

## Minimally Invasive Therapy with Intralesional Onabotulinum Toxin A in Peyronie Disease

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To determine the effectiveness of intralesional application of onabotulinum toxin A in patients with Peyronie disease.

**Materials & Methods:** A prospective therapeutic cohort study was undertaken in patients  $\geq 18$  year with stable disease were included.

**Intervention:** One-time intralesional application of 100 IU of onabotulinum toxin A. We included 22 patients from Urology consult from october 1st 2011 to june 30th 2012. Primary outcome measure: Grade of curvature. Secondary outcome measures: Thickness of the fibrous plaque, erectile dysfunction improvement and pain. Statistical analysis included the Pearson chi-square test for categorical variables and the student t test for

quantitative variables. Any p value  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Results:** The size of the fibrous plaque was reduced from  $0.34 \pm 0.20$  cm to  $0.27 \pm 0.13$  cm after treatment ( $p=0.014$ ). The curvature initially averaged  $32.95 \pm 9.21^\circ$ , improving to  $25 \pm 9.38^\circ$  ( $p=0.025$ ). According to the Kelami classification, the curvature was  $< 30^\circ$  in 14 cases (63.6%) and was  $30-60^\circ$  in 8 cases (36.4%). At 16 wk, the curvature was  $< 30^\circ$  in 19 cases (86.4%) and  $30-60^\circ$  in 3 cases (13.6%). The erectile dysfunction grade was  $16.18 \pm 4.46$  before treatment and  $18.22 \pm 4.55$  after treatment ( $p=0.002$ ). Pain was reduced from  $3.36 \pm 3.48$  before treatment to  $1.14 \pm 1.58$  after treatment ( $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** The application of onabotulinum toxin A can improve the clinical manifestations of Peyronie disease due to fibrosis, increasing sexual function in affected patients.

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