

PATIENT COMFORT DURING TREATMENT WITH INTRAVESICAL CHEMOTHERAPY

- a randomized controlled trial comparing two methods of instillation

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INTRODUCTION

Patients having undergone transurethral resection of the bladder for low risk bladder neoplasms receive postoperative treatment with intravesical instillation of chemotherapy Mitomycin (MC).

Patients experience discomfort during MC treatment, including bladder spasms, pain and urgency, leading to leakage and decreased compliance, resulting in premature removal of the instilled MC.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of the study was to increase patients' comfort during treatment with MC and compare the patients' discomfort and compliance between two instillation methods.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

Open-label prospective, randomized 1:1, controlled study. 100 patients enrolled.

Patient Questionnaire

The patients documented discomfort

- every 15 minutes
- on a scale from 0-10

Patients underwent 2 hours of postoperative intravesical Mitomycin instillation.

RESULTS

Of the mean cumulative discomfort scores, only urgency was reported significantly lower in Group B

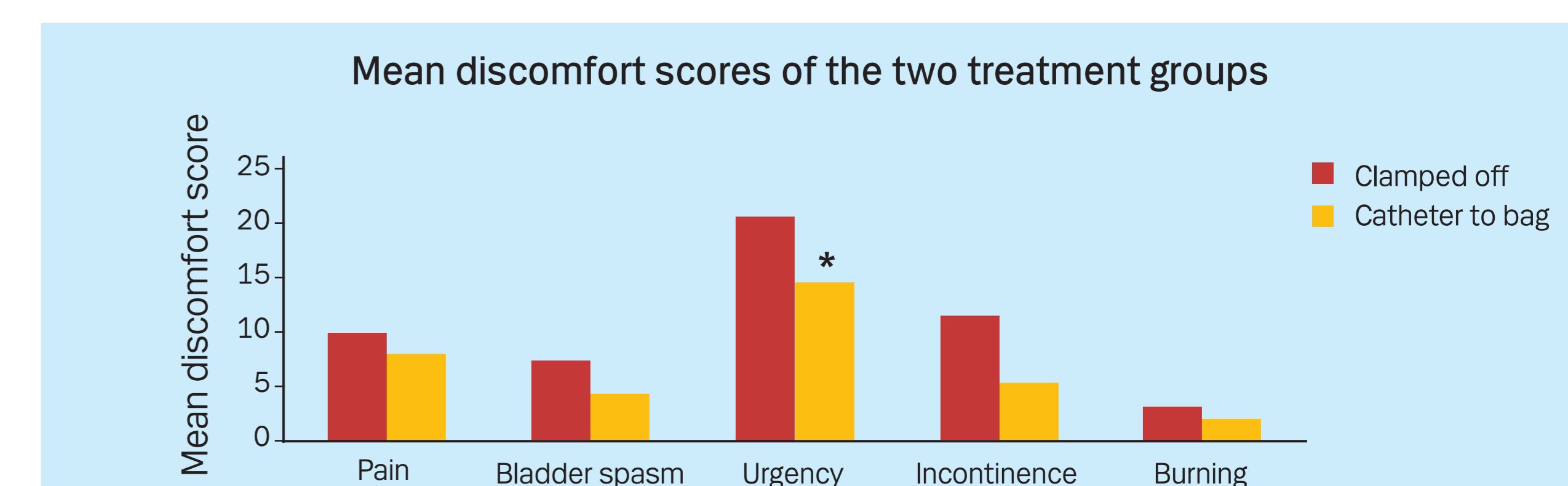


Illustration 1 Comparison of mean cumulative discomfort scores during 2 hour treatment with instillation of intravesical MC. * = p<0.05, t-test

