

MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES AND SAFETY PROFILE OF BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A INTRA-VESICAL INJECTIONS IN MEN WITH IDIOPATHIC DETRUSOR OVERACTIVITY

Hypothesis / aims of study

While several randomised trials have demonstrated the effectiveness of intra-vesical Botulinum toxin injections (IVBI) at improving incontinence episodes and quality of life compared to placebo in patients with idiopathic detrusor overactivity (IDO), most of the trials either contained only a small proportion or no men at all. This study aims to establish the effectiveness and safety profile of IVBI in men.

Study design, materials and methods

Men undergoing IVBI for IDO were extracted from our centre's prospectively maintained database patients undergoing IVBI from 2004 to present. Quality of life data including IIQ7 and UDI6 scores were collected at baseline and four weeks as well as data regarding intermittent self-catheterisation (ISC) and urinary tract infection (UTI). The outcomes for men were compared to women with IDO. Continuous variables were compared using matched and unmatched t tests.

Results

Of a total of 665 IVBI, 510 (76.7%) were given for IDO. Of these, 122 (24.5%) were given to men with IDO. 52 (42.6%) of men received 100iu, 12 (9.8%) received 150iu, 43 (35.2%) received 200iu, 12 (9.8%) received 250iu and 3 (2.5%) received 300iu.

	Men	Women	p (men v. women)
Baseline UDI-6	10.4	10.1	0.74
4 week FU UDI-6	6.3	4.5	0.03
Δ Symptom score	-4.1	-5.6	0.00
p (paired t)	0.00	0.00	
Baseline IIQ-7	12.2	16.5	0.00
4 week FU IIQ-7	5.7	6.2	0.76
Δ Symptom score	-6.5	-10.3	0.00
p (paired t)	0.00	0.00	

In patients not already using ISC, 46/117 (39.3%) men required ISC after IVBI compared to 22/97 (22.7%) of women (p=0.00) with follow up data. Symptomatic UTI with positive urine culture was reported in 33/118 (28%) of men compared to 11/108 (10.2%) of women (p=0.01) with follow up data.

Interpretation of results

Men had a statistically significant improvement in UDI6 and IIQ7 scores after IVBI. This improvement was statistically less than for women. The UTI rates and need for new ISC was statistically greater for men than for women.

Concluding message

Men with IDO experience significant improvement in QoL scores following IVBI though the benefit is not as great as in women and is associated with a higher risk of ISC and UTI.

References

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Disclosures

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