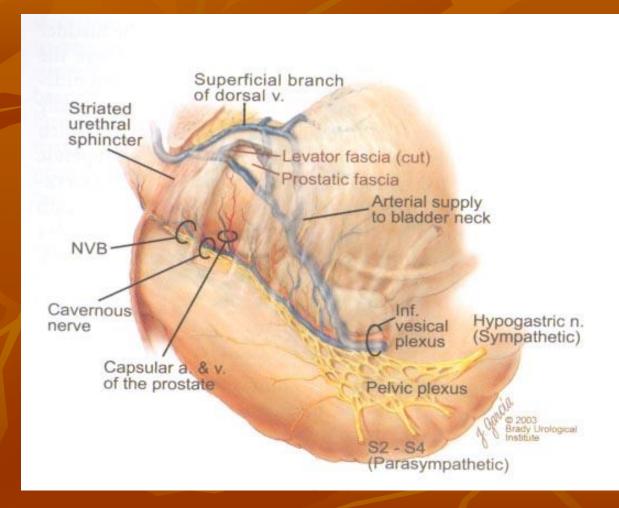
At presentation

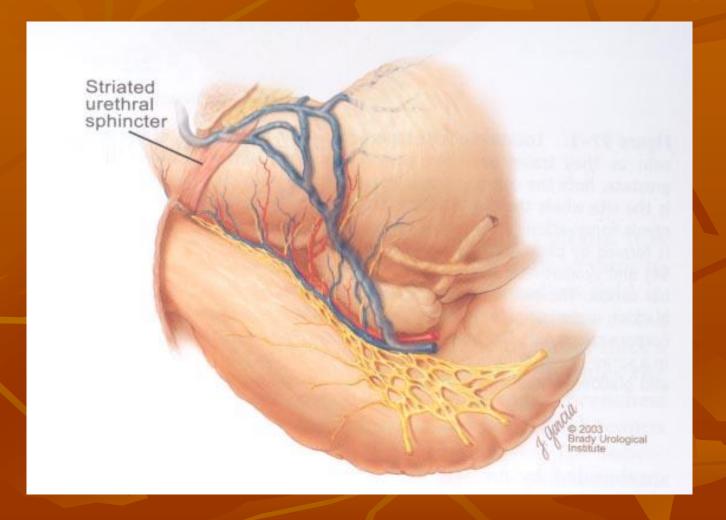
25% of patients have symptomatic metastases 25% have asymptomatic metastases

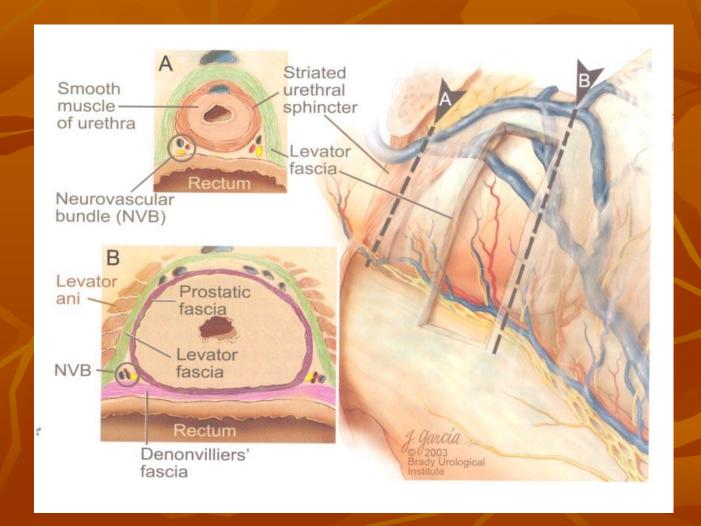
Fig. 17.10 Clinical features in carcinoma of the prostate

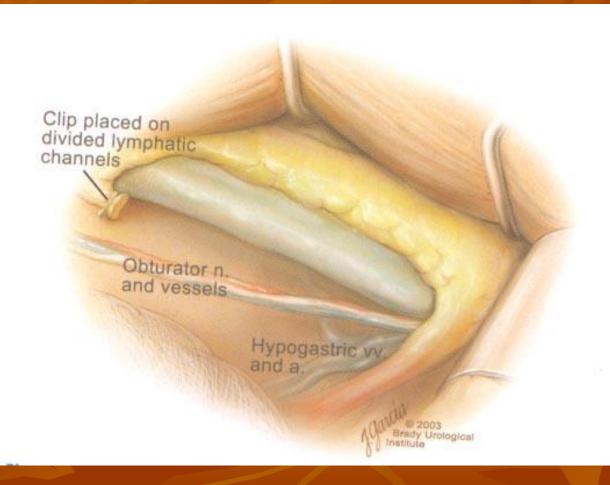
#### TREATMENT

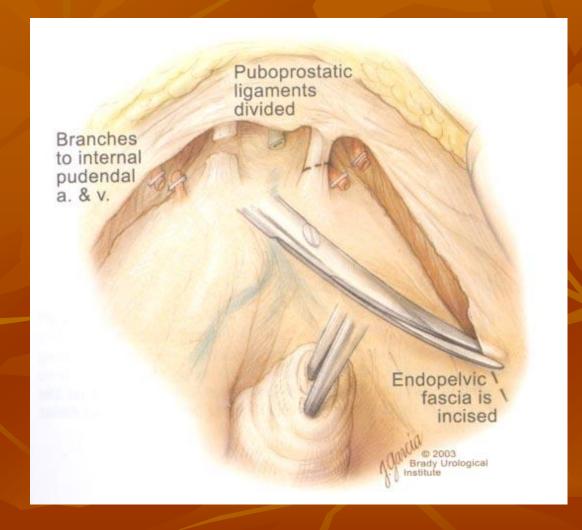
- Watchful waiting
- Radical prostatectomy
- Radiotherapy
- Androgen depreviation
- castration
- medical castration;strogen,LHRH agonist
- block in target cell anti-androgens
- MAB

