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A Study on Safety and Quality of Life of Patients on Tamsulosin in the Management of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: A Prospective Observational Study

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ABSTRACT:

background: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is highly prevalent in the aged male population, often associated with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) characterized by voiding symptoms (hesitancy, weak/slow stream, intermittency, straining, and incomplete voiding), storage symptoms (frequency, urgency, nocturia, urge incontinence), and post-micturition symptoms (post-void dribbling), which may adversely affect the quality of life (QOL). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the Safety and Quality of life of patients on Tamsulosin Hydrochloride 0.4mg once daily in patients with Benign prostatic hyperplasia in our hospital setting.

objective: To evaluate the Safety and Quality of life of patients on Tamsulosin in the management of Benign prostatic hyperplasia.

material and method: Out of 96 patients, based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria 83 patients were enrolled in our study. Tamsulosin 0.4mg/day was administrated orally for one month of the period. The

Quality of life of patients with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia was assessed using International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) before and after 1 month of therapy. The safety of Tamsulosin 0.4mg in the treatment of BPH was assessed using Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs).

conclusion: Our study suggests that a notable change is observed in the quality of life at baseline and after 1 month of therapy. The quality of life was improved from 51.80% at baseline to 54.21% after 1 month of therapy with Tamsulosin 0.4mg. The safety of Tamsulosin 0.4mg in the treatment of BPH using TEAs, from this orthostatic hypotension was the most commonly observed adverse event.

keywords: BPH, LUTS, IPSS, QOL, TAMSULOSIN, TEAEs

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