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CLINICAL SHORT TERM EFFECTS OF SILODOSIN AND NAFTOPIDIL ON LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS AFTER ROBOT-ASSISTED LAPAROSCOPIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY

Hypothesis / aims of study

There are limited evidences on lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) persisted after robot-assisted laparoscopic radical prostatectomy. This study evaluated clinical effects of α -blocker on LUTS in patients with robot-assisted laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (RARP).

Study design, materials and methods

From January 2010, 120 patients were performed to RARP. 67 male patients of them received silodosin 8mg/day or Naftopidil 75 mg/day for 8 weeks. The international prostate symptom score and quality of life index (QOL) were surveyed before and at the end of 8 week administration in all subjects.

Results

Total international prostate symptom score (IPSS) associated with voiding symptoms and storage symptoms were significantly decreased at 8 weeks compared with baseline ($P < 0.01$). In a silodosin group, voiding symptom was improved and other improved the storage symptoms. QOL index was significantly improved with both groups.

Interpretation of results

α -blocker had effectiveness on voiding and storage symptoms. In a patients performed RARP, the clinical benefits of α -blocker showed idiopathic mechanism caused by radical prostatectomy.

Concluding message

LUTS detected in patients performed RARP were marked improved with administration of Silodosin and Naftopidil. These symptoms could represent a novel target for medical treatment by understanding of the voiding dysfunction physiology.

Disclosures

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