Ενδοσηραγγώδεις ενέσεις Εκμάθηση και πρόγραμμα

Γιώργος Σαλπιγγίδης, FECSΜ Διευθυντής Ουρολογικής Κλινικής Ιπποκράτειου Νοσοκομείου Θεσσαλονίκης

Η ιστορία

VIRAG R.

Intracavernous injection of papaverine for erectile failure. Letter to the Editor. Lancet 2: 938, Oct.1982.

BRINDLEY GS

Cavernosal alpha-blockade: a new techniqe for investigating and treating erectile impotence

Br.J.Psychiatry 143:322-327, Oct.1983

ΥΦΗ ΣΗΡΑΓΓΩΔΩΝ

λείες μ.ι. : (40-52%)

στρώμα κολλαγόνο ελαστικές ίνες κολποειδή αρτηρίδια φλεβίδια ΝΑΝC ν. ενδοθήλιο

Ελαττωμένο PO2 Σακχ. διαβήτης Υπερχοληστερ/μία Αθηρωμάτωση Υπέρταση NOV PGE TGF-β11 ET-11 Col.1 Fibr. 5 S.M.C.V

DAMAZAKH DAEBIKHS

Τι πρέπει να ξέρουμε;

- Τις ενδείξεις
- Τα φάρμακα
- **Την τεχνική**
- **Τις φάσεις** εκμάθησης:
- > προσδιορισμός δόσης
- εκμάθηση αυτοενέσεω» αιμάτωμα
- > παρακολούθηση

- > πριαπισμός
- > ίνωση σηραγγωδών σωμάτ
- Αντιμετώπιση πριαπισμού

Ενδοσηραγγώδεις ενέσεις

1982 Virag

1985 Zorgniotti

1986 Adaican – Ishi

1988 Goldstein

παπαβερίνη

παπαβερίνη + φαιντολαμίνη

προσταγλαδίνη E1(PGE1)

παπαβερίνη + φαιντολαμίνη + προσταγλαδίνη Ε1 (tri-mix)

Παπαβερίνη

- Φαιντολαμίνη
 - Προσταγλανδίνη Ε1 (Αλπροσταδίλη)

- Αποτελεσματικότητα: 73%
 - **Δ**όση: 5-40μg
 - Παρατεταμένη Στύση:1,1%
 - Ίνωση: 2,7%
 - Άλγος:15%
 - Διακοπή: 42,3%

Αλπροσταδίλη

- Το πρώτο φάρμακο με ένδειξη την αντιμετώπιση της στυτικής δυσλειτουργίας
- Η πιο αποτελεσματική μονοθεραπεία (>70%)
 94% των ενέσεων ακολουθούνται από σεξουαλική επαφή
- Ικανοποίηση των ασθενών: 87-93.5%
- Ικανοποίηση των συντρόφων: 86-90.3%

TRIMIX

- Αποτελεσματικότητα: 75,5%
- Δόση: <u>0,2-1ml</u>
- Παρατεταμένη Στύση:3,2%
- Ίνωση: 2,3%
- Άλγος:2,9%
- Διακοπή: 24,2%

Γιατί συνδυασμοί φαρμάκων;

