

EFFICACY OF EARLY DULOKSETIN THERAPY IN URINARY INCONTINENCE OCCURRED AFTER RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY

Hypothesis / aims of study

to evaluate the efficacy of early duloksetin therapy in stress urinary incontinence occurred after radical prostatectomy

Study design, materials and methods

Fifty-eight patients with an age range 55-65, who had body mass index range 28-30, were selected between 112 patients operated due to prostate cancer between 2010 and 2013. The patients had radical prostatectomy were randomized into 2 groups following the removing of urinary catheter; group1(n:28): in which the patients had pelvic outlet exercise (POE) and duloksetin therapy, group 2 (n:30): in which the patients had POE alone. ICIQ-IU-SF and IEF questionnaires were used to evaluate the continence of the patients at the beginning and during the follow-up. Number of pad used and 1-hour pad test were used in determining the degree of urinary incontinence. The treatment lasted for 12 months and called for the control in the first month with 3-month intervals. The treatment was assessed with the tests mentioned above in each controls.

Results

Mean age of the patients mean follow-up were 60.2 (55-62) and 7.8 months (2-14), respectively. 27 of the patients (96.4%) in group 1 were completely dry at the end of first year. 5 of them were dry in first 3 months. On the other hand 17 and 3 of rest of the patients in group 1 had dryness in 6th and 12th months and gave up pad usage, respectively. Only 1 patient in group 1 could not get dryness and had urethral stricture at the end of first year. 26 of the patients (86.7%) in group 2 were completely dry at the end of first year. None of these patients had dryness in the first 3 months. 12 patients of group 2 were dry in 6th months, however, 6 and 8 patients in this group had dryness in 9th and 12th months in follow-up and gave up pad usage. 4 patient in group 2 could not get dryness and 1 of them had urethral stricture at the end of first year. There was a significant difference for the time to reach continence in group 1 (p:0.008). There were significant differences in number of pad usage and weight of pad in 6th months between 2 groups. However, there was no significant difference in IEF questionnaire. None of the patients did give up the drug due to side effects and medication was ended with dose reduction after 1 month of the obtainment of continence.

Concluding message

According to our results, early duloksetin therapy in stress urinary incontinence occurred after radical prostatectomy has efficacy to provide continence

Disclosures

Funding: to evaluate the efficacy of early duloksetin therapy in stress urinary incontinence occurred after radical prostatectomy.

Clinical Trial: Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** Yes **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University Medical Faculty Local Ethic Comitte 2013/139 **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes