

# **LUTS in the modern era**

Dr Jon Rees  
Tyntesfield Medical Group

# In the past...!

- Man with urinary symptoms = PROSTATISM
- Prostatism = TURP
- TURP unsuccessful = REDO TURP
- Redo TURP unsuccessful = can't help you!

# The present....

- Vast majority managed in primary care
- Medical management dominates:
  - 24% watchful waiting
  - 73% medical management
  - 3% surgery
- Referral to secondary care only for men with treatment failure (poor efficacy / tolerability)
- Organ based diagnosis – ‘BPH’, ‘OAB’ etc

# The Future....

“Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons”

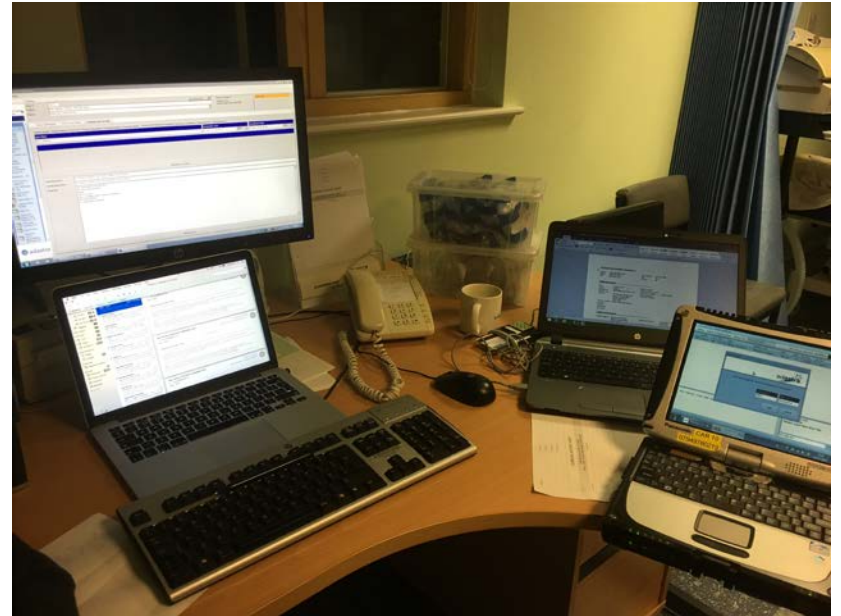
Popular Mechanics, 1949

“I think there is a world market for maybe 5 computers”

Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943

“There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in his home”

Ken Olson, President, Digital Equipment Corporation, 1977



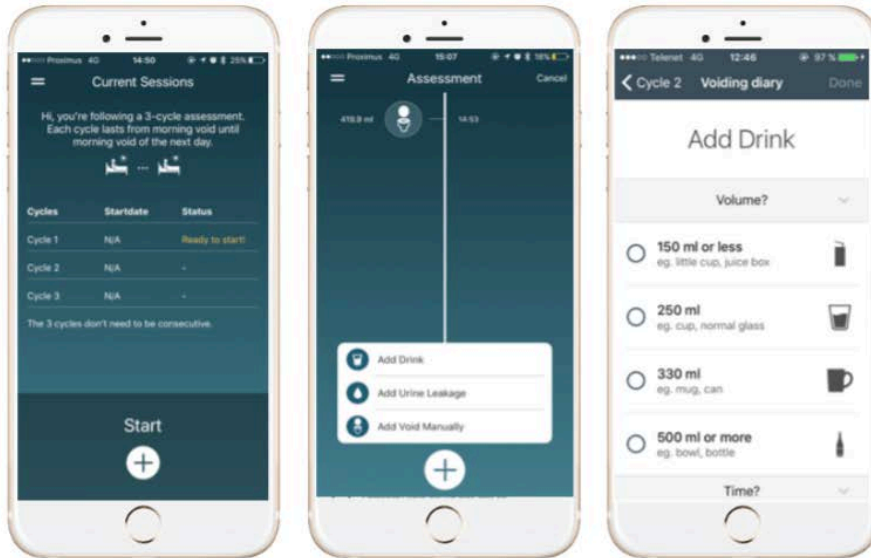
# **ASSESSMENT OF LUTS**

# Assessment

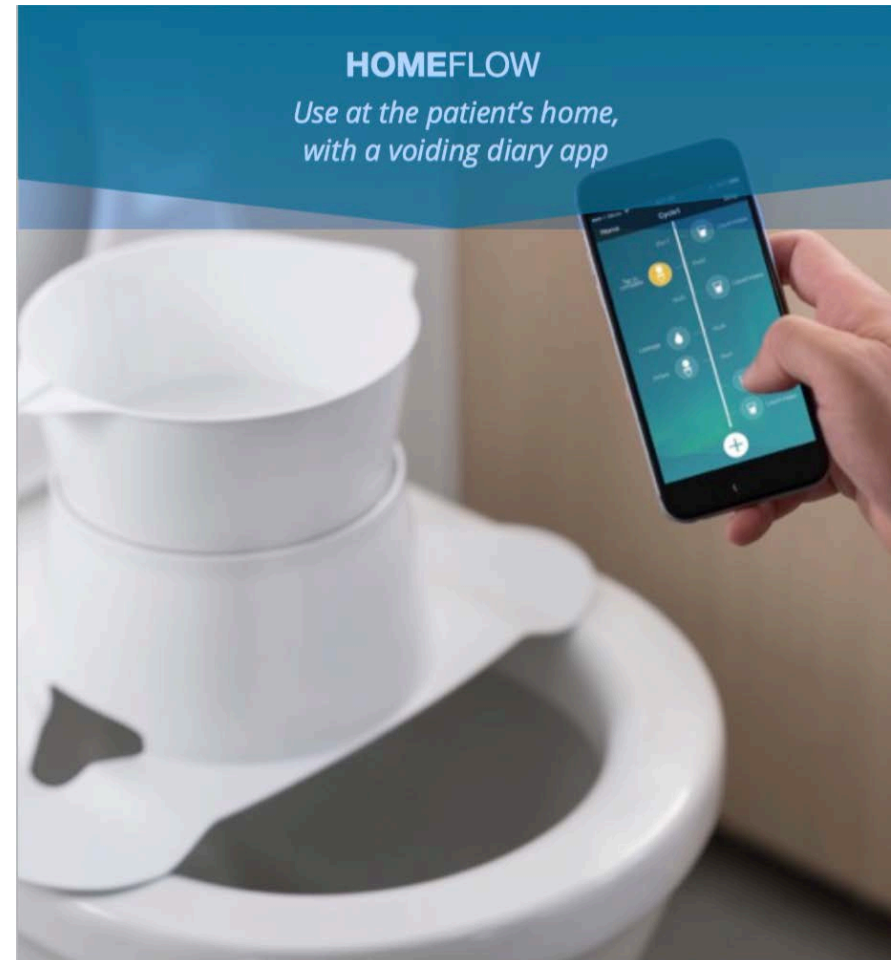
- Urinalysis
- Frequency Volume Chart
- Uroflowmetry including Post-void residual
- PSA



## Uroflowmetry and voiding diary



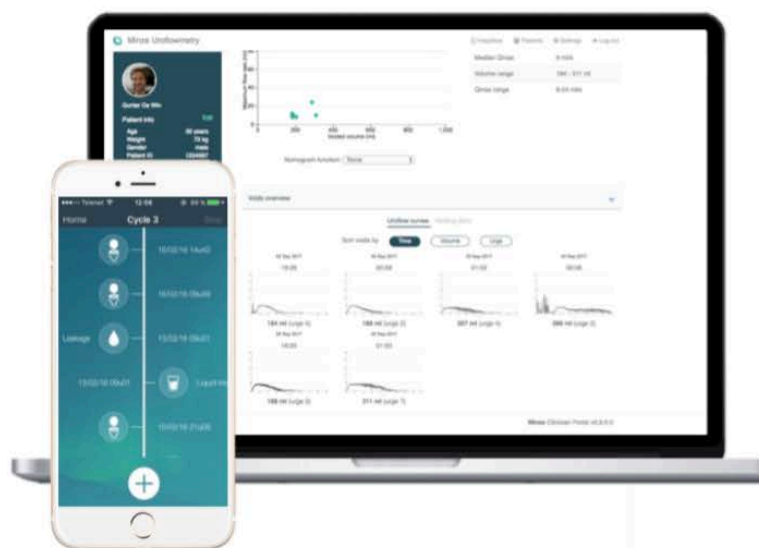
- The physician can decide that a patient needs to keep a complete voiding diary for in total 3 days. Voids, liquid intake and leakage episodes need to be registered.
- The uroflowmeter registers volume, time and flow automatically and the patient is prompted in the app to complete questions related to the void such as type and urge.
- A void can be added manually when the patient has no access to the uroflowmeter
- Liquid intake and leakage episodes can be added manually





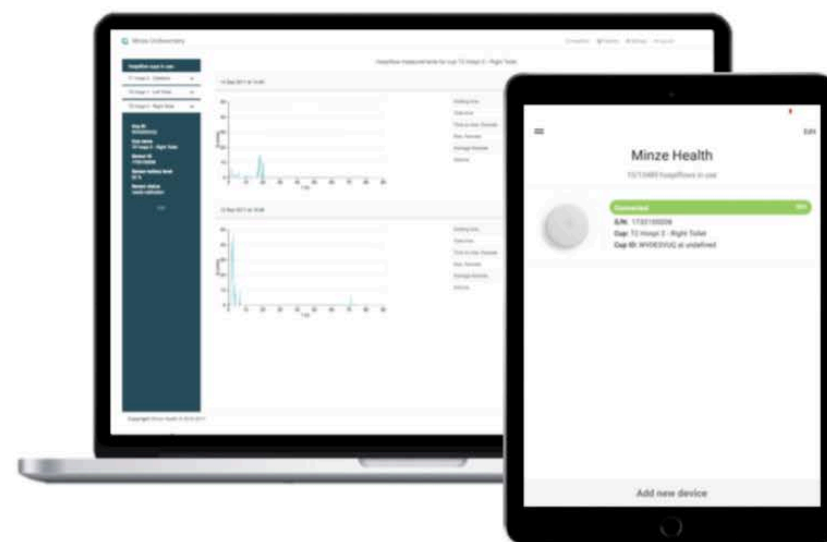
# UROFLOWMETER CONNECTED TO SOFTWARE FOR PATIENTS AND CLINICIANS

## HOMEFLOW *Clinician platform*



Patient  
voiding-diary app

## HOSPIFLOW *Clinician platform*



clinician device-  
management app



Bluetooth connected uroflowmeter



This calculator is only valid if you do not already have a diagnosis.

[Reset](#)
[Information](#)
[Publications](#)
[About](#)
[Copyright](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Algorithm](#)
[Software](#)

#### About you

Age (25-84):   
 Sex: ☒ Male ☐ Female  
 Ethnicity:   
 UK postcode: leave blank if unknown  
 Postcode:

#### Clinical information

Smoking status:   
 Diabetes status:   
 Angina or heart attack in a 1st degree relative < 60? ☐  
 Chronic kidney disease? ☒  
 Atrial fibrillation? ☐  
 On blood pressure treatment? ☐  
 Rheumatoid arthritis? ☐  
 Leave blank if unknown  
 Cholesterol/HDL ratio:   
 Systolic blood pressure (mmHg):   
 Body mass index  
 Height (cm):   
 Weight (kg):

Calculate risk over  years.

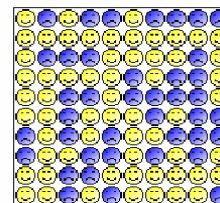
[Calculate risk](#)

#### Your results

Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke within the next 10 years is:

**40%**

In other words, in a crowd of 100 people with the same risk factors as you, 40 are likely to have a heart attack or stroke within the next 10 years.



Risk of heart attack or stroke

Your score has been calculated using the data you entered.

Your body mass index was calculated as 27.78 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

#### How does your 10-year score compare?

##### Your score

Your 10-year QRISK <sup>®</sup> 2 score	40%
The score of a healthy person with the same age, sex, and ethnicity*	11.7%
Relative risk**	3.4
Your QRISK <sup>®</sup> Healthy Heart Age***	83

\* This is the score of a healthy person of your age, sex and ethnic group, i.e. with no adverse clinical indicators and a cholesterol ratio of 4.0, systolic blood pressure of 125 and BMI of 25.

\*\* Your relative risk is your risk divided by the healthy person's risk.

\*\*\* Your QRISK<sup>®</sup> Healthy Heart Age is the age at which a healthy person of your sex and ethnicity has your 10-year QRISK<sup>®</sup>2 score.

Copyright © 2008-15 ClinRisk Ltd. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Materials on this web site are protected by copyright law. Access to the materials on this web site for the sole purpose of personal educational and research use only. Where appropriate a single print out of a reasonable proportion of these materials may be made for personal education, research and private study. Materials should not be further copied, photocopied or reproduced, or distributed in electronic form. Any unauthorised use or distribution for commercial purposes is expressly forbidden. Any other unauthorised use or distribution of the materials may constitute an infringement of ClinRisk Ltd's copyright and may lead to legal action.

For avoidance of doubt, any use of this site as a web service to obtain a QRISK<sup>®</sup>2 score for any purpose is expressly forbidden. Similarly, use of this website for developing or testing software of any sort is forbidden unless permission has been explicitly granted.

QRISK<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of the University of Nottingham and EMIS. Website and risk engine built by ClinRisk Ltd.

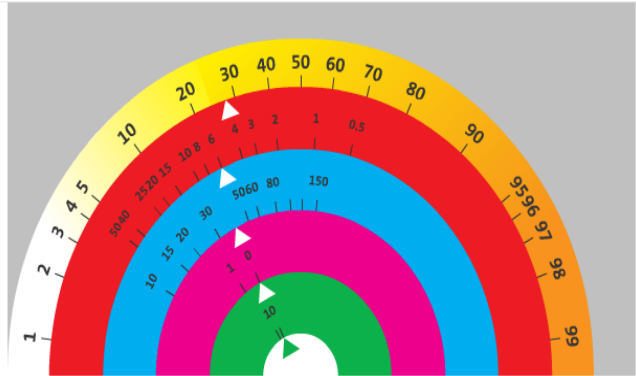
# Risk based approach to PSA

## ERSPC Risk Calculator

http://www.prostatecancer-riskcalculator.com/seven- Riskman - djonrees@gmail.co... (15) Twitter The Prostate Cancer Risk Ca... x

a patient's PSA value (RC 2), but without the necessity of a TRUS. An additional feature is the prediction of a high grade or

To close the risk calculator, press (x) button at the top right of this popup.



start again

**Result**  
The chance of having a positive biopsy is **28%**  
The chance of having a high grade or advanced prostate cancer\* is **7%**  
\*Defined as Gleason score  $\geq 7$  and/or T stage  $> T2b$

Based on the performance characteristics as described in [Roobol et al Eur Urol 2012](#) we suggest the following algorithm:

Chance of having a positive biopsy	Action
$< 12.5\%$	No prostate biopsy
$12.5\% - 20.0\%$	Consider biopsy depending on co-morbidity and more than average risk on high grade prostate cancer ( $> 3\%$ )
$\geq 20.0\%$	Prostate biopsy

**Select Risk Calculator:**  
Your Risk Calculators  
(for non-medical people)

1 2

Risk Calculators for medical use only

3 3 + DRE 4 4 + DRE 5 6

**Risk Calculator 4 + DRE**

**Advanced or high grade cancer?**

Risk Calculator 4 + DRE assessment also offers a risk assessment without the need for a TRUS, this time for men who have previously been screened, but not necessarily had a prior biopsy. There are three options when entering information on DRE-based prostate volume to indicate prostate volume, as 25, 40 or 60cc. Additionally to Risk Calculator 3+ DRE, it can be used to predict the chance of a positive outcome and

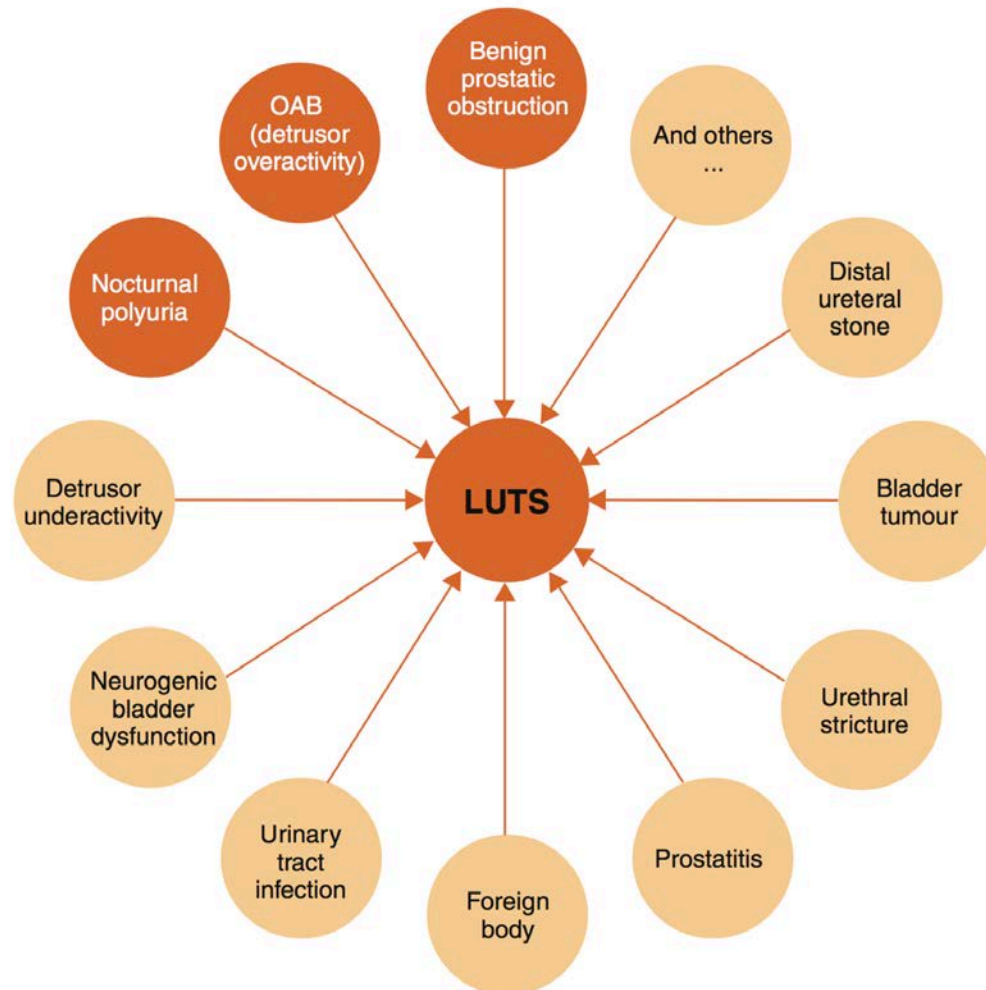
22:18 15/01/2013

# DIAGNOSIS

# Diagnosis

“The bladder is an unreliable witness...”

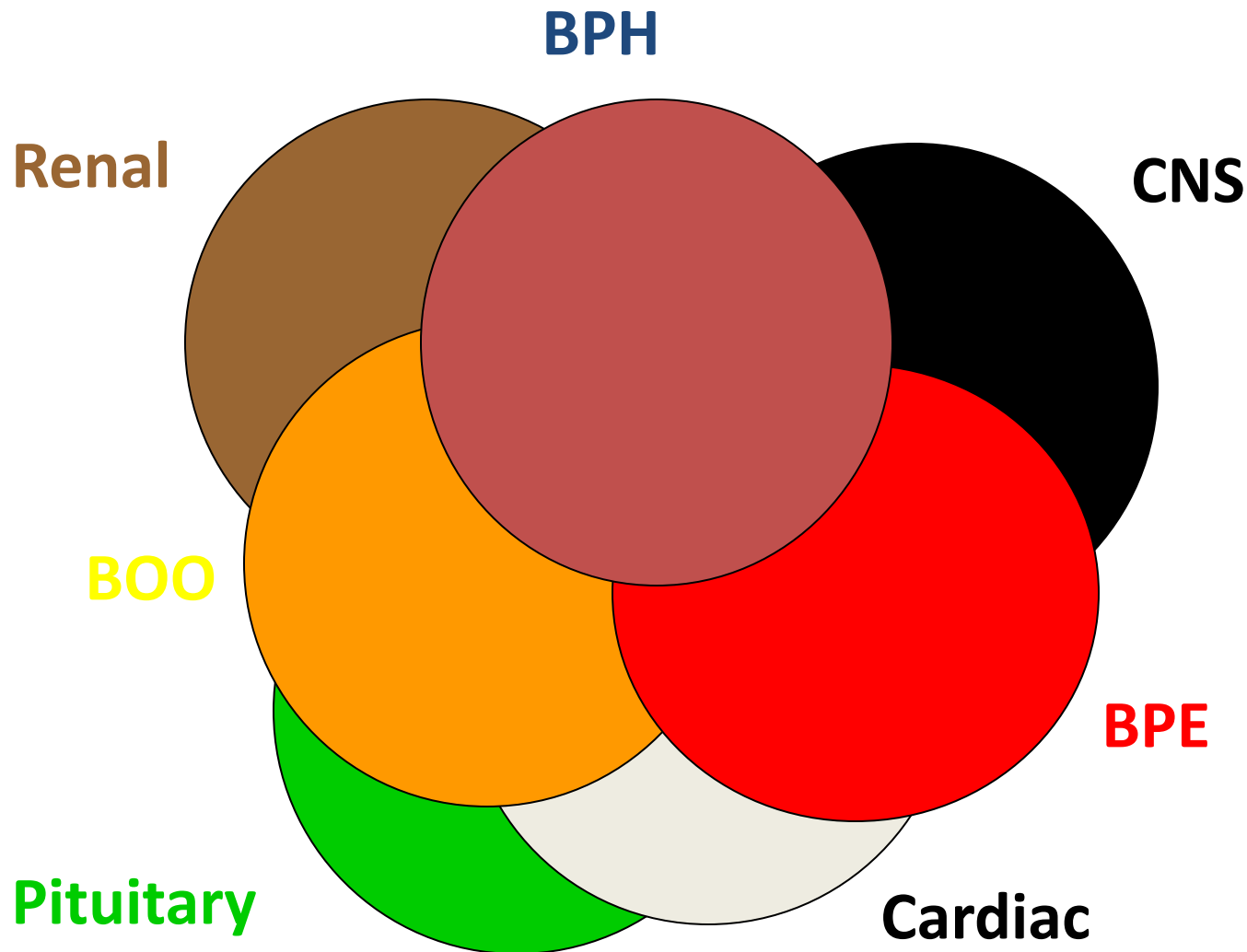
# Causes of Male LUTS: 'Urocentric'



‘It is misleading to attribute individual symptoms to sex differences or to a specific underlying organ. LUTS are a non–sex-specific, non–organ-specific group of symptoms, which are sometimes age-related and progressive’



# Causes of Male LUTS: “Holistic”



# Example of 'Urocentric' approach to LUTS

- 48 year old male referred to Community Urology Service
- LUTS – already taking tamsulosin & finasteride
- Symptoms uncontrolled by medication – “please assess for TURP”

# Case Study

- Main complaint – nocturia, urinary frequency
- No voiding symptoms
- Overweight – BMI 35
- Snorer, tired (assumed due to nocturia)
- Drinks 1L coke in evening, tea+ during daytime
- Amlodipine for blood pressure

# Case study – management plan

- Stop tamsulosin & finasteride
- Trial off amlodipine
- Sleep assessment by GP, likely referral to sleep clinic for ?OSA
- Weight loss & exercise
- Check HbA1c
- Changes in fluid intake, leg elevation

