

ROBOTIC PROSTATECTOMY ONCOLOGIC OUTCOMES ACCORDING TO RISK GROUP CLASSIFICATION

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Objective: To estimate BCR free survival curves according to risk group classification.

Methods: We generated a retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected database. BCR free survival was defined as a postoperative PSA > 0.2 and rising or start of secondary therapy. Risk groups were defined as D'Amico's 2001. We estimated BCR free survival with Kaplan Meier curves and identified predictors of BCR free survival with Cox Regression analysis.

Results: From May 2000 through August 2010, 795 patients with localized prostate cancer were treated with robotic radical prostatectomy. The median age was 62 years (Interquartile range, IQR: 57,65), BMI was 25 (23, 27), and PSA was 6.7 (5.2, 9). Overall, 34% had palpable nodule (n=279), 2% had biopsy Gleason 8-10, 31% Gleason 7 and 67% Gleason 6 or less; and 18% (n=146) had positive surgical margins.(15% pT2 and 28% pT3a-b)The number of patients per risk Group was as follows (number of patients with BCR): Low Risk, 408 (32), Intermediate Risk,303 (53) and High risk, 33 (17). Figure shows KM curves according to risk groups. (Log Rank <0.001). In Cox regression analysis (Table), risk group, positive margins were significant predictors of BCR free survival after adjusting for age, BMI and contemporary surgery date.

Conclusion: Cancer control outcomes in terms of positive surgical margins, of one pioneer robotic series, follows similar patterns to those observed in laparoscopic and open radical prostatectomy.