

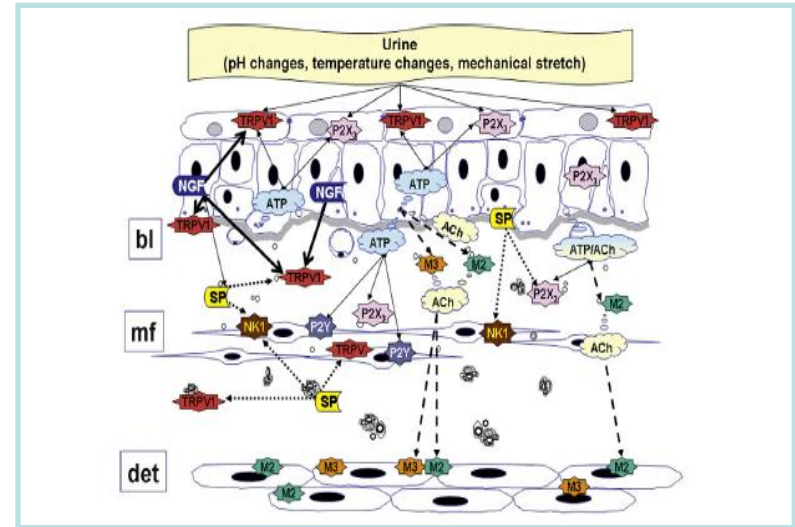
EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF BOTULINUM TOXIN A BLADDER INJECTION IN THE TREATMENT OF PAINFUL BLADDER SYNDROME/IC

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Introduction

- **BPS/IC defined as suprapubic pain related to bladder filling accompanied with other urinary symptom (ICS)**
- **PBS goal of treatment is pain relief but no effective treatment is established**
- **BoNT A decrease ATP release from urothelial cells and inhibits neuroplasticity sensory fibers in suburothelial space**
- **In addition, BoNT A inhibits P substance, glutamate and CRPG in dorsal roots of spinal cord**



Recommendations on the Use of Botulinum Toxin in the Treatment of Lower Urinary Tract Disorders and Pelvic Floor Dysfunctions: A European Consensus Report

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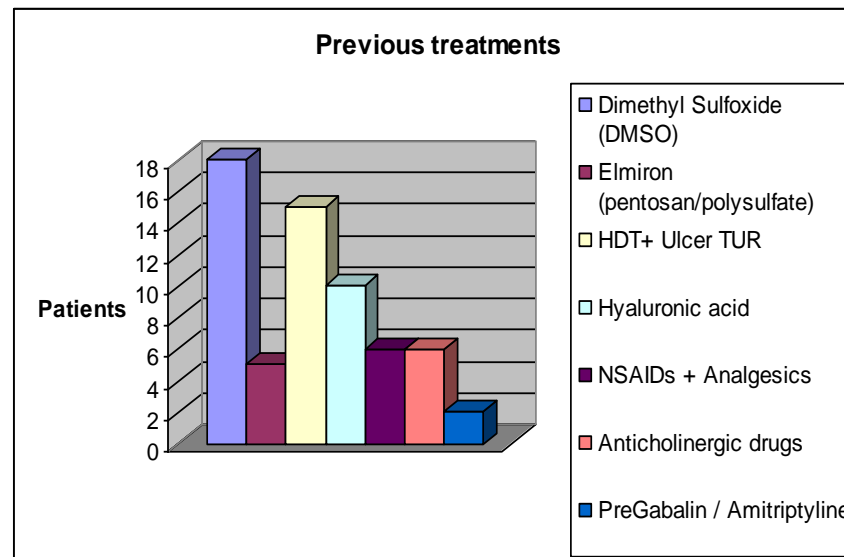
OBJECTIVE

- Evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of Botulinum Toxine (BoNT A) bladder injections in patients with Painful Bladder Syndrome/IC refractory to conventional treatments
- To compare the efficacy and tolerability of BoNT A injections plus hydrodistension (HD) with BoNT A alone in patients with Painful Bladder Sd /IC refractory to conventional treatments



Patients&Methods

A Retrospective study of medical and functional outcomes of 41 patients with refractory PBS/IC, treated with BoNT A injections in our institution was performed