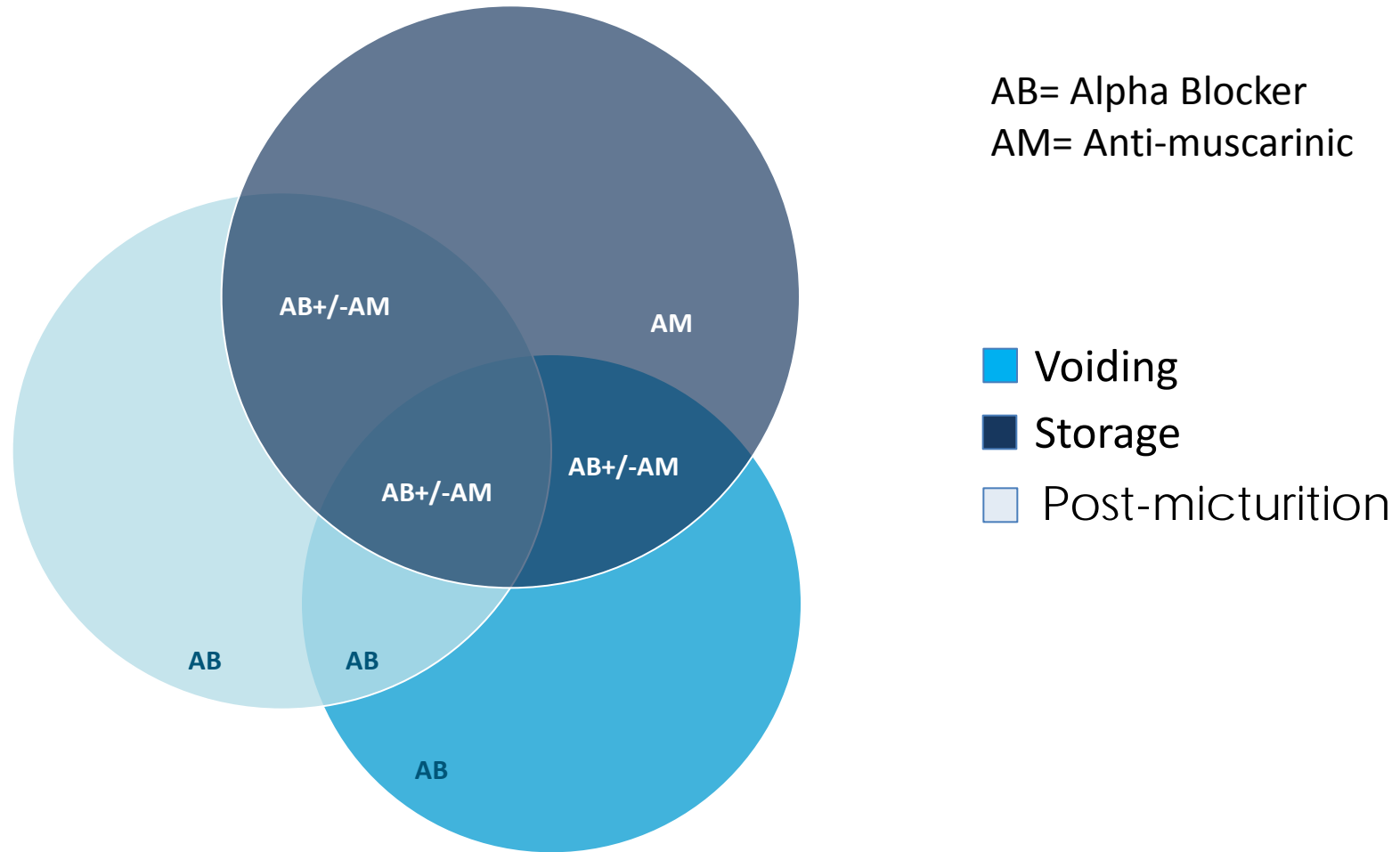
# Symptom based approach

- Voiding symptoms
  - Low severity / bother – reassure
  - Higher severity / bother – trial of alpha blocker
  - Failure of alpha blocker – consider flow test to exclude urethral stricture / urodynamics to exclude detrusor underactivity

# Symptom based approach

- Storage symptoms
  - Discuss fluid intake – type, timing, volume
  - Advice re weight loss / exercise
  - Look at medications
  - Bladder training / PFE
  - Consider anti-muscarinic / mirabegron
  - Urodynamics if not responding

# Symptom pattern should determine 1<sup>st</sup> line therapy



# Symptom based approach

- Nocturia (isolated, in absence of other storage symptoms)
  - Fluid intake
  - Comorbidities – HF, DM, OSA etc
  - Medications – CCB, Diuretics etc
  - Weight, exercise
  - THINK NOCTURNAL POLYURIA

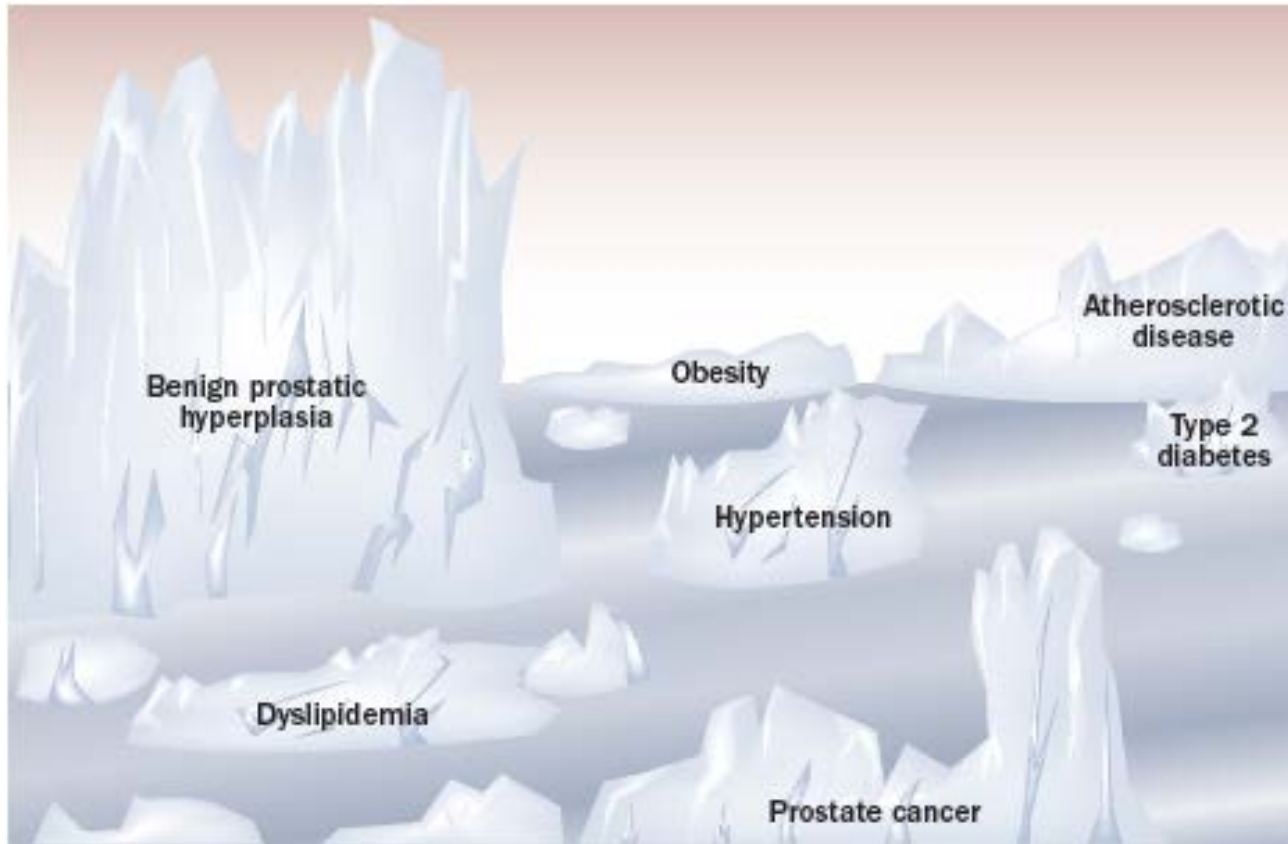


# **TREATMENT OF LUTS**

# Lifestyle advice

- What is lifestyle advice??
  - Drink less caffeine to reduce frequency / urgency
  - Drink less in the evening to reduce nocturia
  - Wait until your symptoms are bad enough to justify long term medication
- Anything else??

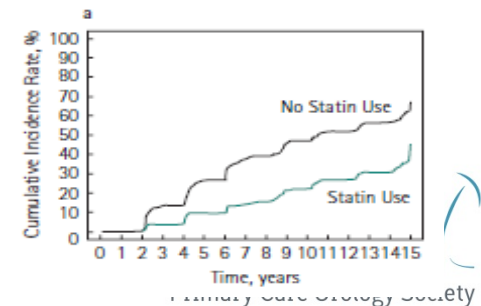
# Tip of the iceberg.....



# Lifestyle Intervention – LUTS/BPH

- “In older men, central obesity and higher physical activity associated with increased & decreased risks of incident LUTS, respectively.....”<sup>1</sup>
- “Prevention of chronic urinary symptoms represents another potential health benefit of exercise in elderly men.....”<sup>1</sup>
- “Statin use associated with 6.5 to 7 year delay in the onset of moderate / severe LUTS....”<sup>2</sup>

