

DIGESTIVE SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH α 1-ADRENOCEPTOR ANTAGONISTS THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS SUGGESTIVE OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (LUTS/BPH)

Hypothesis / aims of study

The objective of this study was to evaluate the short-term efficacy and safety, focused digestive symptoms, of two α 1-adrenoceptor antagonists, Silodosin (S group) and Tamsulosin (T group), in patients with untreated LUTS/BPH.

Study design, materials and methods

Drug S or T was administered to patients with untreated BPH, and their efficacy and safety in the early stage of treatment were compared using the questionnaire of International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS)/quality of life (QOL), the Japanese version of the Gastrointestinal Symptom Rating Scale (GSRS), and the Bristol Stool Scale questionnaire.

Results

The per protocol set consisted of 20 patients in the S group (mean age, 73.00 \pm 6.48 years) and 22 patients in the T group (70.15 \pm 5.70 years). The IPSS and QOL score improved at week 1 in both groups as compared to the baseline. Although the overall GSRS score showed no significant change in either group. But, the GSRS score for "hard stool" was significantly decreased at week 4 in both groups. The GSRS subscale score for "constipation" was significantly decreased only in S group at week 4. The Bristol Stool Scale score was significantly increased at week 4 only in the S group.

Interpretation of results

The GSRS score for "hard stool" was significantly decreased at week 4 in both groups. In S group, the GSRS subscale score for "constipation" and the Bristol Stool Scale score were significantly changed at week 4.

Concluding message

Alpha 1 blockers, which are major therapeutic agents for the treatment of LUTS/BPH, were effective from the early stage of treatment as often reported in the past. Regarding digestive symptoms related to safety, there was "a loose stool" trend in both groups, especially "hard stool" in GSRS score showed improvement in S group. This study revealed that the selectivity of alpha-1 adrenergic receptors is associated with digestive symptoms such as diarrhea and loose stools. Therefore, oral drugs for BPH need to be selected by taking into consideration the digestive symptoms, including with the state and type of stool.

Disclosures

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