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Introduction & Objectives: To evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of botulinum neurotoxin A injection in geriatric patients with an overactive bladder.

Materials & Methods: Data of 34 patients aged >65 years who received botulinum neurotoxin A injections(100 U) for overactive bladder at 3 different urology clinics from 2012 to 2018 were retrospectively evaluated. Number of incontinence episodes, urinary frequency, nocturia occurrence, daily pad usage, maximum flow rate, post-void residual urine volume,treatment benefit scale and quality of life scores were evaluated for all patients at pre-treatment and then at 3 and 6 months post treatment.

Results: Comparison of the pre-treatment and the 3- and 6-month post-treatment data revealed no significant changes in maximum flow rate values ($p = 0.504$ and 0.458 , respectively);however, a statistically significant decrease was recorded in the urinary frequency, nocturia occurrence, daily pad usage and number of incontinence episodes($p = 0.0001$). The post-void residual urine volume significantly increased at 3 and 6 months post treatment ($p = 0.0001$). Significant improvements were detected in the quality of life score at 3-months post treatment ($p = 0.0001$).

Table-1 Postoperative Treatment benefit scale results

		N:34(%)	
TBS at 3 th month (%)			
	Well improved	11 (32.4)	
	improved	13(38.2)	
	No change	7 (20.6)	
	worse	3 (8.8)	
TBS at 6 th month (%)			
	Well improved	9(26.5)	
	Improved	10(29.4)	
	No change	10(29.4)	
	worse	5 (14.7)	

Conclusions: Botulinum neurotoxin A injection is an efficacious and safe option for treating geriatric patients and improving their symptoms of overactive bladder and quality of life.