1. Kellogg Parsons J et al Eur Urol 2011
2. St Sauver JL et al BJU Int 2010

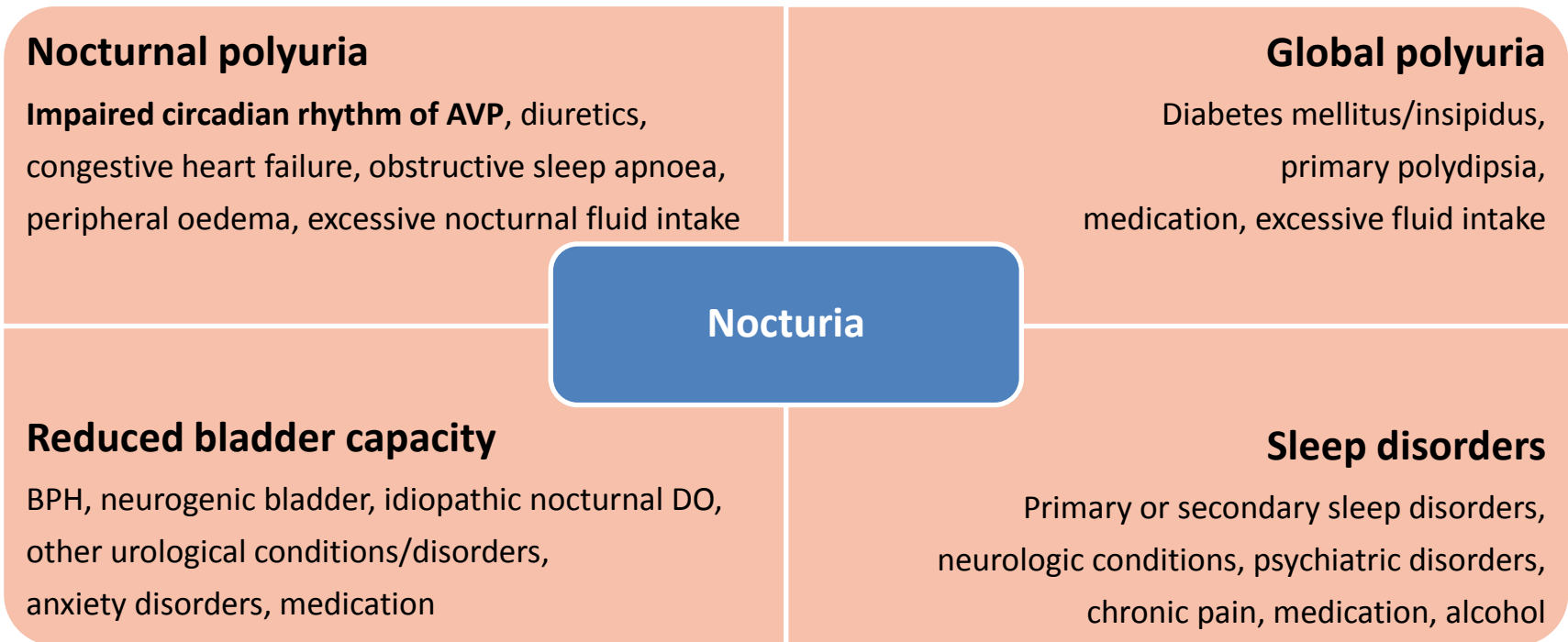


# The Urologist as the advocate of Men's Health

“The Urologist as a ‘Men’s Health’ doctor has the opportunity, working in conjunction with the family physician, to identify and treat the hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and diabetes that results in the endothelial damage that causes ED.... this is surely not too demanding or inappropriate a task. The Urologist can also provide lifestyle advice about diet and alcohol, both of which commonly exacerbate the early symptoms of BOO arising from BPH....”

Roger Kirby, BJU Comments 2005

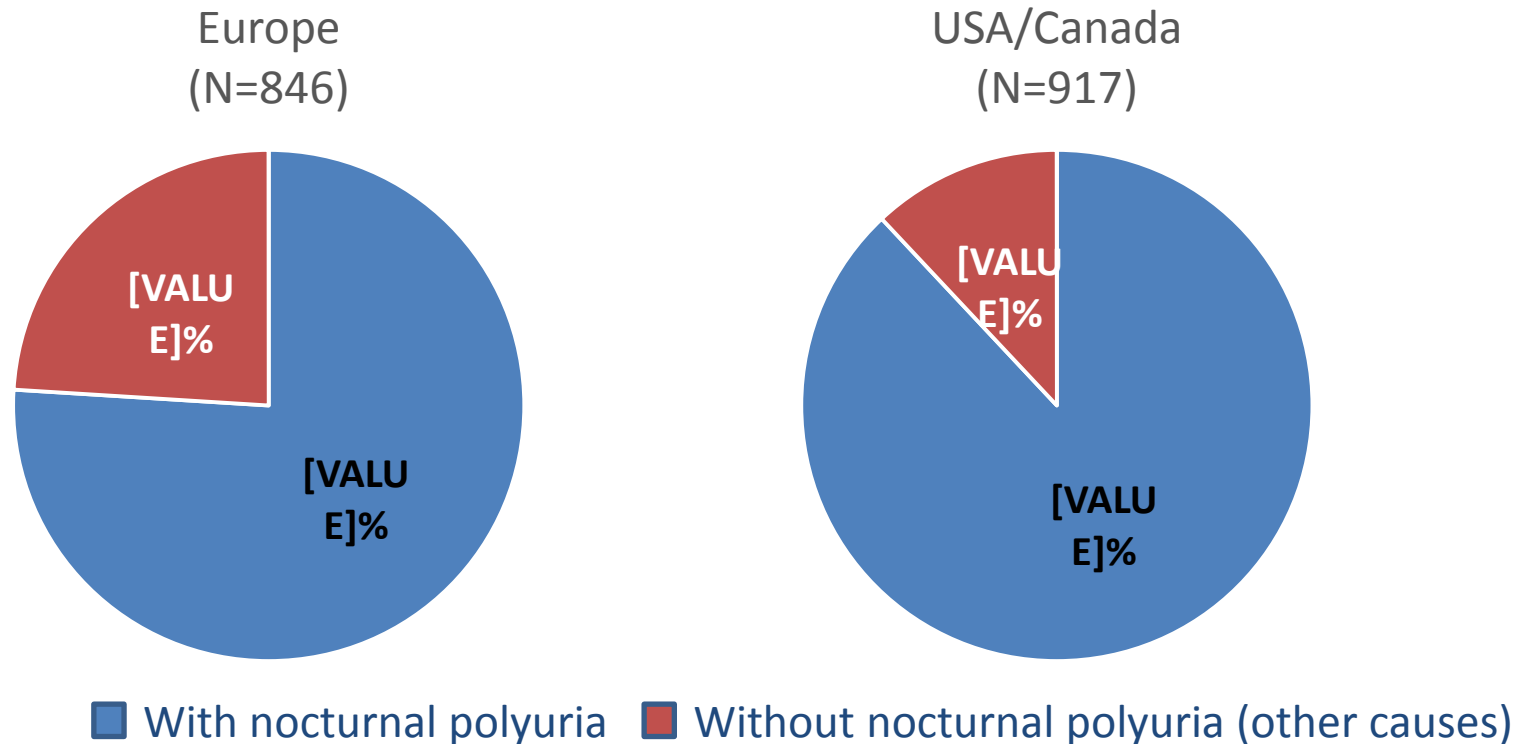
# Nocturia is a multifactorial medical condition



AVP: arginine vasopressin; BPH: benign prostatic hyperplasia; DO: detrusor overactivity

Dani H et al. Nat Rev Urol 2016;13:573-83; Nimeh T et al. Curr Urol Rep 2015;16:66

# Nocturia is primarily caused by nocturnal polyuria



Nocturnal polyuria based on data from 3- or 7-day frequency-volume charts completed by patients as part of screening for inclusion in subsequent trials of nocturia therapy


# Management should be tailored depending on the aetiology of nocturia



Nocturnal polyuria



Global polyuria



Reduced bladder capacity

## Behavioural modifications

- Reduce fluid intake
- Therapy for specific medical condition
- Desmopressin
- Change time of taking diuretics

- Reduce fluid intake
- Treat diabetes mellitus/insipidus

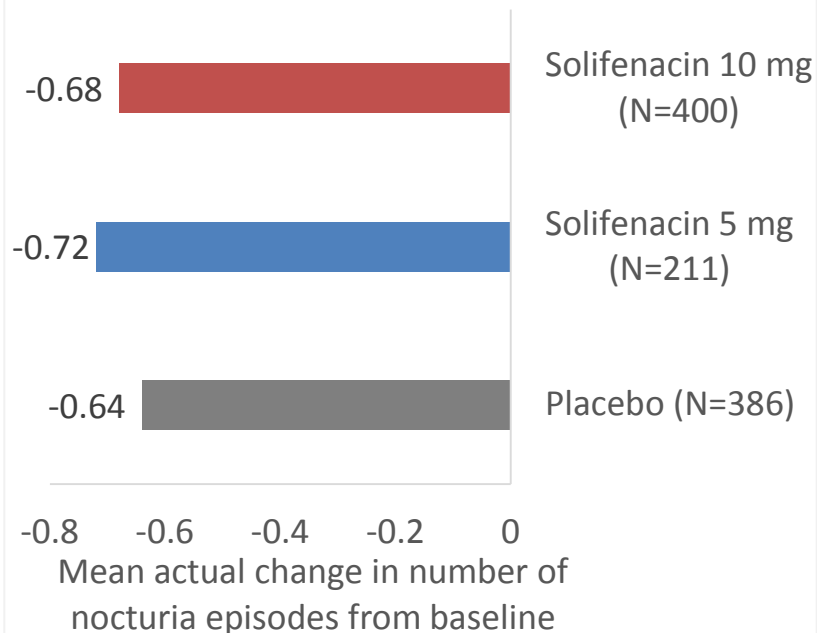
- Therapy for OAB/BPH
- Therapy for other urological condition



