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# THE USE OF INTRAVESICAL INJECTION OF BOTULINUM TOXIN-A FOR URGENCY URINARY INCONTINENCE OVER A 5 YEAR PERIOD IN A LARGE DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

# Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of our study was to measure the efficacy of Intravesical Botulinum therapy for Urgency Incontinence using the Overactive Bladder Symptom Score and Quality of Life Scoring Systems pre and post treatment.

## Study design, materials and methods

All patients with overactive bladder (wet) symptoms who had failed maximum anticholinergic treatment and who had urodynamic confirmation of detrusor overactivity (DO), were offered intravesical botulinum toxin-A injection treatment (250 units). The Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS, maximum score = 15) and Quality of Life scoring systems were used to measure outcomes at 4 weeks post treatment.

#### Results

40 females and 6 males received a total of 73 treatments since January 2004. Mean OABSS scores improved by 4.2 after injection. Of the 73 treatments, 22 resulted in complete remission in (30.2%), 46 in improvement (63%), and no improvent in 5 (6.8%). The mean duration of response for each treatment was 8.1 months. Two patients developed urinary retention post procedure and 6 patients required clean intermittent self catheterisation because of high post-void residuals.

## Interpretation of results

Our results indicate that Intravesical Botulinum Toxin is an effective and safe treatment in the majority of patients. It has a low risk of side effects which are not long term and are easily treatable.

## Concluding message

Intravesical botulinum toxin-A injection treatment is an effective and safe alternative to invasive surgery for patients in whom maximal conservative measures and anticholinergic treatment have failed.

Specify source of funding or grant	None
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	No
This study did not require eithics committee approval because	it was a retrospective audit.
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	No