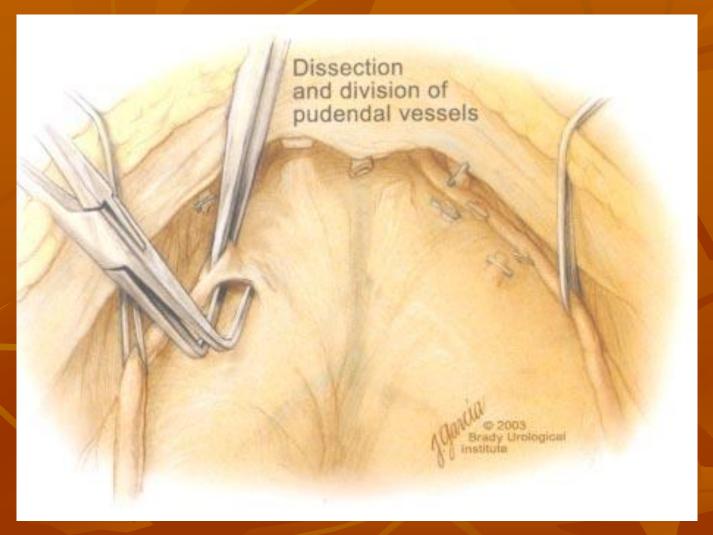


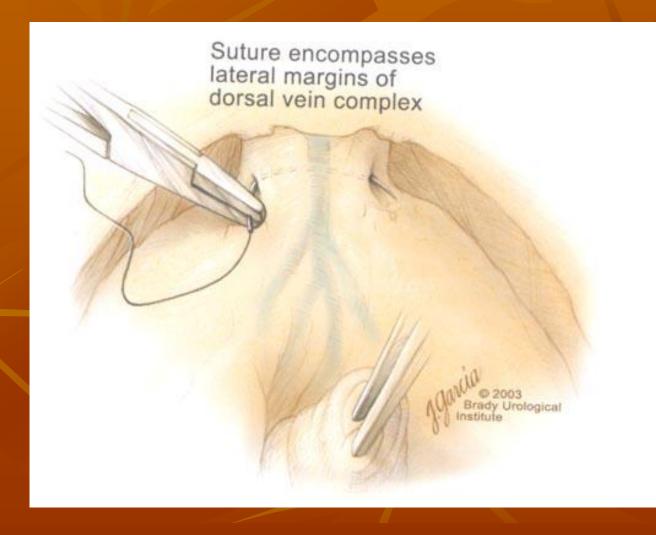


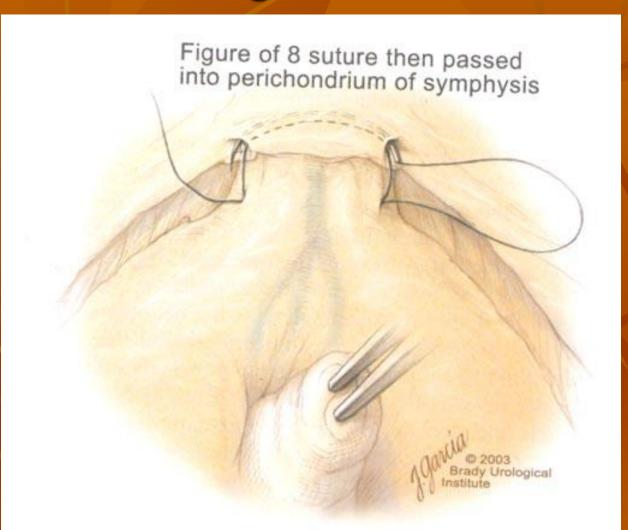


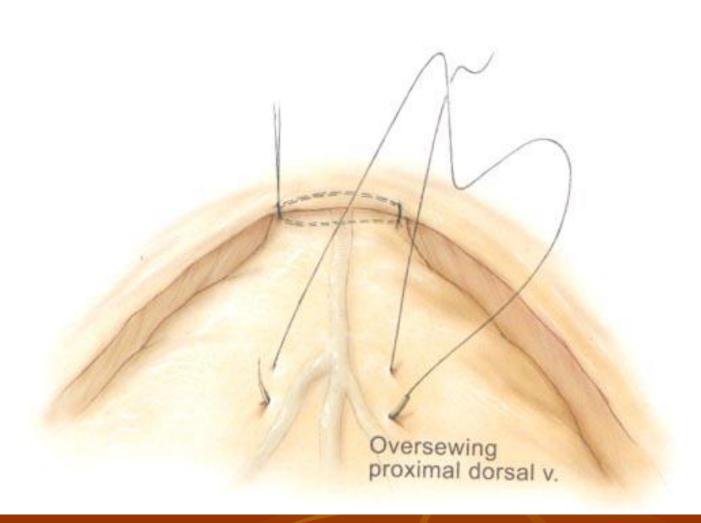


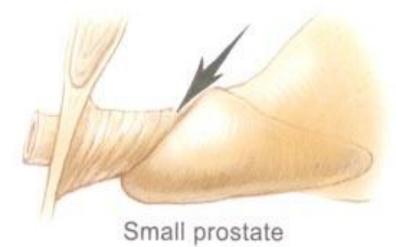


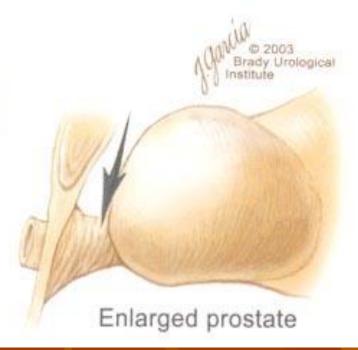


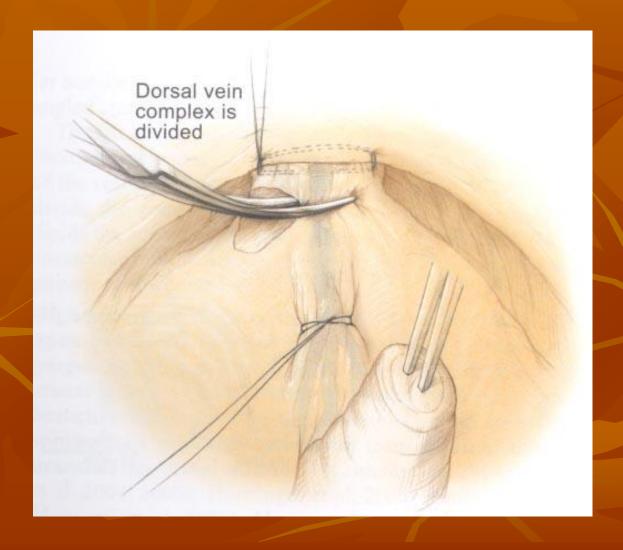