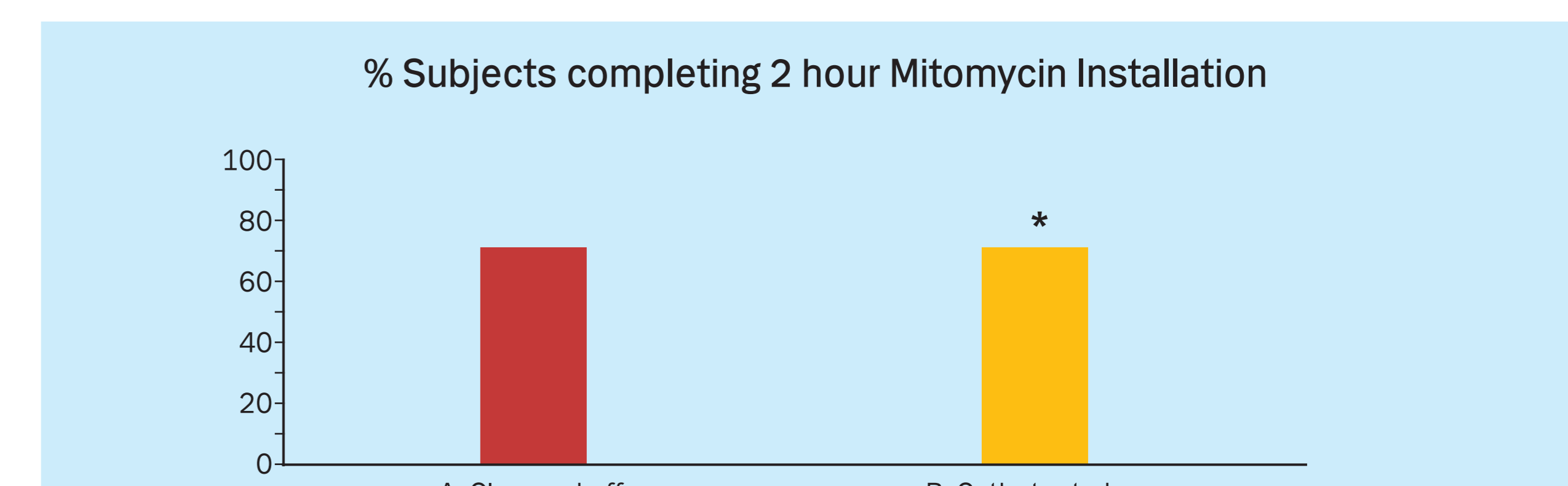


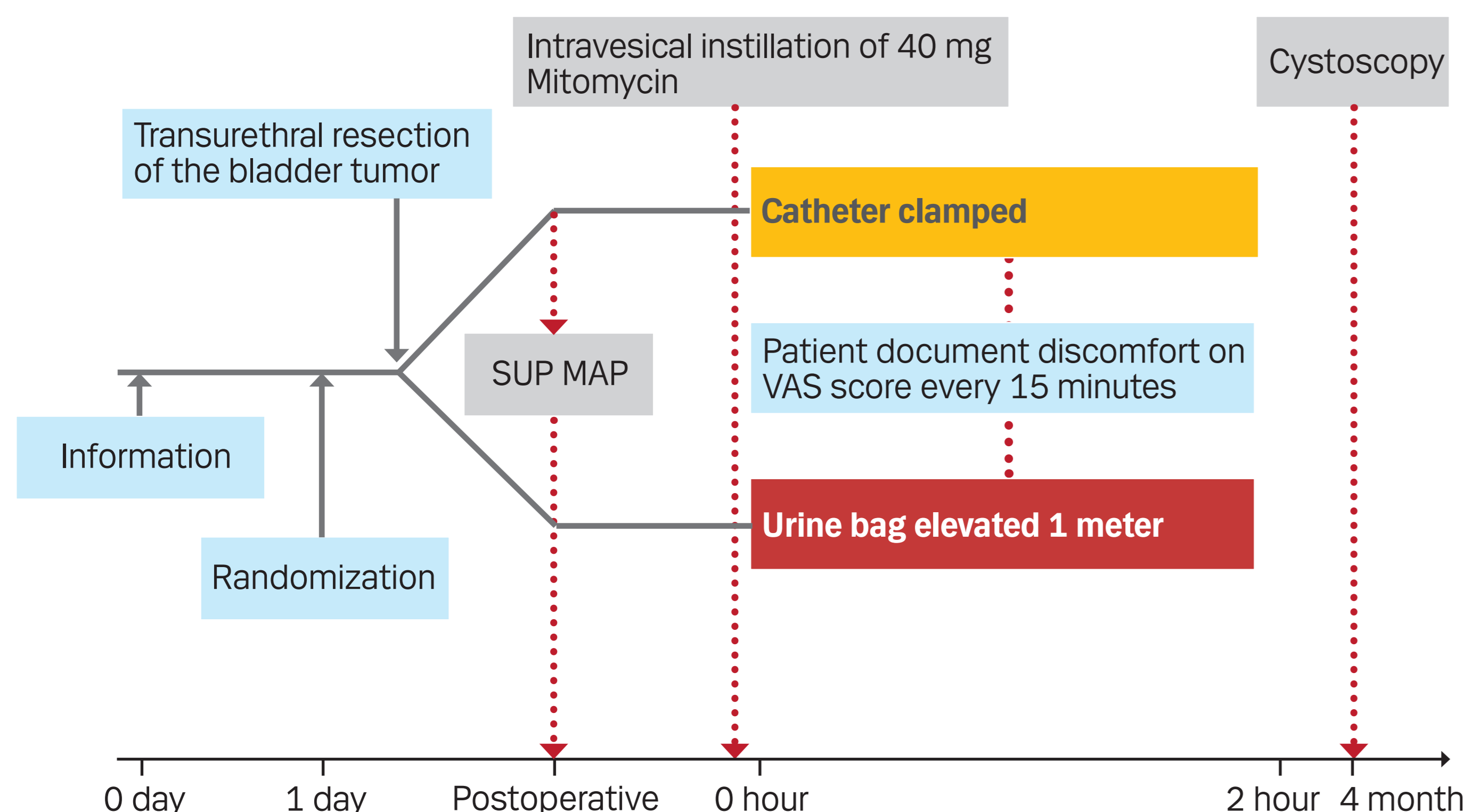
Illustration 2 The amount of patients completing the 2 hour treatment differed significantly (Group A: 71% vs. Group B 85%, p= 0.005, Fischer's exact test).

CONCLUSION

The patients in the open catheter-to-bag experienced less discomfort and better compliance.

The open catheter-to-bag instillation method caused less subjective urgency compared to the clamped off catheter method and fewer premature treatment terminations.

A non-significant trend of decreased incontinence was also seen in the open catheter-to-bag group.



2 hours of intravesical Mitomycin instillation



The control group A
The catheter clamped



The intervention group B
The catheter open
The urine bag elevated 1 meter

The hypothesis
The elevated urine bag will enable bladder contractions with no rigid resistance. The mitomycin will retain within the bladder by hydrostatic pressure.