EFFECT OF SOLIFENACIN SUCCINATE IN PREVENTION OF BLADDER SPASM AFTER TURP

Hypothesis / aims of study
To evaluate the efficacy of solifenacin succinate in preventing bladder spasm after transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP).

Study design, materials and methods
80 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) who had transurethral resection of the prostate were prospectively randomized into two groups. Group 1 included 40 patients who received 5mg solifenacin succinate, once daily for 4 days, and group 2 consisted of 40 patients who did not give intervention over the same period. Then we observed the frequency, duration and pain of bladder spasm within the 4 days and compared them between the two groups.

Results
The mean frequency, duration and pain visual analogue score of bladder spasm were (4.1±1.1) times, (7.3 ±1.9) min and (3.4±1.4) respectively in the treatment group, as compared with (6.8±2.3) times, (10.2±3.3) min and (5.3±2.4) in the control, with statistically significant differences between the two groups (P <0.01). And no obvious adverse reactions were found in the treatment group.

Interpretation of results
The character of Solifenacin is bladder selectivity, which results in higher efficacy and less adverse reactions comparing with other M receptor blocker. The results indicate the similar results and prove Solifenacin is effective for the patients with bladder spasm after TURP. Also, there is no severe adverse reactions.

Concluding message
Solifenacin succinate is safe and effective for the prevention and treatment of bladder spasm following TURP.

References
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Disclosures
Funding: No Clinical Trial: Yes Public Registry: No RCT: Yes Subjects: HUMAN Ethics not Req’d: It is investigator driven study and there is not treatment before for these kinds of patients Helsinki: Yes Informed Consent: Yes