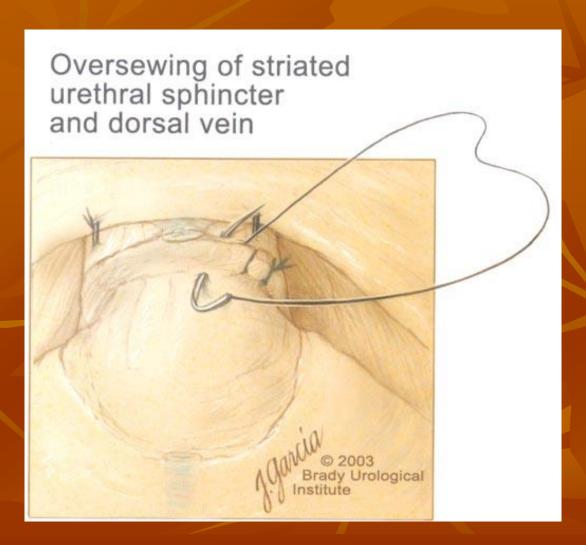


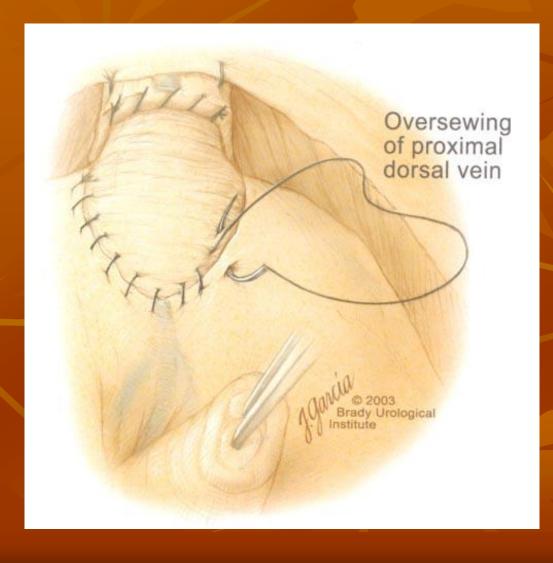


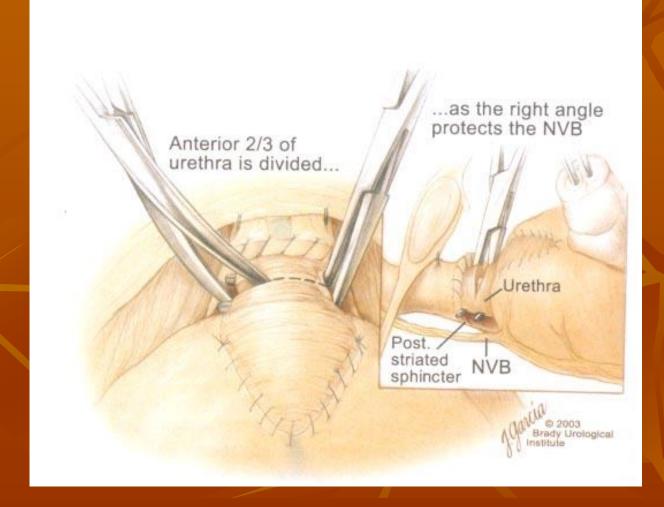












Initial suture placed at 12 o'clock

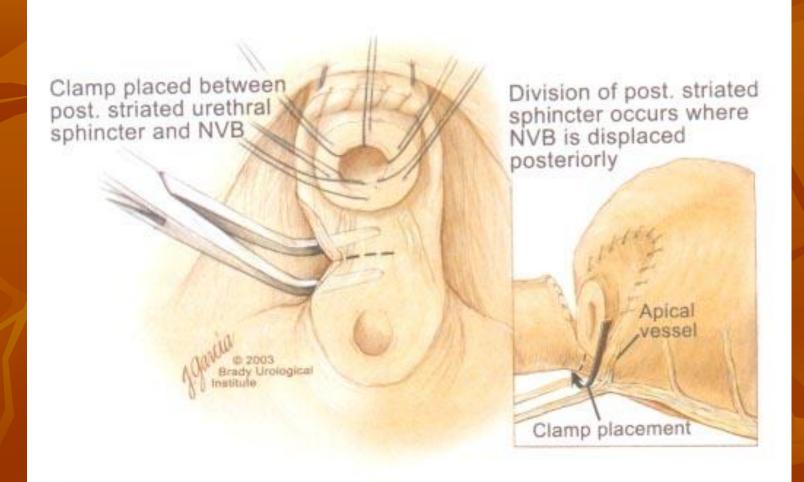
Followed by sutures at 2,10, 7 and 5 o'clock

