**Table 4:** Calculations of G score for different allelic composition in each possible genotype

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | \*G Score |
|  | ≤ 6  | > 6  | P value |
| UGT2B28 | 0.54 |
| Ins/Ins | 49 (54.4%) | 41 (45.6%) |  |
| Ins/Del | 12 (44.4%) | 15 (55.6%) |  |
| Del/Del | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.7%) |  |
| UGT2B17 | 0.26 |
| Ins/Ins | 23 (43.4%) | 30 (56.6%) |  |
| Ins/Del | 34 (57.6%) | 25 (42.4%) |  |
| Del/Del | 5 (62.5%) | 3 (37.5%) |  |
| **UGT2B15** | **0.01** |
| TT | 19 (40.4%) | 28 (59.6%) |  |
| TG | 34 (54%) | 29 (46%) |  |
| GG | 9 (90%) | 1 (10%) |  |
| rs1800629 | 0. 27 |
| GG | 40 (47.6%) | 44 (52.4%) |  |
| AG | 10 (62.5%) | 6 (37.5%) |  |
| rs361525 | 0.5 |
| GG | 46 (51.1%) | 44 (48.9%) |  |
| AG | 4(40%) | 6 (60%) |  |

\*Glison score

The only significant difference was observed in comparing the frequency of genotypes of the two groups for UGT2B15. In fact, there is a relationship between GG and G Score, so that 90% of people with GG genotype show a score of G ≤ 6, which confirms the association of this variant with BPH.