

Abstract

Pathological Characteristics and Demographics of Prostate Carcinoma Treated at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Prostate cancer is the most common non-cutaneous cancer among males in Sri Lanka and it accounts for almost 10% of cancer-related deaths in males.

Methodology

In our study we assessed the pathological characteristics and demographics of prostate cancer diagnosed in our unit. It was a prospective analytical study which included all the patients diagnosed with prostate cancer during the study period (01/01/2015 to 30/09/2015). The history, examination and investigations indicated by clinical findings of the patients were used for data collection.

Results

Study included 60 patients with average age of 72 years. Commonest presentation was acute urinary retention. Different variants of adenocarcinomas were the leading pathological phenotype while one patient had ductal carcinoma of the prostate. Only two patients had a PSA level less than 4ng/ml. Four patients had a PSA level less than 15ng/ml. Bilateral orchidectomy remained the leading method of treatment. One patient had negative histology on subsequent TURP.

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