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# Investigating the effect of surgical and radiation treatment on patient-reported outcome across age groups in localised prostate cancer patients

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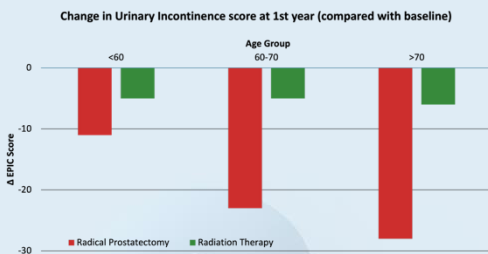
## Objective

The study aimed to investigate the effect of radical prostatectomy and radiation therapy on patient-reported functional outcomes across different age groups for localized prostate cancer over the years in an Asian population.

## Patients and Method

A total of 671 patients with localised prostate cancer receiving RP (n=332) and RT (n=339) were identified in this study. They were further divided into three subgroups (<60, 60-70, >70) based on their ages at diagnosis. Patients completed the EPIC-26 questionnaire at baseline and annually for up to five years. Longitudinal outcomes were analysed using linear mixed-effects models with clinically significant covariates included.

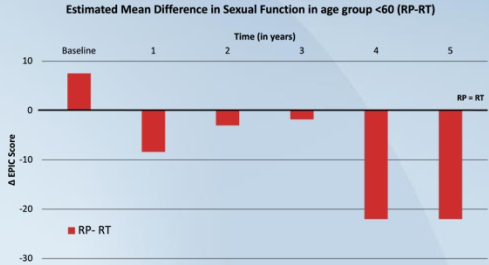
## Result



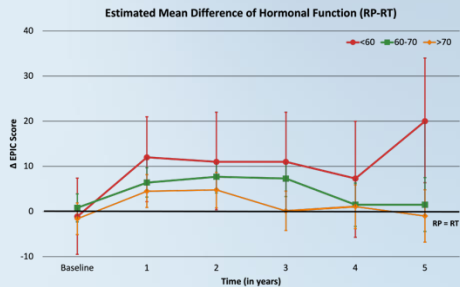
RP patients in the younger age group performed better in **urinary continence** function than older age groups relative to RT patients at the first year.

## Conclusion

The difference in effect between RP and RT varies across different age groups. Professionals should carefully consider age during the decision-making process with PCa patients.



The **sexual** function for RP patients in the <60 age group seems to worsen over the years, whereas there was no difference observed in patients >70.



RT patients generally have **poorer bowel and hormonal** function than RP patients, but the gap between the two treatment modalities narrows with increasing age.

## Discussion

Urinary continence at 1 year declines sharply with RP and increasing age, favouring RT to preserve QoL in older men and suggesting younger age group to resist common complications of RP.<sup>1</sup>

The active recovery of sexual function in younger RT patient supports its ability to maintain long-term potency.<sup>2</sup>

Hormonal gap narrows with age, endorsing RT as a preferred option in older age group.<sup>3</sup>

### Reference

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