

MAIN FINDING

64%

absolute reduction in the proportion of patients with recurrent infection

Before treatment 14/14 (100%)
After treatment 5/14 (36%)

MEDIAN ANNUAL INFECTIONS

5 to 2

episodes per patient

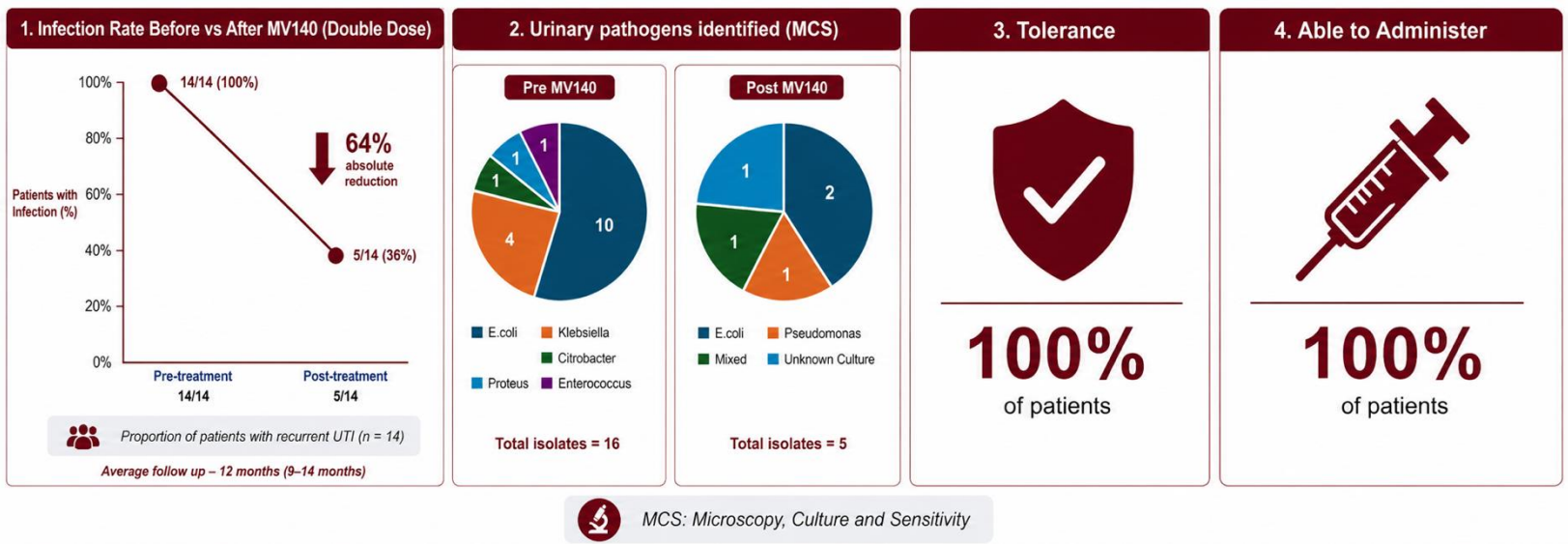
100% tolerated treatment and could administer it

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Double-Dose MV140 for Recurrent Urinary Tract Infections
in Patients with Neuropathic Bladder:
Effectiveness Across Multiple Aetiologies



Median annual infection frequency fell from 5 to 2 episodes per patient. Two patients had persistent asymptomatic bacteriuria after the 3-month course.

BACKGROUND AND AIM

- Recurrent UTIs cause substantial morbidity in neuropathic bladder and increase antimicrobial exposure.
- Evidence for MV 140 in neuropathic bladder, particularly at higher dosing, remains limited.
- Aim: evaluate double-dose MV140 in patients with neuropathic bladder.

METHODS

- Prospective review of 14 patients: 11 female, 3 male; mean age 46 years (range 24–72).
- Two sublingual puffs twice daily; 13 patients used intermittent self-catheterisation.
- Records captured admissions, cultures, treatments, dosing dates and pre/post infection severity.
- Primary endpoint: infection frequency. Secondary endpoints included UTI-free status, severity and bacteriological clearance.

COHORT

n=14 11 female, 3 male

Mean age 46 years (range 24–72)

13 patients used ISC

3 patients continued intravesical gentamicin and iALURIL instillations

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

This small prospective cohort suggests that double-dose MV140 may reduce recurrent UTI burden in neuropathic bladder. Multicentre comparative studies and longer follow-up are needed.