

ONABOTULINUMTOXIN A IN THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN WITH PAINFUL BLADDER SYNDROME COMBINED WITH IRRITATIVE SYMPTOMS

Hypothesis / aims of study

Painful bladder syndrome in women often combines with lower urinary tract symptoms. Social and hygienic significance of these disorders is concerned not only with their high incidence but also with a strong deterioration of quality of life in this kind of patients. Today all of the known methods of treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms and chronic pelvic pain are symptomatic. Due to the insufficient efficiency of pharmacotherapy, high incidence of adverse effects of the drugs, long period of treatment (up to 6 months and longer) the search for the new therapeutic and surgical modalities for the treatment of chronic pelvic pain is actual. One of the principally new way of therapeutic treatment is usage of drugs with botulotoxin A. Aim of the study was to evaluate the efficiency and acceptability of intravesical injections of onabotulinumtoxin A in patients with painful bladder syndrome and irritative symptoms tolerant to the usual methods of treatment.

Study design, materials and methods

37 women 42,3±2,6 years with painful bladder syndrome and severe irritative symptoms were under investigation. The duration of disease was 3,9±2,1 years. The inclusive criteria in the current investigation were the lack of urinary tract infection and the lack of response to the traditional treatment of painful bladder syndrome. We didn't include women with any other disorders that may contribute to the dysfunction of lower urinary tract in this study. All of 37 women were treated with onabotulinumtoxin A (Botox) injections under local anesthesia in 20 sites of submucosal layer of bladder wall except the trigonum. The summary dosage of drug was 100 Units. The assessment of efficiency of the treatment was done based on PAF «Pelvic pain and urgency/frequency patient symptom scale» (C.L.Parsons, 2000) questionnaire and micturition diaries, that were filled in by the patients before and 1,3 and 12 months after the treatment.

Results

One month after intravesical onabotulinumtoxin A injections 32 (86,5%) and 37 of women noted the positive effect that resulted in the decreasing of pain and irritative symptoms. On average the frequency of micturition decreased in 2,9 times compared with the basic amount ($p<0,05$) and the intensity of pain syndrome decreased in 2,3 times ($p<0,05$). It is necessary to mention that only 3 (8,1%) of patients noted the full disappearance of the symptoms. The positive results were maintained in 30 (81,1%) of patients 3 months after the treatment and in 16 (43,2%) – 12 months after treatment.

Interpretation of results

The conducted analysis showed that the effectiveness of treatment is higher in patients with the less duration of the disease and with higher effective bladder capacity. In none of the cases we discovered the essential deterioration of evacuatory function of the urinary bladder.

Concluding message

The intravesical injections of onabotulinumtoxin A is an effective and well-tolerated method of painful bladder treatment. Due to modulation of afferent C-fibers activity in the bladder wall onabotulinumtoxin A subsequently improves urodynamic, decreases pain in the bladder and the frequency of micturition.

Disclosures

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