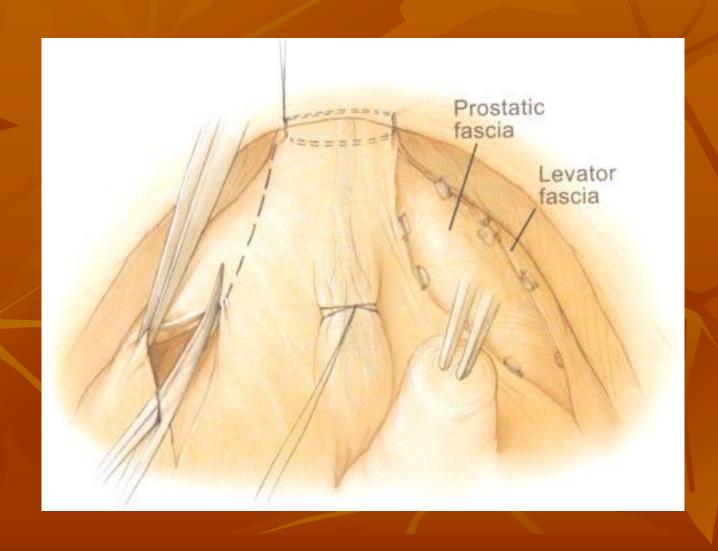
Foley catheter then removed

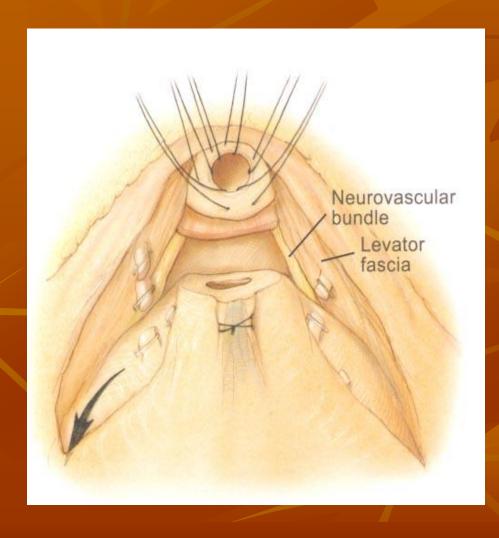
Finally, 6 o'clock suture placed

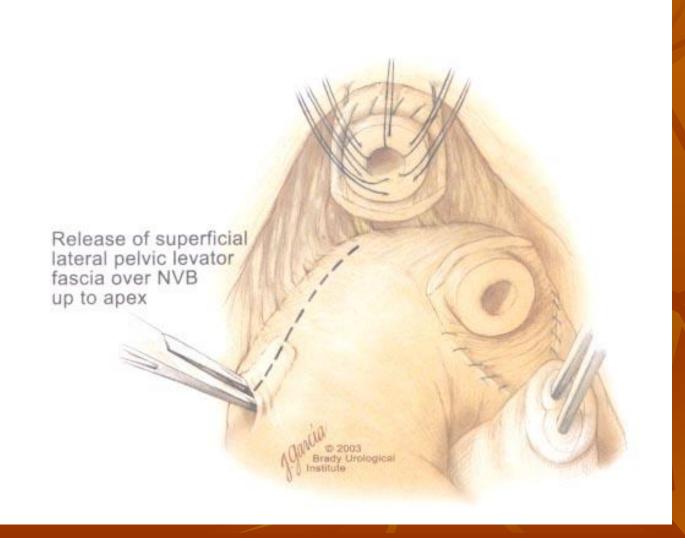
Post. wall of urethra is then divided

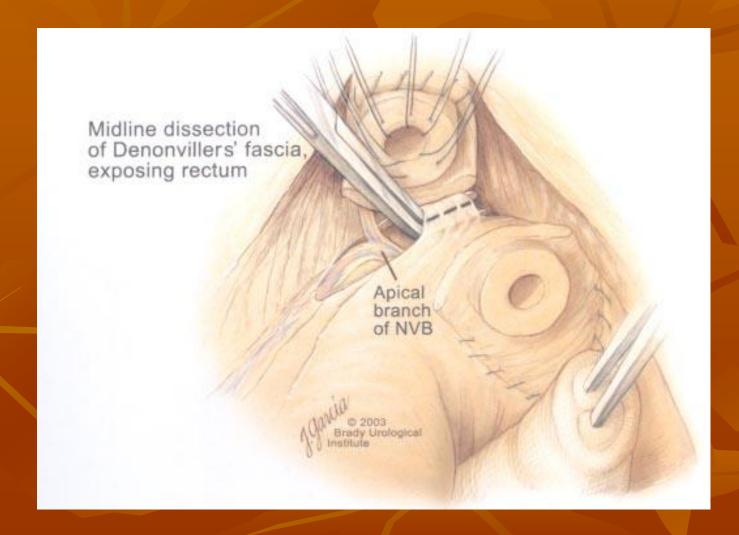