Surgical Procedure

Under Sedation or Spinal cord anesthesia

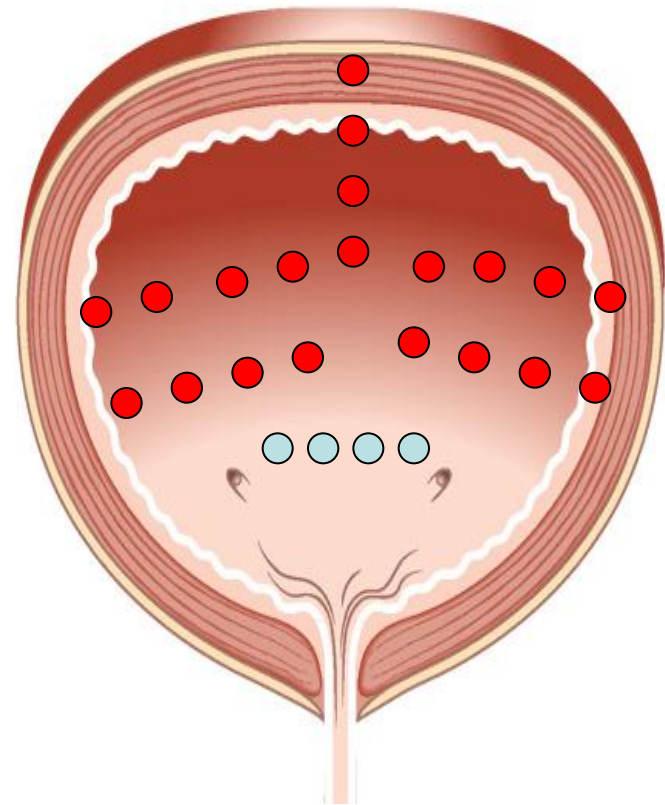
Injection

- 100 UI (250UI)/2cc SS submucosally in the trigone
- 100 UI (250 UI)/10cc SS: in detrusor floor

Hydrodistension

- 80 cm H₂O
- 10 minutes

+ TUR biopsy if 1st procedure



Outcome Measurements

- **Clinical and Functional parameters**
 - **Objective :**
 - 3 days Voiding Chart
 - Uroflowmetry + PVR
 - **Subjective :**
 - Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)
 - Global assesment responde (from 1-10)



Results

- **Retrospective evaluation**
- **2008- 3/2015**
- **41 patients**
- **Surgical Procedure**
 - **26 p BoNT A + Hydrodistension**
 - **15 p BoNT A**



Objective Parameters

3 days voiding chart

Test Shapiro Wilk

	Baseline (Mean,sd)	Post (Mean,sd)	t Student	Mean Difference	IQR 95%
FBC (ml)	73(25)	115(55)	p < 0.003	+ 42	42 / 40
Daytime frequency	20 (10)	16 (10)	NS	- 4.3 times	16/67
Night time frequency	7 (2,7)	4 (3)	p< 0.001	- 2.5 times	1/4

Objective Parameters

Uroflowmetry + Post Void Residual Volume

Uroflowmetry (Mean / SD)		Baseline (Mean,sd)	Post (Mean,sd)	t Student	Mean Difference	IQR 95%
Voided volume	Wilcoxon	100 ml (56)	191ml (107)	p<0.001	+91	42-140
PVR volume	Wilcoxon	28 ml (42)	40ml (42)	NS	+ 11	16-40



Subjective parameters/VAS

- Global response assesment : 0-10

≥ 6 : 25p (61%)

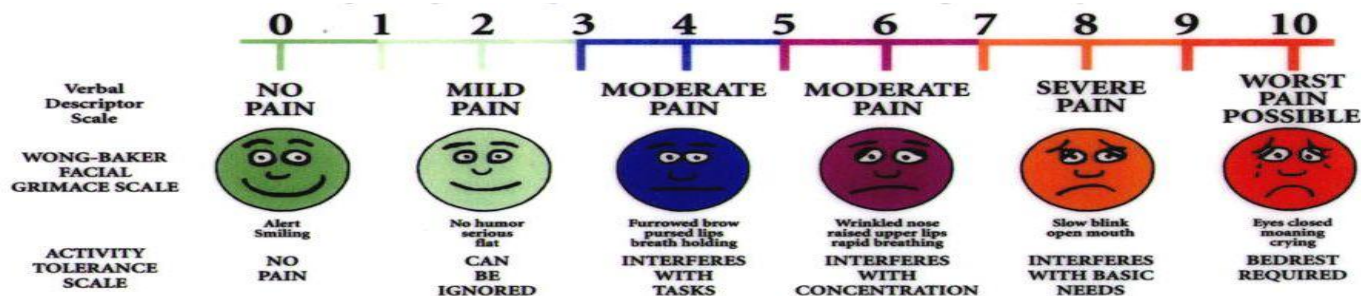
≤ 5 : 16 p (40%)

