

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF SOLIFENACIN ON CYSTOSPASM AFTER TRANSURETHRAL OPERATION

Hypothesis / aims of study

To investigate the therapeutic effects of solifenacin in prevention and treatment of cystospasm after transurethral operation.

Study design, materials and methods

Ninety patients scheduled for transurethral operation received solifenacin for preventive treatment. Using cystospasm symptom score as the efficacy index, the correlation between different drug usage, surgical methods and age and the therapeutic effects of solifenacin was examined.

Results

The respective cystospasm symptom scores beginning on the first 24h postoperatively was significantly lower in the 2 treatment groups treated with solifenacin for 2 and 3 days in advance than in control group ($P<0.05$); although the difference between the 2 treatment groups had no significant ($P>0.05$), the cystospasm symptom score on the first 24h postoperatively was significantly lower in the above 2 treatment groups than the treatment group treated with solifenacin for 1 day in advance ($P<0.05$). The difference in symptom score between varying surgical methods and age groups had no significance ($P>0.05$).

Interpretation of results

Solifenacin is able to effectively prevent cystospasm after transurethral operation and its effects are not affected by different surgical methods and ages. The desirable usage for this purpose is to administer solifenacin orally 2 days prior to operation.

Concluding message

cystospasm; solifenacin

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