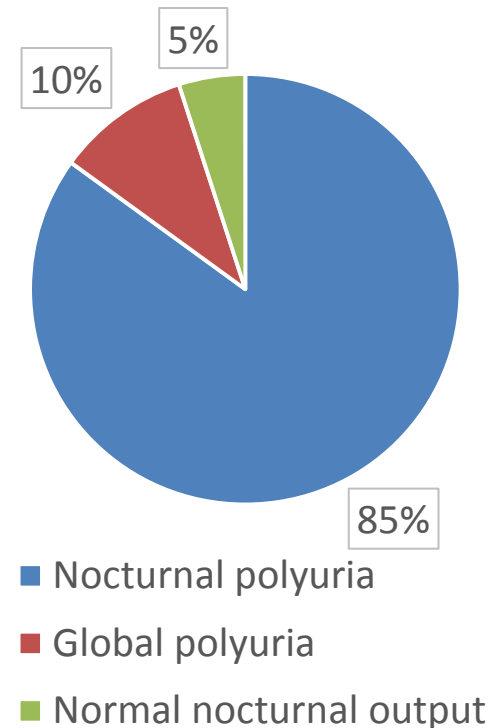
# Therapies for OAB and BPH do not treat nocturia due to nocturnal polyuria

## Patients with nocturia due to nocturnal polyuria (N=997)<sup>1</sup>

No significant differences between treatment groups and placebo



## Patients unresponsive to $\alpha_1$ -blocker treatment (N=41)<sup>2</sup>



# Mirabegron for OAB?

- **NICE** recommends Mirabegron as:
  - an option for treating symptoms of OAB only for people in whom antimuscarinic drugs are
    - contraindicated
    - clinically ineffective
    - or have unacceptable side effects

Mirabegron for treating symptoms of OAB. NICE TA 290 June 2013

# Antimuscarinics: Cognitive Function

- Prospective population based cohort study
- 3434 subjects  $\geq 65$  yrs
- Cumulative anticholinergic exposure measured using Total Standardised Daily Doses (TSDD)
- Outcomes: Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease
- Commonest classes of drug used

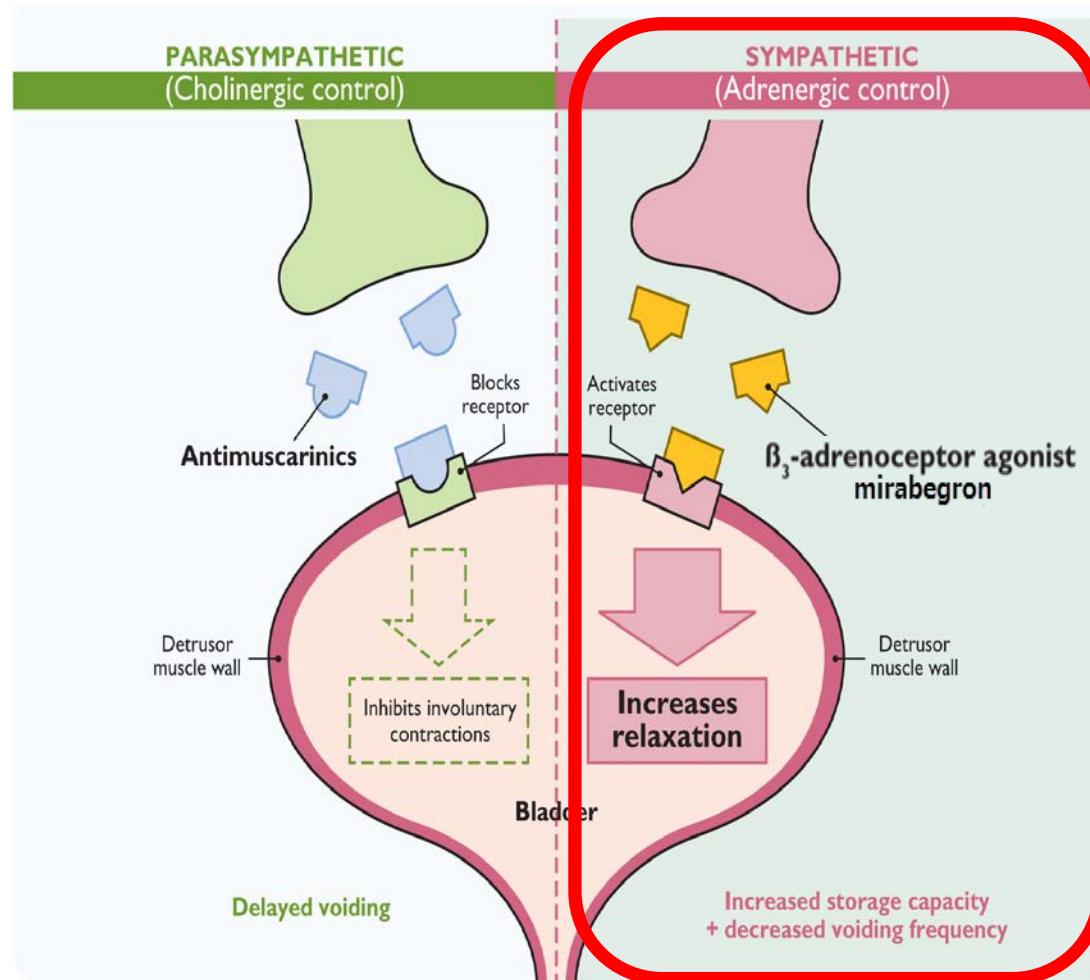
Tricyclics

Antihistamines

Antimuscarinics

- Higher cumulative anticholinergic use associated with an increased risk of dementia

# Mode of action: Antimuscarinics & Mirabegron



Adapted from Betmiga Summary of Product Characteristics, December 2012 and Chu et al., 2006.

Betmiga Summary of Product Characteristics, December 2012

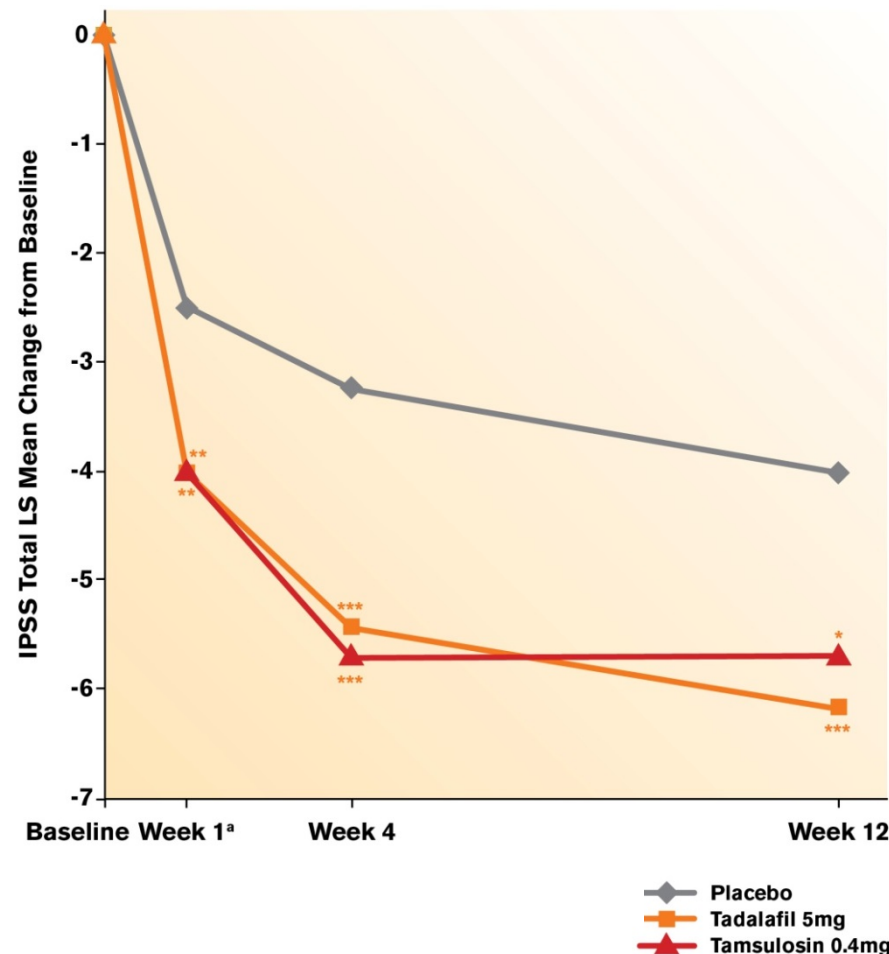
Gras J. Drugs of Today 2012;48(1):25-32  
Chu F, Dmochowski R. Am J Med 2006;119(3A):3S-8S

# IPSS: Tadalafil vs placebo & Tamsulosin vs placebo

Treatment	Baseline Mean (SD)	12-week Endpoint LS Mean Change (ANCOVA, LOCF)
Placebo	17.4 (6.0)	-4.2
Tadalafil 5mg	17.2 (4.9)	-6.3***
Tamsulosin 0.4mg	16.8 (5.3)	-5.7*

\* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ , \*\*\* $p \leq .001$  compared to placebo

