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Introduction & Objectives: We aimed to determine the effect of transurethral resection of prostate (TURP) operation on erectile function, sexual quality of life using sexual quality of life questionnaire (SQoL-M).

Materials & Methods: 56 patients who were hospitalized for TUR-P operation with the diagnosis of BPH were included in the study. Patients with urethral stricture and bladder neck stenosis and those with previous genitourinary system surgery were excluded.

International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), International Erectile Function Index (IIEF-5), Sexual Life Quality Questionnaire–Male (SQoL-M) were applied to the patients. Blood biochemistry, hemogram, complete urinalysis, serum total PSA (TPSA), free PSA (FPSA) values, uroflowmetry, transabdominal ultrasonography were performed. Patients with suspected prostate cancer (patients with high serum PSA levels or with suspected rectal examination) were excluded by performing 16 quadrant prostate biopsies with TRUS (transrectal ultrasound). In the 6 months after TURP; IPSS, IIEF-5, SQoL-M questionnaires applied, TPSA, FPSA, complete urinalysis, uroflowmetry, postvoiding residual urine measurements were performed again. Ejaculation form, PVR, IPSS, IIEF-5 and SQoL-M scores were compared before and after the operation.

Results: The mean age of the 56 patients was 66.2 ± 7.09 years. The prostate volumes were 62.08 ± 20.8 ml. The mean preoperative IIEF-5 and SQoL-M scores were 15.2 ± 7.4 ; 64.1 ± 31.9 respectively (Table 1). The mean post-operative IIEF-5 and SQoL-M scores were $14.19 \pm 8.4, 2; 59.08 \pm 31.9$, respectively. The changes in these values were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The mean preoperative and postoperative IPSS scores were $22 \pm 7.3, 4.6 \pm 4.3$ respectively. The change in these values was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). The mean preoperative and postoperative PVR (postvoiding residual) values were 110.2 ± 106.2 cc, 34.4 ± 36 cc respectively. These values were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Assessed parameters	Before TUR-P (Mean ± Standard Deviation)	After TUR-P (Mean ± Standard Deviation)	p value
IIEF-5 score	15,232±7,463	14,196±8,428	p=0,242
SQoL-M score	64,107±31,931	59,089±31,970	p=0,150
IPSS	22,017±7,302	4,625±4,379	p<0,001
PVR (ml)	110,214±106,232	34,418±36,008	p<0,001
Q max (ml/sn)	9,428±3,536	19,160±6,271	p<0,001
Q ort (ml/sn)	4,482±1,716	9,821±3,804	p<0,001

Table 1: Comparison parameters before and after TUR-P

Conclusions: In our study, a decrease was observed in the scores of IIEF-5 and SQoL-M questionnaires after TUR-P operation. However, this negative change was not statistically significant. More clear data can be obtained on the effects of TUR-P operation on sexual function and sexual quality of life with studies involving more patients and more centers. Accordingly, patients can be better informed about the outcome of the operation.