MP67-16 Pilot study to assess feasibility, safety and efficacy of penile splint AJA-2018 device in the immediate postoperative management of grafting technique in Peyronie's disease (PD) surgery: prospective randomized study MAY 18–21 san francisco

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INTRODUCTION

- with severe PD (>60-70°) and good erectile function.
- risk of infection, retraction/contraction, price, ease of use, etc.
- although minor, also occurs after grafting techniques.
- minimize retraction/contraction and early traction therapy could lead to achieve optimal outcomes.

OBJECTIVE

METHODS

- September 2016 to June 2017
- 35 patients naturally randomized (different treatment in two different centres)to:
- standard care (penile wrap) (16 pat.)
- penile splint (19 pat.).
- Plaque incision and grafting (Tachosil[™]) to all patients
- Mean age was 51.7 (SD 9.1) years.
- Mean curvature was 66.5° (SD 14.9).
- All patients provided informed consent and the protocol was approved by Institution Review Board.

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Fernández-Pascual E, Turo J, Rodríguez-Monsalve M, Souto A, Martínez-Ballesteros C, Carballido J, Martínez-Salamanca JI

• The incision/partial excision and grafting techniques remain as the gold standard treatment for patients

• Several grafting materials have been used over the time, and none of them showed to be perfect However, the ideal grafting material remains questionable. Main problems regarding those grafts includes

One of the main complaints expressed by patients after Peyronie's surgery is the loss of length, which

• We hypothesized that keeping the penis straight during the early healing process would be useful to

• To evaluate the feasibility, safety and efficacy of the use of penile splint device, as a form of immediate traction therapy, in the postoperative management after Peyronie Disease grafting surgical techniques.



Plaque incision + Tachosil[®] grafting



RESULTS

:t.		Standard penile wrap (16 pat)	Penile splint (19 pat)	þ
es R	Residual curvature	All cases <10°	All cases <10°	N/S
H	lospital discharge time	1,3 (SD 0,8)	1,2 (SD 0,9)	N/S
	Time to the first satisfactory sexual ntercourse	3,5 (SD 1,8) months	1,5 (SD 1,2) months	<0,001
o L	oss of penile length	-3cm (SD 4,1)	+0,5cm (SD 3,2)	<0,001
Ρ	Postoperative hematoma	37,5% (6/16)	15,8% (3/19)	0,02

CONCLUSIONS

- followed by standard traction therapy seems to be feasible, safe and effective.
 - Larger, multinstitutional series, and longer follow-up are needed to confirm these preliminary results.
 - New devices that maintain the biological basis but allow traction to be maintained only at certain times of the day to improve patient comfort are being investigated.

10CH intubating stylets



Early traction therapy using this inexpensive, fully available, and self-adapted penile splint device