<sup>a</sup>Values for week 1 are based on mIPSS



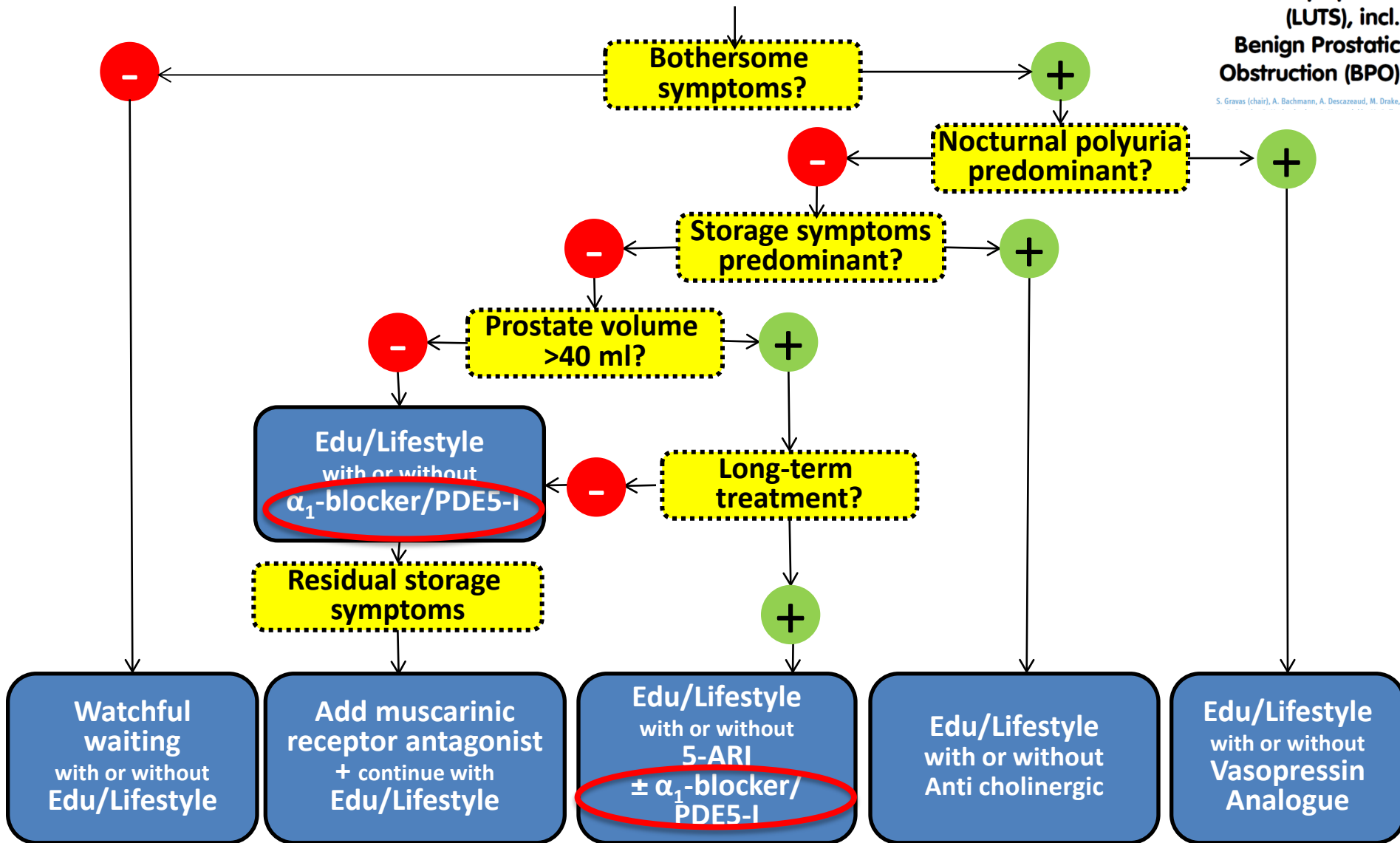
Tamsulosin is an active control. Both treatments are compared to placebo.

# Male LUTS EAU Guidelines 2015

(without indications for surgery)

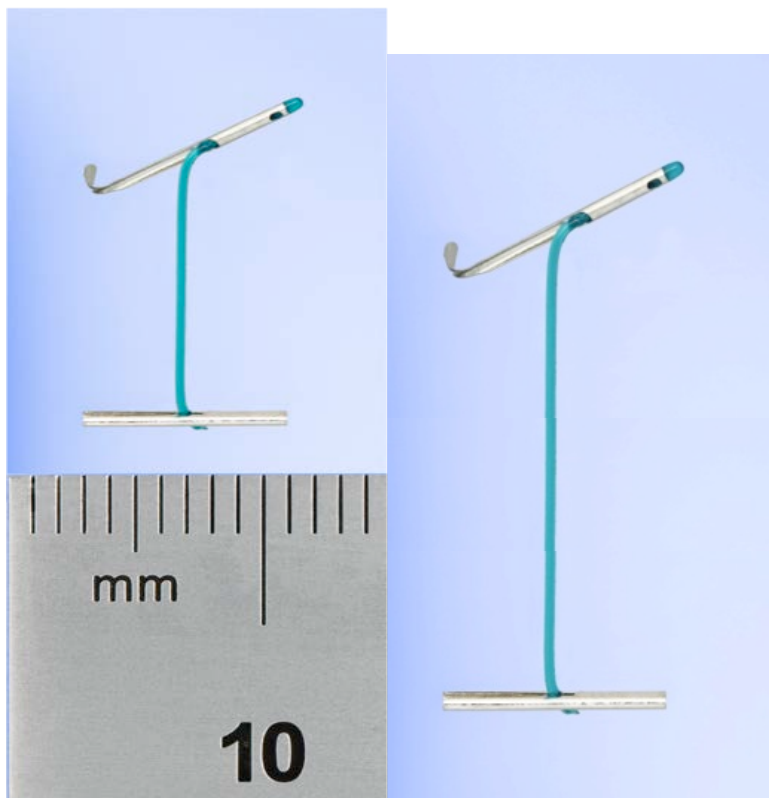
Guidelines on the  
Management of  
Non-Neurogenic  
Male Lower Urinary  
Tract Symptoms  
(LUTS), incl.  
Benign Prostatic  
Obstruction (BPO)

S. Gravas (chair), A. Bachmann, A. Descasezaud, M. Drake,



# The UroLift® Implant

- Permanent Transprostatic Tissue Retractor
  - Implant sized *in situ* to prostate lobe
  - Nitinol, PET, Stainless Steel



Delivery Device



# Prostatic Urethral Lift (UroLift® System)



Directly open  
the urethra

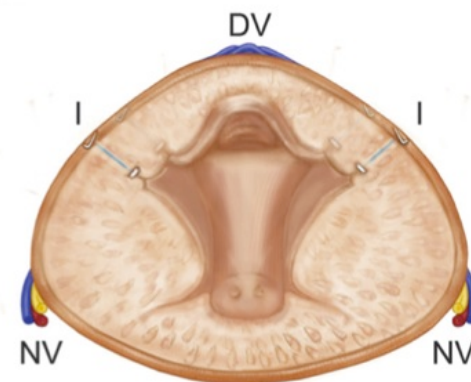
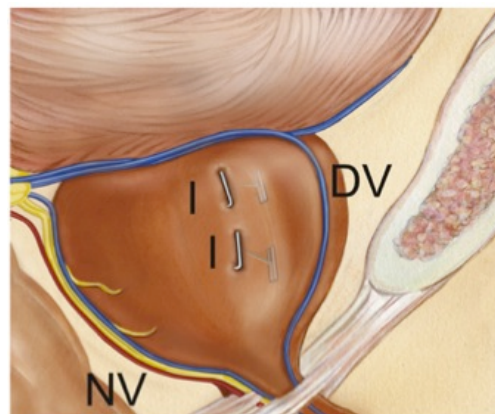
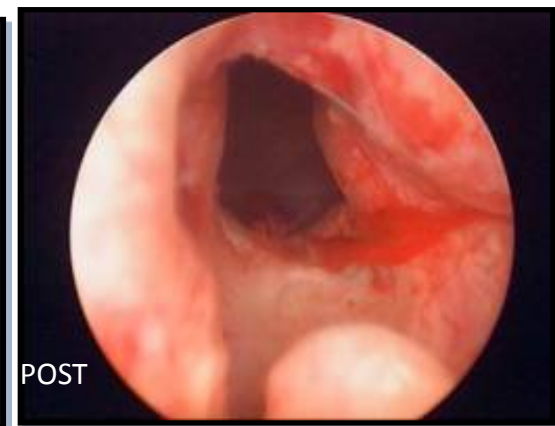
No tissue  
removal or  
ablation