8p
No PAIN (20%)

- VAS baseline: 6

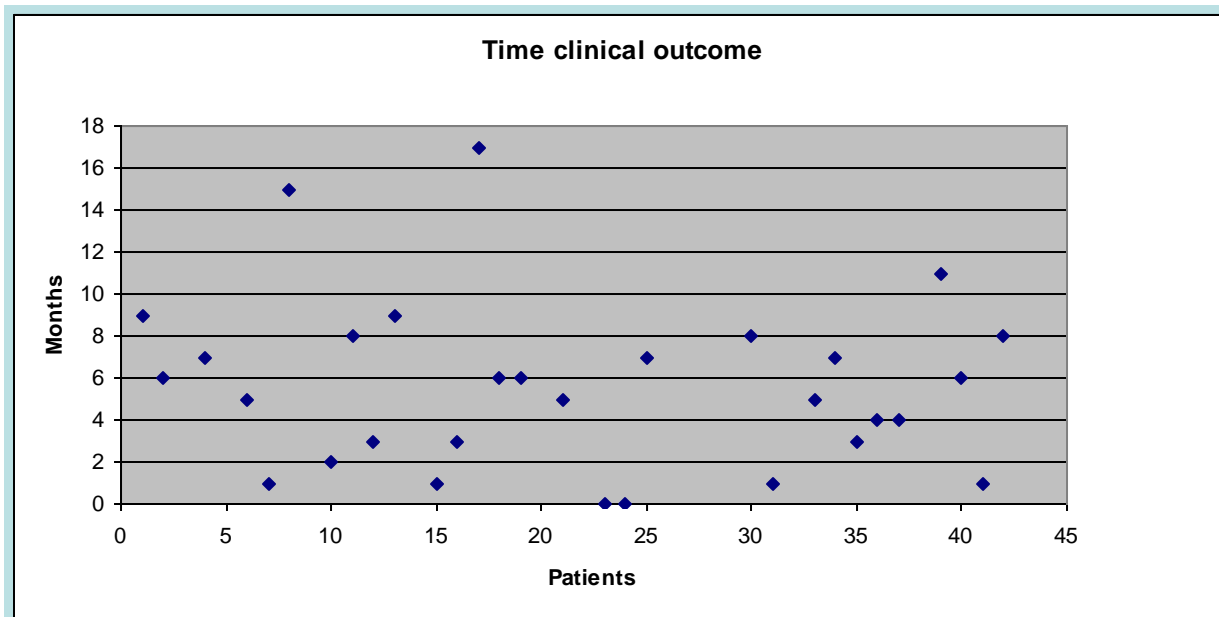


VAS 3



Time clinical outcomes

- Clinical improvement lasted 7 months as an average (range 3-18 months)



Adverse Events

- **4 patients reported incomplete bladder emptying**
- **No significant increase PVR**
28 ml to 40 ml
- **1 urinary retention (catheter for 1 month)**
- **5 UTI**



BoNT A+HDT vs BoNT A

Mean (SD)	<u>FBC (ml)</u>		<u>Day time</u>		<u>Night time</u>	
	Baseline	Post treatment	<u>Frequency</u> Baseline	Post treatment	Baseline	Post treatment
BoNT A+HD	88 (66-110)	154 (97-211)	21 (15-26)	15 (8-23)	7 (6-8)	4 (3-5)
BoNT A	62 (50-74)	109 (54-165)	20 (14-26)	16 (7-25)	7 (6-8)	5 (2-8)
Diference	NS		NS		NS	

BoNT A+HDT vs BoNT A

Mean (iqr)	BoNT A+ HD	BoNT A	Diference
GRA	7 (6-8)	4 (1-6)	p<0.02
Clinical Response (months)	8 (6-10)	7 (1-14)	NS
Hospitalization Stay (days)	2.5 (2-3)	1.5 (1-2)	NS

Conclusions

- **BoNT A (alone or combined with HDT) was an effective and safe treatment for refractory PBS/IC in our study**
- **Improvement in voiding chart , nighttime frequency and voided volume in uroflowmetry showed statistical significance**
- **Clinical improvement lasted an average of 7 months (3-18)**



Conclusions

- **Injections of BoNT A+ HDT did not significantly improve objective parameters compared with injections of BoNT A alone in the treatment of PBS/IC**
- **Subjectively patients reported better outcomes with BoNT A+ HDT than injections alone**
- **Association of HDT do not significantly increase hospitalitation stay**

