

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF SOLIFENACIN COMBINED WITH TAMSULOSIN FOR TREATMENT OF INCREASED NOCTURIA IN PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA

Hypothesis / aims of study

To investigate the therapeutic effects of solifenacin combined with tamsulosin for treatment of increased nocturia in patients with benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH).

Study design, materials and methods

Forty-nine patients with BPH were randomized into the observation group to receive solifenacin in combination with tamsulosin and the control group to receive placebo for 8 weeks. The urethral syndrome score (USS), Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), quality of life score (QOL), number of nocturia, and nocturnal polyuria index (NPi) were used to evaluate the therapeutic effects.

Results

USS, PSQI and QOL scores decreased significantly after treatment in addition to reduction of the number of nocturia, with difference of statistical significance ($P < 0.05$); NPi decreased with difference of no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$).

Interpretation of results

Solifenacin combined with tamsulosin is effective in improving the increased nocturia and the quality of sleep in patients with BPH.

Concluding message

nocturia; sleep disorder; solifenacin; tamsulosin

References

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Disclosures

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