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Early oncological and functional outcomes following radical treatment of high-risk prostate cancer in men older than 70 years

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Table 1: Grades of proctitis

Grade	Sign and symptoms	Overall management
0	No symptoms	Does not require medication
1	Minimal side effect such as urgency, occasional pain, superficial ulceration , < 1cm ² , mild stricture and occult rectal bleeding	Treated as outpatient and does not require lifestyle adjustments.
2	Intermittent urgency and pain, superficial ulceration >1cm ² , intermittent rectal bleeding and moderate stricture	Treated as outpatient and requires lifestyle adjustments.
3	Persistent urgency, pain and bleeding, deep ulceration associated with sever stricture	Needs hospital admission or minor surgical intervention associated radical adjustment of the lifestyle
4	Sever urgency associated with sever uncontrollable pain, sever bleeding, perforation, fistula and complete obstruction	Needs hospital admission or major surgical intervention
5	Multi-organ failure, sepsis and death	Fatal side effects

Table 2 Distribution of clinical and demographic characteristics

Baseline Clinical and Demographic Variables	RT (n117, 34.9%)	RT + HT (n167, 49.9%)	LRP (n54, 15.2%)	p Value
Age	73.3, SD 2.2 (min 70 max 77)	72.7, SD 2.0 (min 70 max 77)	72.2, SD 1.8, min 70 max 77)	F(2, 335)=6.889, p=0.001
Cancer Stage				X ² (2, N = 335) =26.82, p=0.000
T2a	14 (12.0%)	10 (6%)	10 (18.5%)	
T2b	74 (63.2%)	0 (0%)	10 (18.5%)	
T2c	0 (0%)	68 (40.7%)	27 (50%)	
T3a	27 (23.1%)	10 (6%)	7 (13%)	
T3b	2 (1.7%)	78 (46.7%)	0	
T4	0 (0%)	1 (0.6%)	0	
Gleason score				X ² (4, N = 335) =38.35, p=0.000
2-6	31 (26.5%)	22 (13.2%)	8 (15.7%)	
7	47 (40.2%)	32 (19.2%)	8 (15.7%)	
8-10	39 (32.5%)	113 (67.7%)	38 (68.6%)	
PSA Before Treatment	13.01, SD 6.8 (min 1.2 max 31.9)	12.8, SD 7.6 (min 1.3 max 32.0)	10.7, SD 5.3 (min 4.5 max 33.0)	F(2, 335)=2.140 p=0.119
PSA After Treatment	2.5, SD 4.2 (min LT0.1 max 25.4)	2.4, SD 4.0 (min LT 0.1 max 24.2)	0.04, SD 0.1 (min LT0.1 – max 1.0)	F(2, 335)=9.030 ,p=0.000
Number co-morbidities				X ² (4, N = 335) =34.37, p=0.000
0	69 (59.0%)	100 (59.9%)	20 (37.0%)	
1	35 (29.9%)	53 (31.7%)	14 (26.0%)	
2 or more co-morbidities	13 (11.1%)	14 (8.4%)	20 (37.0%)	

Table 3 Cox proportional hazard analysis for factors that influence biochemical recurrence in men over 70 years treated by radical treatment.

Variables	Categories	P Value	Hazard Ratio	(95 % confidence interval)
Age	In years	.029*	.917*	.849-.991*
Gleason Score	Gleason score 6	.005**	.357**	.173-736**
	Gleason score 7	.031*	.584*	.358-952*
Radical treatment	Radiotherapy	.007**	1.977**	1.203-3.249**
	Laparoscopic radical prostatectomy	.520	1.331	.557-3.180
Number of Co-morbid conditions	Continuous	.376	1.156	.839-1.593

**Significant at the 0.01 level, * Significant at the 0.05 level

Table 4 Clinical and functional outcomes

Treatment modality and clinical outcomes		n (%)
Radical Surgery		
Positive surgical margins	Yes	24 (44.4%)
	No	30 (55.6%)
Pelvic lymph node dissection 18.7, SD 6.7 (min 15 and max 33)	Yes	39 (76.5%)
	No	12 (23.5%)
Continence rates at 1 year post LRP	0-1 Pads	46 (91.0%)
	>2 pads	8 (9.0%)
Post-operative complications	None	49 (90.7%)
	Haematoma	1 (1.9%)
	Leg ischemia	1 (1.9%)
	High Co2 retention	1 (1.9%)
	Sepsis	2 (3.7%)
Number of days in hospital	Two	29 (53.7%)
	Three	17 (31.5%)
	Four	4 (7.4%)
	Five	2 (3.7%)
	>1 week	2 (3.8%)
Incidence of biochemical recurrence	Yes	9 (16.7%)
	No	45 (83.3%)
RT		
Grade of proctitis	Grade 0	47(40.2%)
	Grade 1	53 (45.3%)
	Grade 2	11 (11.1%)
	Grade 3	2 (2.6%)
	Grade 4	1 (.9%)
Incidence of biochemical recurrence	Yes	60 (51.3%)
	No	57 (48.7%)
RT and HT		
Grade of proctitis	Grade 0	68 (40.7%)
	Grade 1	66 (39.5%)
	Grade 2	23 (13.8)
	Grade 3	7 (4.2%)
	Grade 4	3 (1.8%)
Incidence of biochemical recurrence	Yes	51 (30.5%)
	No	116 (69.5%)