EVALUATION OF BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A FOR TREATING 100 PATIENTS WITH OVERACTIVE DETRUSOR. INITIAL EXPERIENCE.

Hypothesis / aims of study
Botulinum toxin type A is a neurotoxin derived from Clostridium botulinum and has been used in diseases of muscle hyperactivity. The objective of this study is to analyze the clinical and urodynamic outcomes of this treatment in the management of idiopathic and neurogenic detrusor overactivity refractory to anticholinergics, at our institution.

Study design, materials and methods
Prospective study of 100 patients (68 women and 32 men) with mean age 63 years. Sixty one cases of idiopathic detrusor overactivity was injected 100units and 39 cases of neurogenic overactive detrusor, injecting 300 units. We performed voiding diary, complete urodynamics pre and post-treatment. We analyzed the voiding diary (number of voids in 24hours, half voided volume, urgency and/or incontinence) and urodynamic parameters (volume first contraction, detrusor pressure at maximum contraction, maximum cystometric capacity). Analysis of adverse events and complications.

Results
Mean follow-up of 6 months (for 2 weeks-6months), a decrease of frequency and nocturia after the second week post-treatment, and decreased number of leaks and packs a day was observed. Half of the patients reported complete improvement and the remaining 50% partial improvement. No patient expressed any failure to submit clinical improvement after injection. Among urodynamic parameters showed a mean increase in maximum cystometric capacity and disappearance in 30% of involuntary contractions.

Concluding message
The injection of botulinum toxin type A offers patients with overactive detrusor significant clinical benefit, especially in those refractory to anticholinergic treatment. It is a minimally invasive procedure and well tolerated with few adverse effects.

Disclosures
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