

Do screening parameters predict response to desmopressin in a primary nocturnal enuresis population?

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Introduction

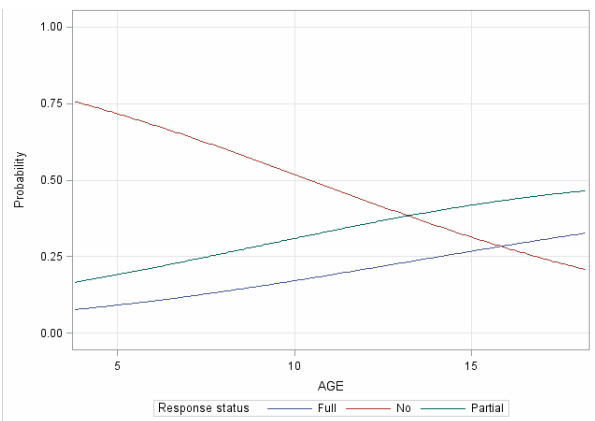
In children with nocturnal enuresis a frequency/volume chart or bladder diary provides information to choose the appropriate therapy and to evaluate the chosen therapy. The aim of this study is to identify possible predictive factors to desmopressin treatment response.

Material and methods

This is a re-analysis of a multinational study (UK, Canada, France, Germany) evaluating ≤ 6 months treatment of children with primary nocturnal enuresis using desmopressin tablets. 471 children completed this prospective open-label study with 6 months follow-up and registration in a frequency/volume chart.

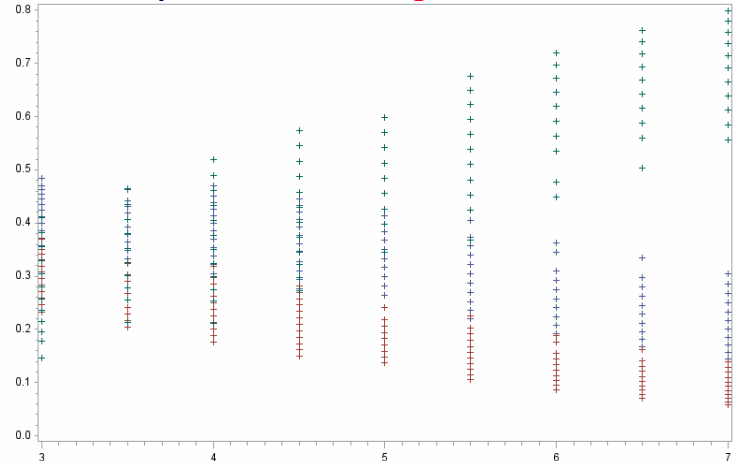
Results

Demographic predictor: age ($p < .001$)

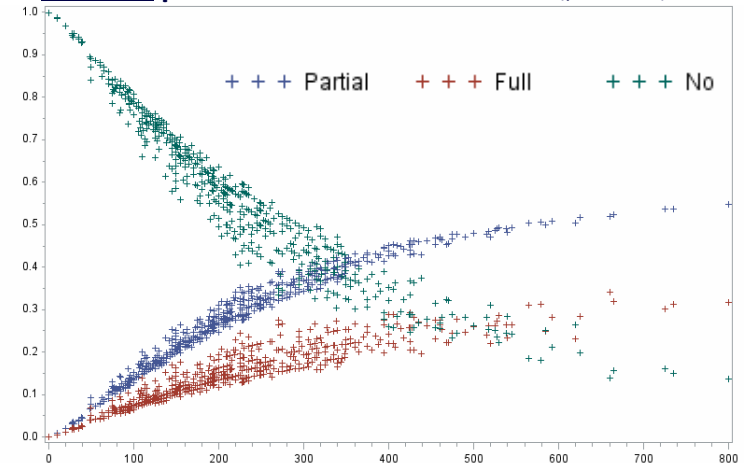


Country, family history, gender, BMI: n.s.

Enuretic predictor: n wet nights a week ($p < 0.0001$)



Enuretic predictor: nocturnal diuresis ($p < 0.0001$)



Response DRIP < initial Aarhus studies. Why? **Patient selection!**

	MVV \geq Hjalmas	MVV < Hjalmas
Nocturnal diuresis \geq Rittig	3.16%	9.63%
Nocturnal diuresis < Rittig	6.98%	80.23%

Conclusion

Most patients had no nocturnal polyuria and a small bladder for age, therefore the chosen therapy, desmopressin was not the appropriate therapy. The results clearly demonstrate the importance of a frequency/volume chart for patient selection in order to choose the appropriate therapy and to elevate the success rate.