A White 2003
Brady Urological
Institute

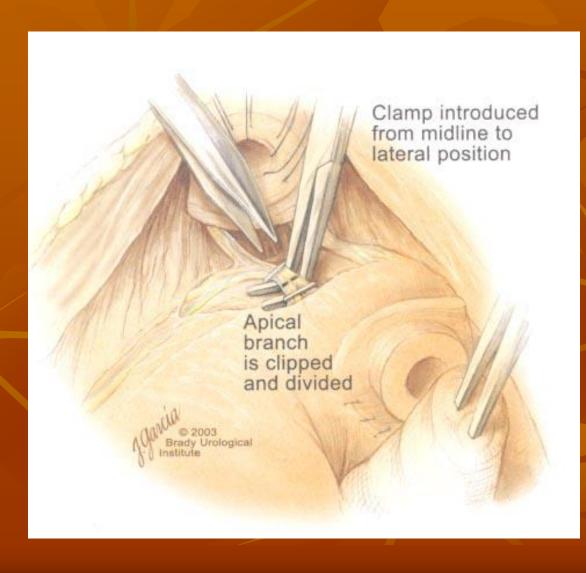


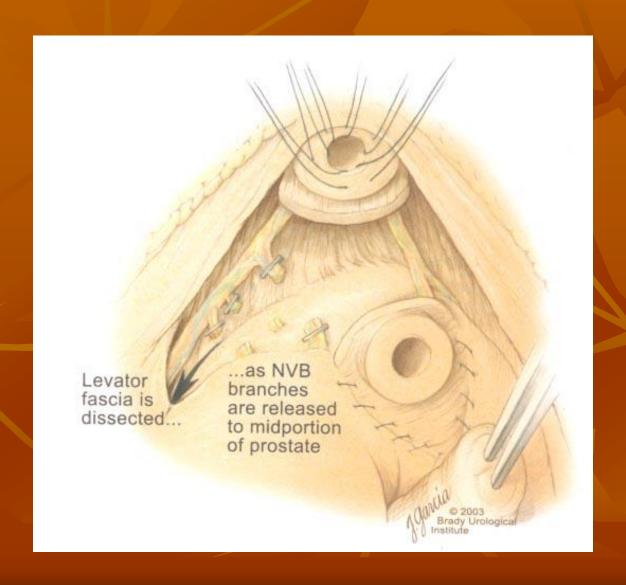


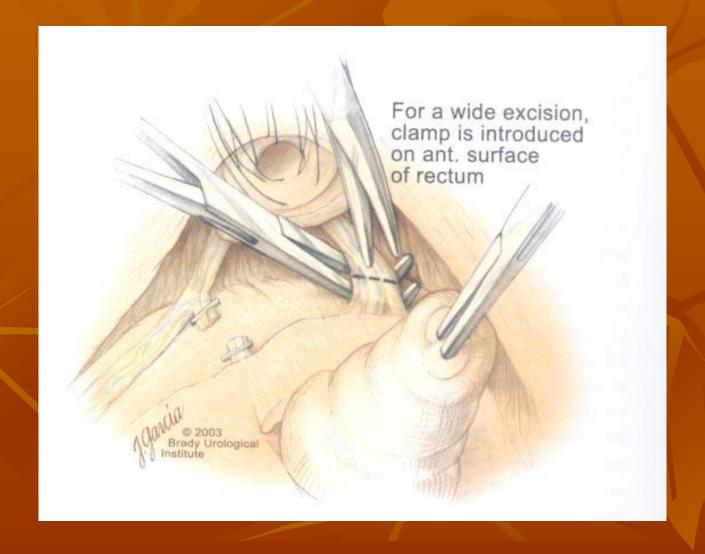


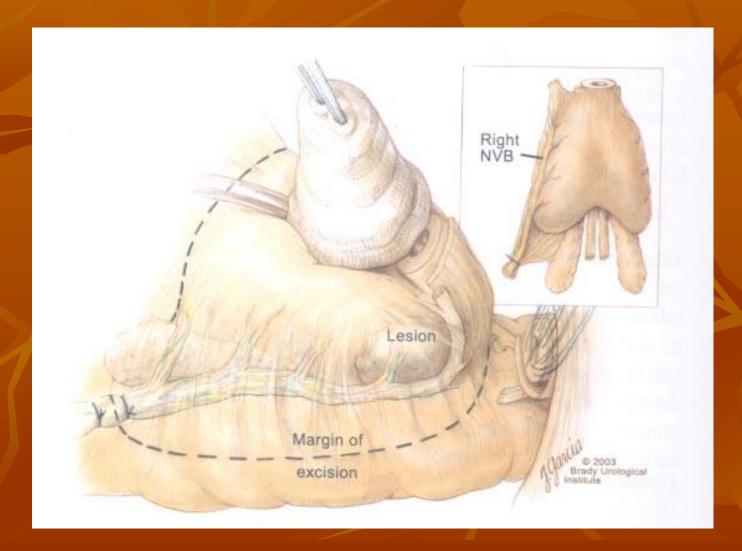






