

EFFECT OF TAMSULOSIN IN DECREASING LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS RELATED TO URETERIC STENTING

Hypothesis / aims of study

To evaluate the effect of tamsulosin in the amelioration of symptoms and improving quality of life in patients with indwelling double-J pigtail ureteral stents.

Study design, materials and methods

This prospective randomized study was carried out in the urology department in Kasr Al Aini hospital, Cairo university. It included the study of 50 patients undergoing different urological procedure necessitating double J ureteric catheter fixation. The age of the patients ranged between 18 and 54 years comprising 30 males and 20 females. Urological procedures included ureteroscopy, ureteric stricture dilatation and upper tract intervention (open or laparoscopic pyeloplasty and percutaneous nephrolithotomy accompanied by urinary leakage. These 50 patients were randomly divided into two groups each one comprising 25 patients. Group 1 was given tamsulosin 0.4mg capsules once daily for 14 days and group 2 was given placebo for the same period of time. Proper interrogation of the patients was done emphasizing on lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), loin pain, urethral and perineal pain and impact on sexual function.

Results

	Group 1	Group 2	P value
Dysuria/Burning micturition	5(20%)	14(56%)	0.009*
Frequency	7(28%)	15(60%)	0.023*
Urgency	4(16%)	13(52%)	0.007*
Urgency urinary incontinence	2(8%)	8(32%)	0.034*
Loin pain	11(44%)	16(64%)	0.156
Urethral/perineal pain	10(40%)	13(52%)	0.395
Sexual dysfunction	20(80%)	18(72%)	0.508

*Statistically significant

Interpretation of results

Comparing the two groups, it was evident that incidence of LUTS specifically dysuria(burning micturition), frequency, urgency and urgency urinary incontinence were lower in group1 compared to group 2. In group 1, 20% of patients suffered from dysuria (burning micturition), 28% suffered from frequency, 16% from urgency, 8% from urgency urinary incontinence compared to 56%, 60%, 52% and 32% in group2 respectively and these results are statistically significant. In addition, in group 1 40% complained from urethral and perineal pain and 44% suffered from loin pain compared to 52% and 64% in group2 respectively. However, these results are not statistically significant. As regard sexual dysfunction, 80% of patients in group 1 were unsatisfied compared to 72% in group 2. This difference proved to be statistically insignificant.

Concluding message

Tamsulosin did improve a subset of stent related symptoms and pain. Further clinical trials and research are needed to clarify its effect on sexual function.

Disclosures

Funding: NONE **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** Yes **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Kasr Alainy ethical committee and urology department at cairo university ethical committee **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes