MP59-01
NEPHRON SPARING SURGERY DOES NOT DECREASE OTHER-CAUSES MORTALITY RELATIVE TO RADICAL NEPHRECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH CLINICAL T1A-T1B RENAL MASS: RESULTS FROM A LARGE MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL STUDY

Umberto Capitanio*, Milan, Italy; Carlo Terrone, Novara, Italy; Alessandro Antonelli, Brescia, Italy; Andrea Minervini, Florence, Italy; Alessandro Volpe, Novara, Italy; Maria Furlan, Brescia, Italy; Rayan Matloob, Milan, Italy; Federica Regis, Novara, Italy; Ettore Di Trapani, Milan, Italy; Paolo De Angelis, Novara, Italy; Sergio Serni, Florence, Italy; Renzo Colombo, Milan, Italy; Marco Carini, Florence, Italy; Claudio Simeone, Brescia, Italy; Francesco Montorsi, Roberto Bertini, Milan, Italy

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Some reports suggested that nephron sparing surgery (NSS) may better protect against other-cause mortality (OCM) when compared with radical nephrectomy (RN) in patients with small renal masses. However, the majority of those studies could not adjust their results for potential selection bias secondary to clinical baseline characteristics of patients. In the current study, we aimed to test the effect of treatment type (NSS vs. RN) after accounting for clinical characteristics, comorbidities and individual cardiovascular risk.

METHODS: A multi-institutional collaboration among four European Tertiary Care Centers allowed collecting 2024 patients with a clinical T1a-T1b N0 M0 renal mass and complete functional follow-up data. Patients underwent RN (n=765, 37.8%) or NSS (n=1259, 62.2%) and showed normal estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR) before surgery (defined as a pre-operative eGFR>60 ml/min/1.73 m2). Descriptive, univariable and multivariable Cox regression analyses were used to predict the risk of OCM. To adjust for inherent baseline differences among patients, we included as covariates: age, clinical tumor size, gender, presence of hypertension at diagnosis, baseline Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), body mass index and smoker status.

RESULTS: Mean follow up period was 76 months (median 61). Mean patient age resulted 60 years (median 62). Mean body mass index resulted 25 kg/m2. Overall, 37.2% and 9.4% of the patients had hypertension or diabetes, respectively. CCI resulted 0-1 in 73.2% of the patients.

The 5- and 10-yr OCM rates after nephrectomy were 5.2% and 13.2% for NSS versus 7.4% and 15.1% for RN, respectively (p=0.3). At multivariable analyses, patients who underwent PN showed similar risk to die for OCM compared with their RN-treated counterparts (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.77; 95% confidence interval, 0.48-1.25; p=0.3). Increasing age (HR: 1.12, p<0.001), higher CCI (HR: 1.21, p=0.04) and smoker status (HR: 1.94, p=0.02) resulted independent predictors of OCM.

CONCLUSIONS: After correcting for clinical characteristics, comorbidities and cardiovascular risk at diagnosis, NSS does not decrease other-causes mortality relative to RN in patients with clinical T1a-T1b renal masses and a normal kidney function before surgery.

Source of Funding: None

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CONCLUSIONS: After correcting for clinical characteristics, comorbidities and cardiovascular risk at diagnosis, NSS does not decrease other-causes mortality relative to RN in patients with clinical T1a-T1b renal masses and a normal kidney function before surgery.

Source of Funding: None

MP59-02
RENAL FUNCTION IMPAIRMENT AFTER NEPHRON SPARING SURGERY OR RADICAL NEPHRECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH CLINICAL T1A-T1B RENAL MASS AND NORMAL PREOPERATIVE GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATES: RESULTS FROM A LARGE MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL STUDY

Umberto Capitanio*, Milan, Italy; Carlo Terrone, Novara, Italy; Alessandro Antonelli, Brescia, Italy; Andrea Minervini, Florence, Italy; Alessandro Volpe, Novara, Italy; Fabio Castiglione, Milan, Italy; Maria Furlan, Brescia, Italy; Rayan Matloob, Milan, Italy; Federica Regis, Luisa Zegna, Novara, Italy; Gianni Vittori, Florence, Italy; Ettore Di Trapani, Milan, Italy; Marco Carini, Florence, Italy; Claudio Simeone, Brescia, Italy; Francesco Montorsi, Roberto Bertini, Milan, Italy

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Some reports suggested that nephron sparing surgery (NSS) may better protect against renal function impairment (RFI) when compared with radical nephrectomy (RN) in patients with small renal masses. In the current study, we aimed to test the effect of treatment type (NSS vs. RN) after accounting for clinical characteristics, comorbidities and individual cardiovascular risk.

METHODS: A multi-institutional collaboration among four European Tertiary Care Centers allowed collecting 2024 patients with a clinical T1a-T1b N0 M0 renal mass and complete functional follow-up data. Patients underwent RN (n=765, 37.8%) or NSS (n=1259, 62.2%) and showed normal estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR) before surgery (defined as a pre-operative eGFR>60 ml/min/1.73 m2). Univariable and multivariable Cox regression analyses were used to predict the risk of RFI. To adjust for inherent baseline differences among patients, we included as covariates: age, clinical tumor size, gender, presence of hypertension or diabetes at diagnosis, baseline Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), body mass index and smoker status.

RESULTS: Mean follow up period was 76 months (median 61). Mean patient age resulted 60 years (median 62). Mean body mass index resulted 25 kg/m2. Overall, 37.2% and 9.4% of the patients had hypertension or diabetes, respectively. CCI resulted 0-1 in 73.2% of the patients.

The 5- and 10-yr RFI rates after nephrectomy were 5.2% and 13.2% for NSS versus 7.4% and 15.1% for RN, respectively (p=0.3). At multivariable analyses, patients who underwent PN showed similar risk to die for OCM compared with their RN-treated counterparts (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.77; 95% confidence interval, 0.48-1.25; p=0.3). Increasing age (HR: 1.12, p<0.001), higher CCI (HR: 1.21, p=0.04) and smoker status (HR: 1.94, p=0.02) resulted independent predictors of OCM.

CONCLUSIONS: After correcting for clinical characteristics, comorbidities and cardiovascular risk at diagnosis, NSS does not decrease other-causes mortality relative to RN in patients with clinical T1a-T1b renal masses and a normal kidney function before surgery.

Source of Funding: None

MP59-03
RENAL TISSUE ABLATION PRODUCED WITH WST-11 VASCULAR TARGETED PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY: SAFETY ASSESSMENT, HISTOPATHOLOGIC AND RADIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Simon Kimm*, New York, NY; Tatum Tarin, Pittsburg, PA; Thomas Wimmer, Rehovot, Israel; Peter Scardino, Jonathan Coleman, New York, NY; Jeremy Durack, Stephen Solomon, New York, NY; Avigdor Scherz, Israel; Peter Scardino, Jonathan Coleman, New York, NY; Tatum Tarin, Pittsburg, PA

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: Vascular targeted photodynamic therapy (VTP) with WST-11 is a focal therapy modality with many potential advantages over existing thermal and non-thermal