

P-157**Colchicine in the Treatment of Peyronie's Disease***E. Akkus, Turkey*

Introduction and Objectives Even though there are limitations of efficacy, there are several alternatives in treatment modalities in the acute phase of Peyronie's Disease. We present the efficacy of colchicine as a drug which increases the collagenase activity and decreases the collagen synthesis in the treatment of Peyronie's Disease.

Methods Our study group consists of 54 cases who had been treated with colchicine and their follow-ups completed between 1994-2002. The age range of the cases were 38-66 (mean 51.4) and the duration of the disease were <12 months (2-12 months). Colchicine was administered 1-2mg/day for 3-6 months. Subjective evaluation was performed according to the penile curvature, plaque size, and painful erections and objective evaluation was performed according to ultrasonography.

Results Painful erections diminished in 39 cases (72%), decreased in 11 (20%), and continued in 4 (7%). Plaque size decreased in 16 patients (30%), diminished in 2 (3%), unchanged in 26 (48%) and increased in 10 (19%). Penile curvature improved in 14 cases (26%) whereas it did not improve in 40 cases (74%). Comparison with Ultrasonography was performed in 14 cases and plaque size was reduced in 7, diminished in 2, and unchanged in 5 cases. Mild to moderate temporary diarrhea in 8 and stomach upset was observed in 7 cases.

Conclusion Colchicine is a drug of choice in the acute phase of Peyronie's Disease with an average success rate of 30%.

P-158**Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy in the Treatment of Peyronie's Disease: Our Experience***E. Alargoff, Greece; A. Skolarikos, E. Konstantinidis, C. Deliveliotis*

Objectives Preliminary results with Extracorporeal Shockwave Therapy (ESWT) for Peyronie's disease are described.

Design and Methods Forty patients aged 41 to 72 years were treated with ESWT on the Epos overhead-module device (Dornier). The severity of pain (using visual analogue scale 0-5), the degree of angulation (by vasoactive drug injection) and the plaque's size (by ultrasound measurement) were assessed prior to and after treatment. Each patient was treated with a minimum of two sessions (2000 shock waves at an energy density level of 1-5) at 4-week intervals.

Results Eight patients (20%) showed marked improvement and complete remission of penile deviation. Six of them had regression of the plaque's size. Twenty-two out of the 40 patients (55%) reported pain relief after the first session. Nine more patients (22.5%) showed partial remission at treatment completion. One patient reported urethral bleeding and two experienced local ecchymosis.

Conclusions Our first results support ESWT as an effective and safe treatment for Peyronie's disease.

P-159**Treatment Options in Peyronie's Disease***M. Cakan, Turkey; F. Demirel, A. Ozkaya, U. Altug*

Introductions and Objectives The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy and safety of Vitamin E, Colchicine and combination therapy with vitamin E and Colchicine for the treatment of Peyronie's disease.

Methods From April 1997 to January 2002, 49 patients suffering from early Peyronie's disease were included in the study (mean age 54.6 years, range 37-71 y). They were divided in three random and homogenous groups. 24 were treated with vitamin E (400 IU daily), 19 with Colchicine (1.5 mg daily); the other 15 patients received vitamin E and Colchicine for 6 months. Response to treatment was

evaluated subjectively and objectively including duplex ultrasound. Pain, plaque size, deformity, disease duration, emotional effect, and sexual function were all investigated before and after treatment. The patients with severe fibrotic or calcified plaques were not included in the study. Follow-up ranges from 6 month (m) to 51 m (mean 22.3m). Chi-square test was applied for statistical analysis.

Results

	Vit E N: 24 (%)	Colchicine N: 19 (%)	Vitamin E and Colchicine N: 15 (%)	p
Mean duration of disease(m)	8.3	7.5	8.9	>0.05
Curvature	20.8*	37.452	6.6*	<0.05*
Curvature	33.3*	42.1	46.6*	<0.05*
Penile rigidity	41.6*	47.3	60*	<0.05*
Pain	70.8*	78.9	93.3*	<0.05*
Curvature (obj)	12.5*	37.388	6.6*	<0.05*
Curvature (obj)	37.5*	42.1	53.3*	<0.05*

*p<0.05; p value is significant at :0.05 level.

Only two patients (one in Colchicine group and one in vitamin E and Colchicine group) discontinued the therapy due to intolerable side effects (severe diarrhea).

Conclusions Colchicine therapy seems superior than Vitamin E. Although there were not statistical significant difference between Colchicine group and combination therapy group, the combination therapy with vitamin E and Colchicine seems like the best safe and effective treatment of men with Peyronie's disease.

P-160**Treatment with Penile Retraction in Evolutive Peyronie's Disease with External Penis-Stretching***G. M. Colpi, Italy; P. Martini, F. I. Scropo, M. Mancini, F. Nerva*

Objectives One of the major complaints of Peyronie's disease is penile retraction. The aim of this study was to verify the efficacy of the mechanical penile stretching in evolutive Peyronie's disease.

Design and Methods Twenty-two men (age: 18-78 years) suffering from Peyronie's disease at different stages of penile retraction were enrolled and followed-up. The stretched penis length ranged 9.7-15.2 cm. The "Penistretcher[®]" device was prescribed for 6 hours/day, for some months.

Results The mean use resulted 5 hours/day (range: 2.5-11), for 3 months (range 1-13). No adverse side effects occurred. The stretched penis elongation (average +0.8; range -0.8/+2.3 cm) resulted correlated only versus the initial stretched length: the shorter at the beginning, the longer at the follow-up (p<0.05).

Conclusions Our data show that penis-stretching is effective in Peyronie's disease treatment, especially at the stage of severe penile retraction.

P-161**Penile Innervation Disorders in Patients Suffering Peyronie Disease***D. G. Dmitriev, Russia*

Assumption of autonomic penile innervation disorders during Peyronie disease appeared as the result of analysis of possible causes of erectile failure in these patients. Neurogenical theory was confirmed experimentally by El-Sakka et al. (1997, 1998). The nerve terminals were injured as the result of collagen proliferation in penis of male rat, and erectile disorders occurred. The clinical examinations of autonomic penile innervation status were carried out in 32 patients at our Urology Department during 2000-2002 years. 19 patients from this group also suffered erectile dysfunction. Pathological picture was detected by electromyography (EMG) in all patients. 6 patients (18.8%) demonstrated the hyporeflexogenous type of EMG, 26 patients (81.2%) demonstrated areflexogenous type. Interestingly that hyperreflexogenous picture of EMG wasn't detected in any case