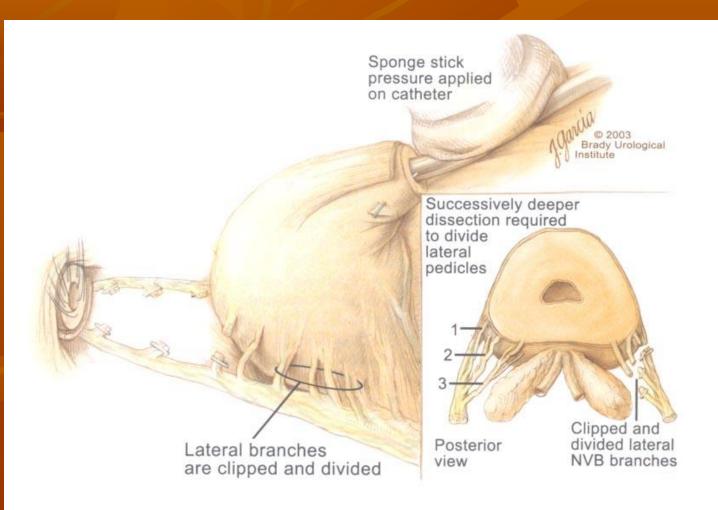


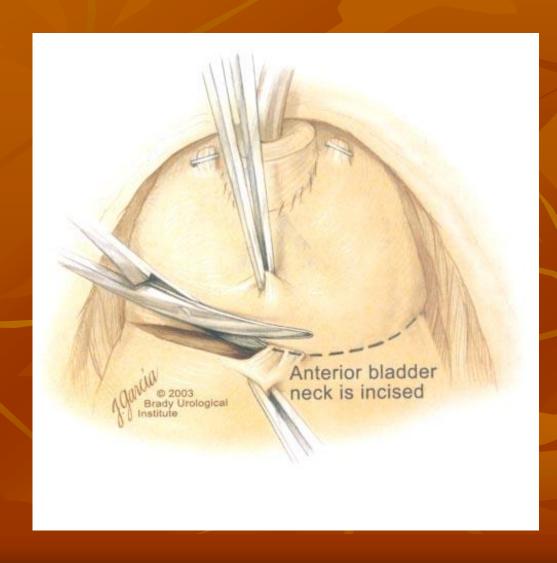


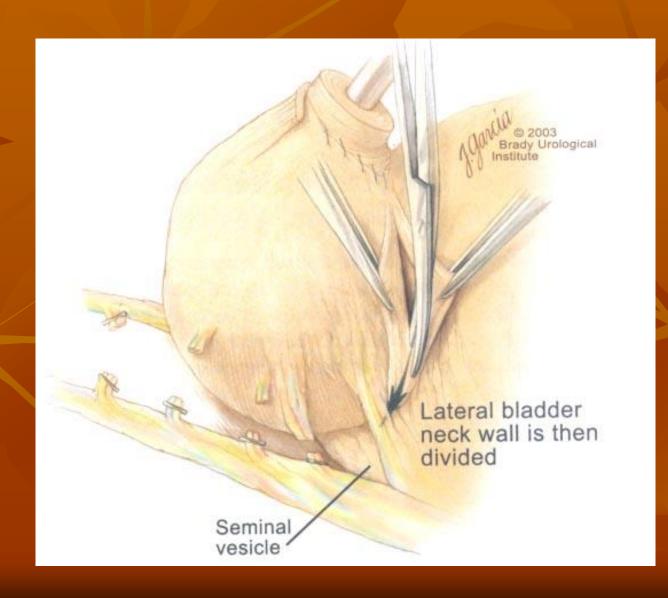


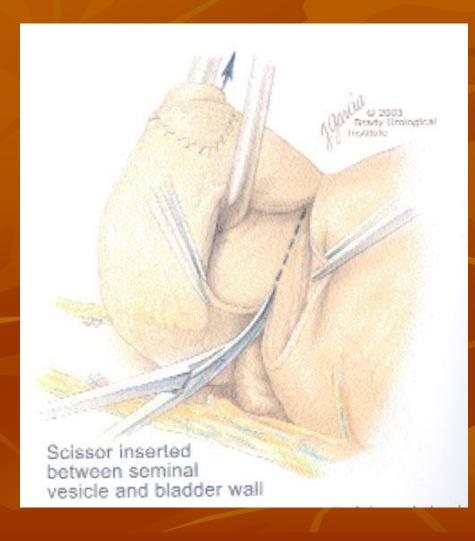
Rectum Denonvilliers' fascia is dissected off rectum Post. branches are clipped and divided

