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Benign Pathology in partial nephrectomy

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Objectives

This study aims to investigate on the prevalence of benign pathology after partial nephrectomy and identify any predictive factor for benign pathology

Patients & Methods

We have retrospective analyzed 167 patients with partial nephrectomy done for suspicious renal mass in Kowloon East Cluster (KEC) between 7/2014 to 6/2024. Patient's characteristics and comorbidities and tumor characteristics are analyzed to identify any predictive factors for benign pathology preoperatively.

Results

Among 167 patients, benign pathology was identified in 31 patients (19%) while renal cell carcinoma was identified in 136 patients (81%). Among the benign pathology, 17 patients was diagnosed with angiomyolipoma and 6 patients with oncocytomas. The mean age for both malignant and benign group are similar. There are more female patient (N=25, 81%) identified with benign renal lesion when compare to that of malignant lesion. Absence of hyperlipidemia ($p=0.007$), female gender ($p<0.001$) and tumor size $<3\text{cm}$ ($p=0.002$) are statistically significant predictor for benign pathology.

Conclusion

The overall prevalence of benign pathology was not low. Absence of hyperlipidemia, female gender and tumor less than 3cm are the statistically significant predictor for benign pathology. In view of potential morbidity associated with partial nephrectomy, active surveillance maybe considered in those patients with the above predictive factors.