Improved  
outcomes, lower  
morbidity



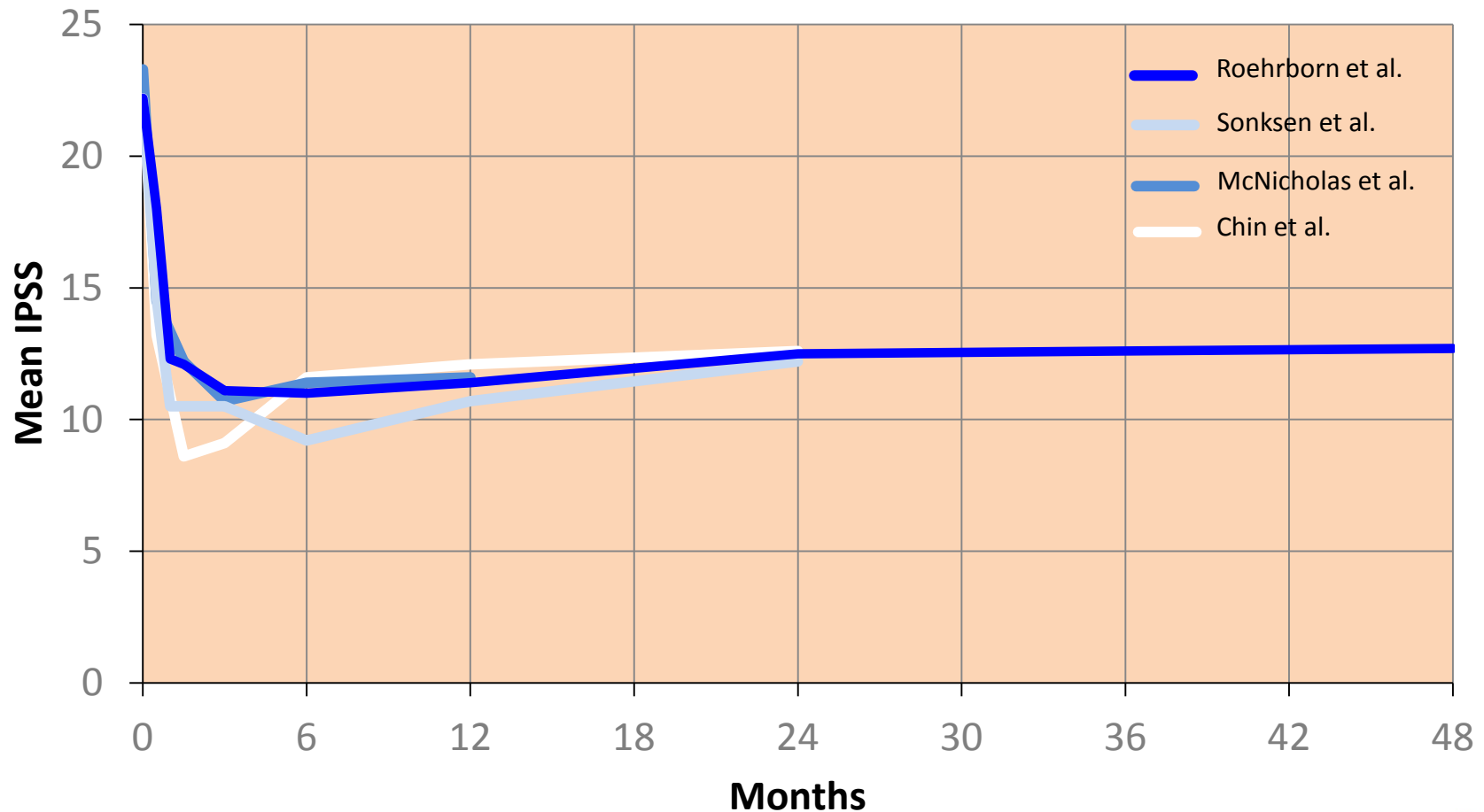
# Immediate UroLift® Effect

- Mechanically opens prostatic urethra
- Result is visible under cystoscopy
- Implants are anterolateral, away from NV bundles or dorsal venous complex



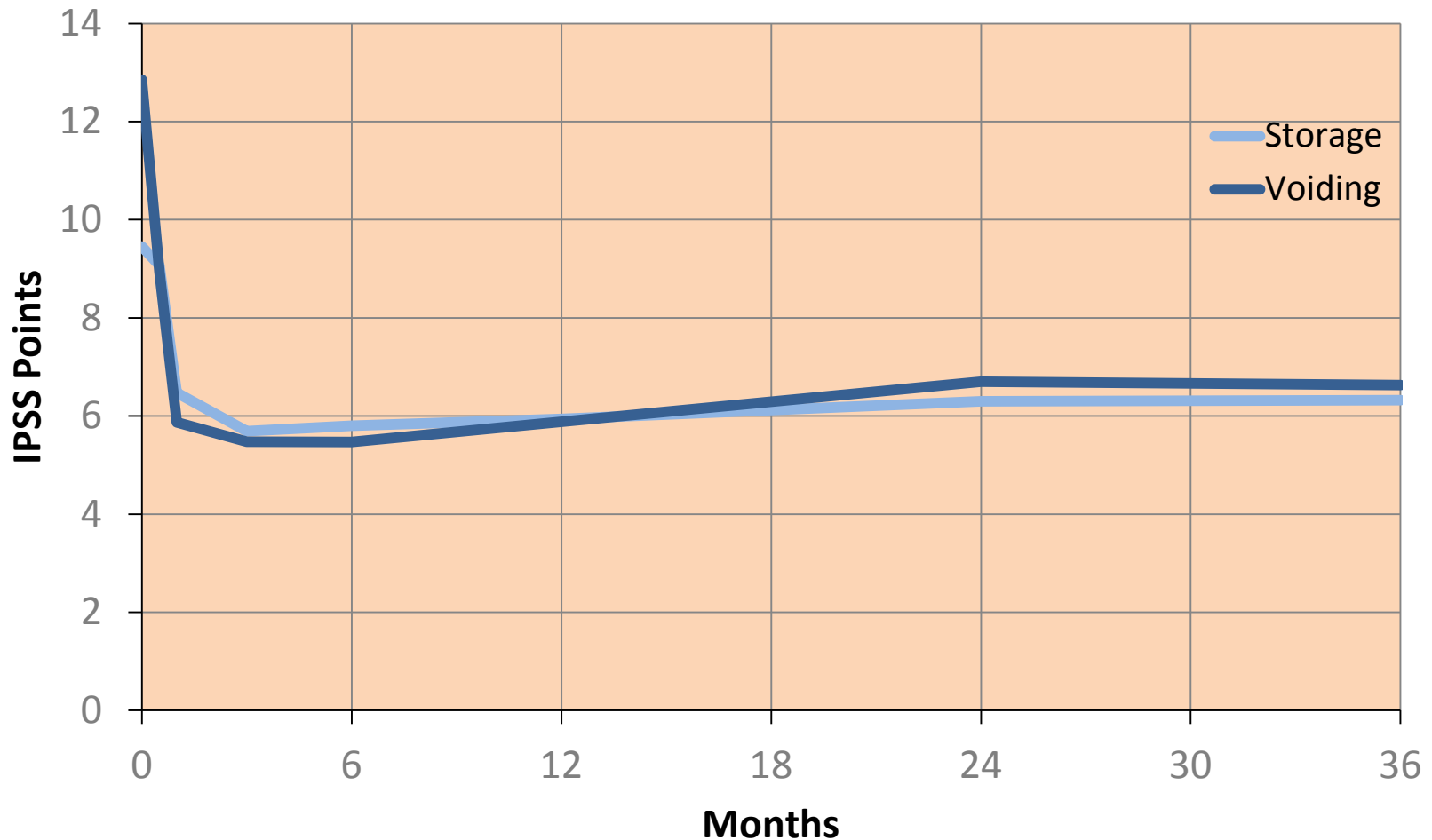
# Overall impact on symptoms

- Over 950 patient-years, >60 operators
- Rapid response (2 weeks); durable to at least 4 years



Roehrborn et al. AUA2016, Can J Urol 2015; Sonksen et al. AUA2016, Eur Urol 2015; McNicholas et al. Eur Urol 2013; Chin et al. Urology 2012

# Improvement in storage & voiding LUTS



## Results and evaluation (LEEDS – thanks to Mr Oliver Kayes)

Over 72 patients have been treated with UroLift. In the majority of these patients, local anaesthetic was used and is now routine. The results of a recent audit are shown in the table below.

Procedure	Number of procedures (Jan – Sep 2016)	Average length of stay	Theatre time (Patient turnaround) (mins)	Anaesthetic (local / general)
UroLift	72	3-4 hours	25 mins	LA (85%) GA (15%)
TURP	122	3 days	56	GA (100%)
HoLEP	115	17 hours	72	GA (100%)

# Summary

- LUTS require a holistic approach to diagnosis & management
- New treatments available – how will national / local pathways & guidelines respond to these changes?

# Primary Care Urology Society

[www.primarycareurologysociety.org](http://www.primarycareurologysociety.org)