

537

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URINARY INCONTINENCE TREATED BY TOFISOPAM

Aims of Study

Tofisopam increases both the pre- and postsynaptic inhibitory effects in the Central Nervous System, so decreases the hyperactivity of lower urinary tract and good for incontinence.

Methods

A prospective trial was undertaken to assess the efficacy of tofisopam in the treatment of urinary incontinence in 31 children. 16 patients (pts) were treated by Tofisopam, and 15 by Oxybutinin.

Results

The administration of Tofisopam resulted in a statistical significant decline in the weekly incontinence episodes in comparison to the pre-treatment week, $p < 0.05$ from the 2nd week, $p < 0.01$ from the 6th week in nightly, and $p < 0.02$ from the 9th week in daily episodes. The administration of Oxybutinin hydrochlorid resulted in a statistical significant decline in the weekly incontinence episodes in comparison to the pre-treatment week $p < 0.05$ on the 1st week, and $p < 0.01$ from the 2nd week in nightly, and $p < 0.01$ from the 3^{ed} week in daily episodes. 14 pts responded to Tofisopam, 11 to Oxybutinin therapy. The effective mean dose has been 1.55 mg (SD:0.67) Tofisopam, and 0.27 mg (SD:0.09) Oxybutinin.

Conclusions

Tofisopam therapy appears to be one of the safe and reliable method of treatment of urinary incontinence.