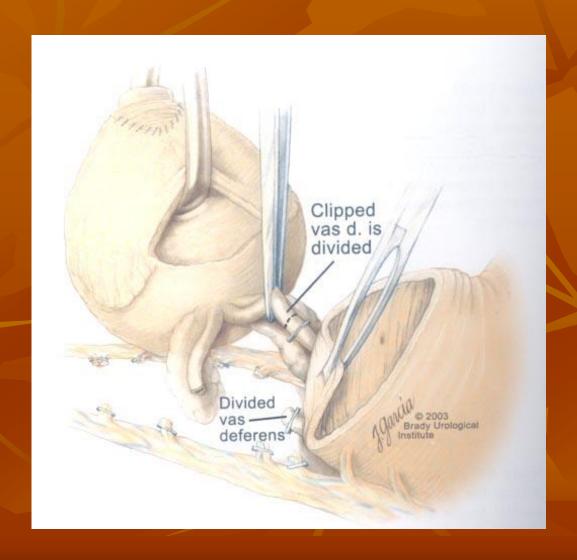
> Brady Urological Institute

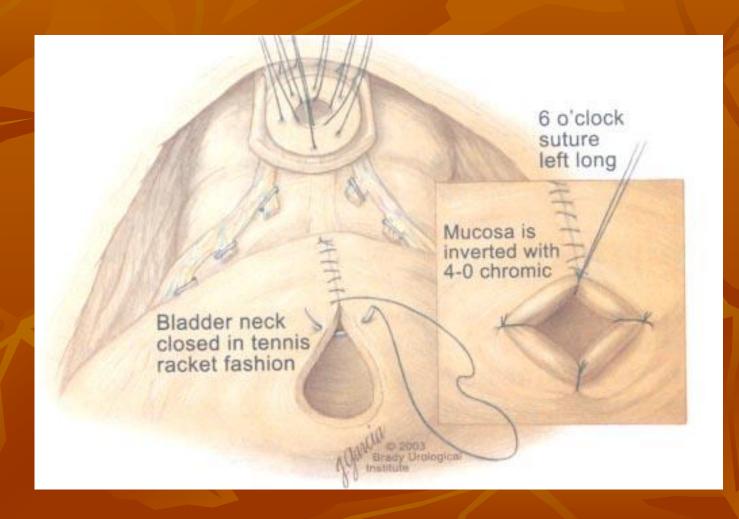


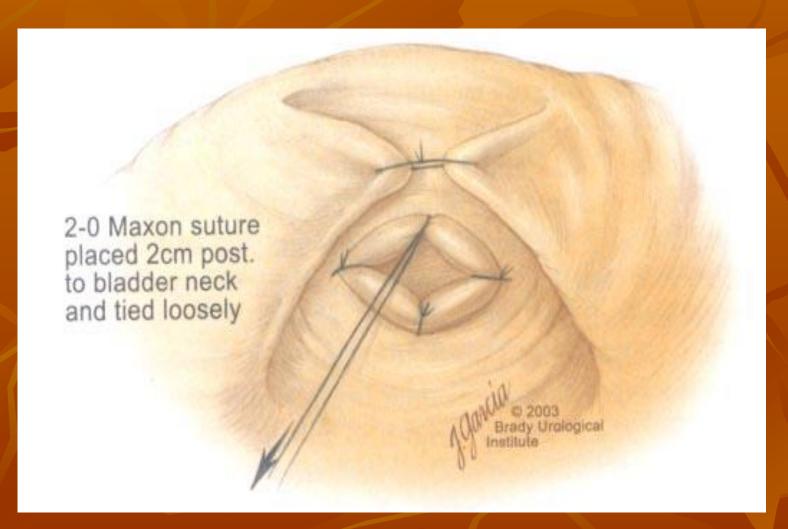


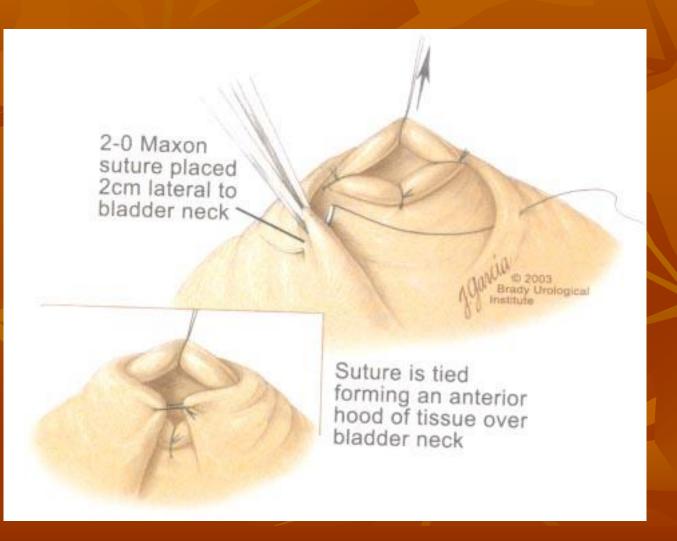


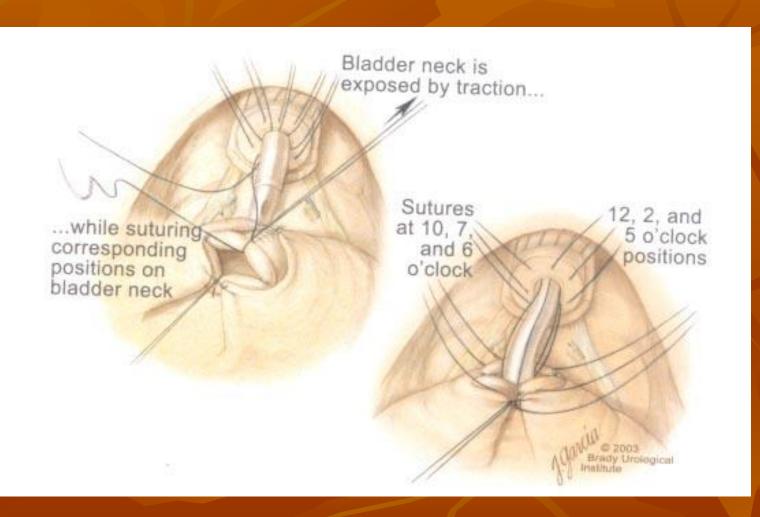


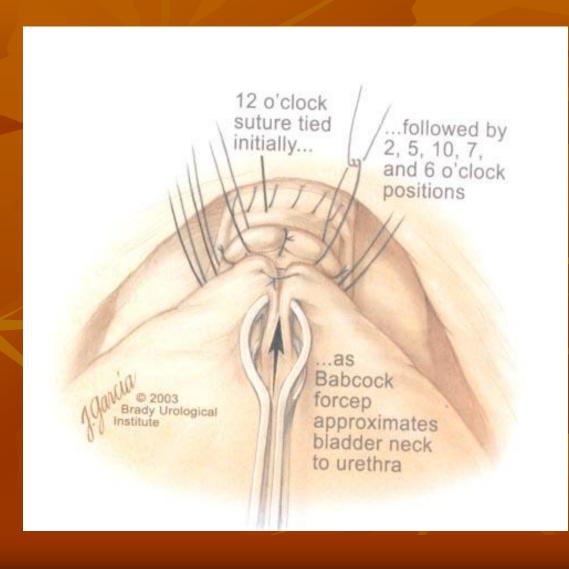




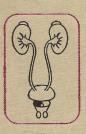


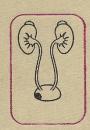


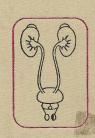


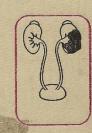


# COMPREHENSIVE TEXTBOOK OF GENITOURINARY ONCOLOGY









Editors

Nicholas J. Vogelzang Peter T. Scardino William U. Shipley Donald S. Coffey

## Campbell-Walsh UROLOGY

**NINTH EDITION** 









**INTERNATIONAL EDITION** 

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ويرايش شانزدهم 4..4



### آموزش 🖳

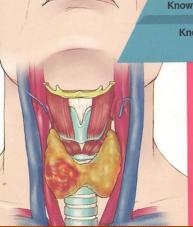
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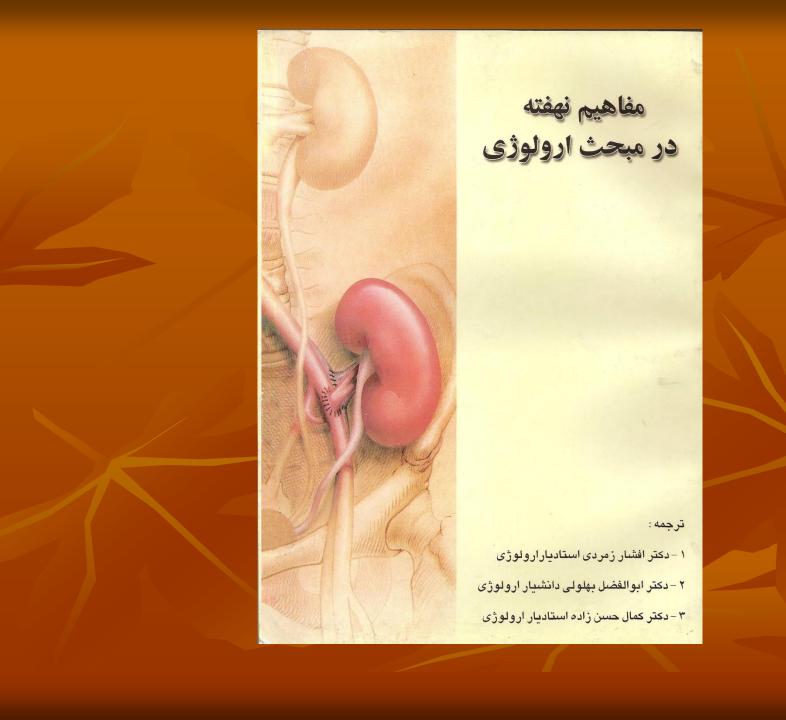


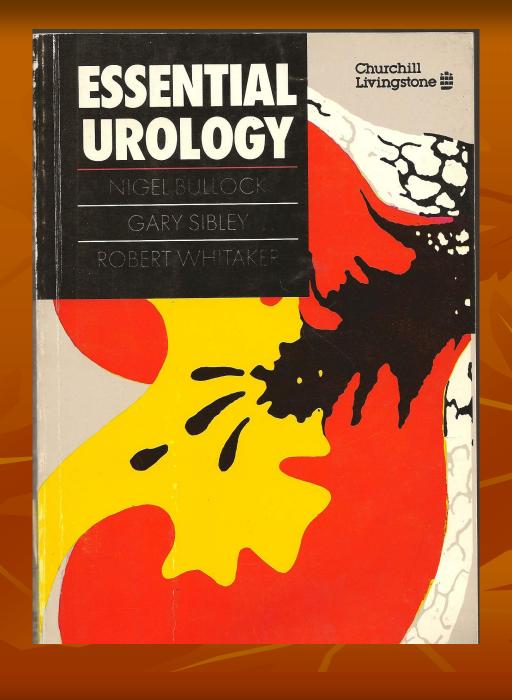


Knows



تهیه شده در: معاونت آموزشی مرکز مطالعات و توسعه آموزش علوم پزشکی واحدمهارتهای بالینی





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for PRIMERY CARE PHYSICANS

> Nsey Weinman Lamm

#### Translated by:

Bohluli A. M.D Hajebrahimi S. M.D Urology Department of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