μείωση της δόσης των επιμέρους φαρμάκων διαφορετικοί μηχανισμοί δράσης

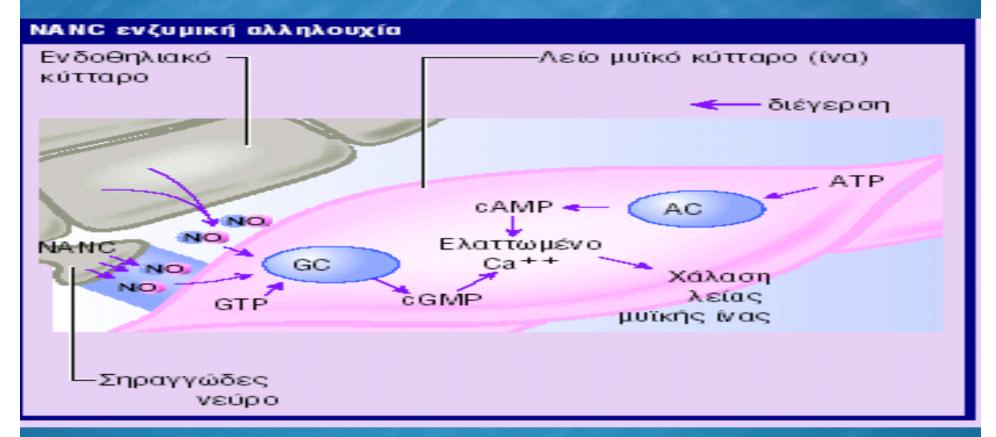


μείωση των ανεπιθύμητων ενεργειών

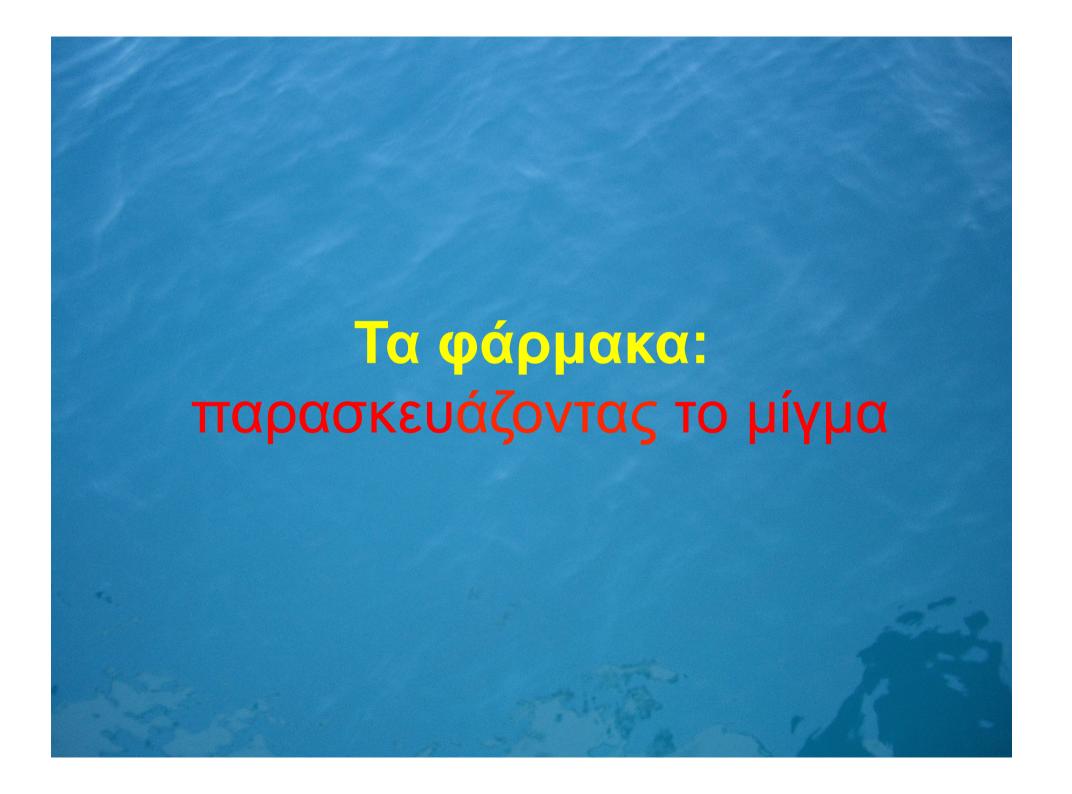


αύξηση της αποτελεσματικότητας

Φαρμακολογία



- Παπαβερίνη: (μη ειδικός αναστολέας PDE)
- Φαιντολαμίνη: (μη ειδικός αποκλειστής των α-αδρενεργικών υποδοχέων)
- Προσταγλανδίνη E₁: (αγωνιστής της AC)



παπαβερίνη



3



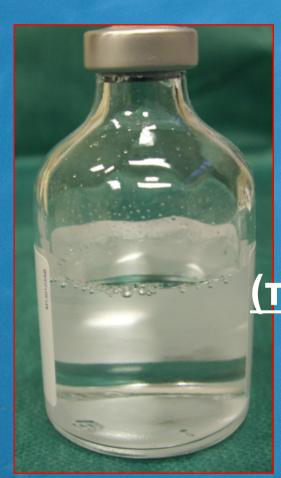
φαιντολαμίνη



X







(παπαβερίνη & φαιντολαμίνη)

αλπροσταδίλη

2ml Bi-mix-

20mcg 300mg – 10mg -100mcg

X

prostin

300mg - 10mg - 100mcg

Papaverine – phentolamine – PGE1

Τα φάρμακα η συντήρηση των φαρμάκων





Οι σύριγγες 0,5 - 1ml και 5 - 10 ml (20ml για αφαίμαξη)...



Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα η θέση του ασθενή





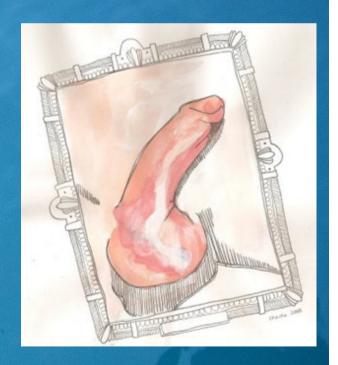


Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα ο υπέρβαρος ασθενής

LOOK IN A MIRROR

DICKS LOOK BIGGER IN A MIRROR - THIS IS WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SEE





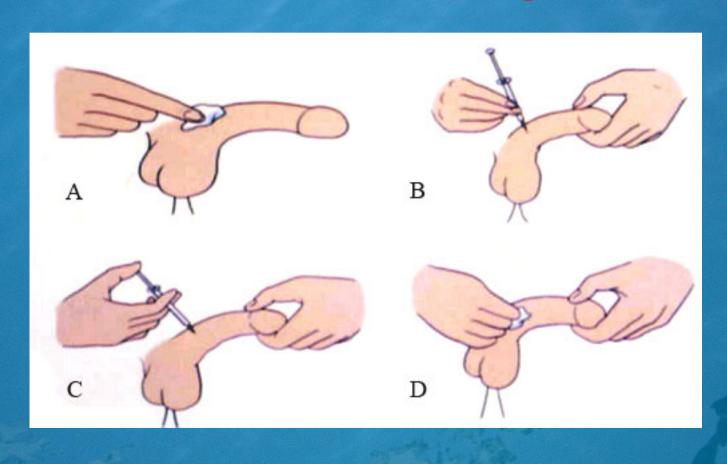
Πως θα καθορισθεί η δόση;

- Πρέπει να προκαλέσει στύση ικανής σκληρότητας για διείσδυση
- Πρέπει επίσης να έχουμε λύση της στύσης μετά την έξπερμάτηση
 - Δόση εκκίνησης
 - Δόση θεραπευτική
 - Ηλικία
 - Αιτιολογία
 - Προηγηθείσα θεραπεία

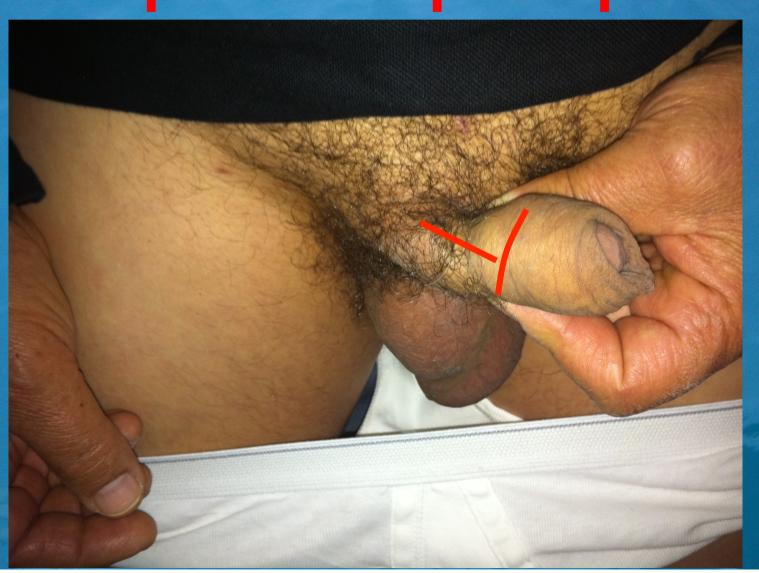
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως ετοιμάζουμε το πέος



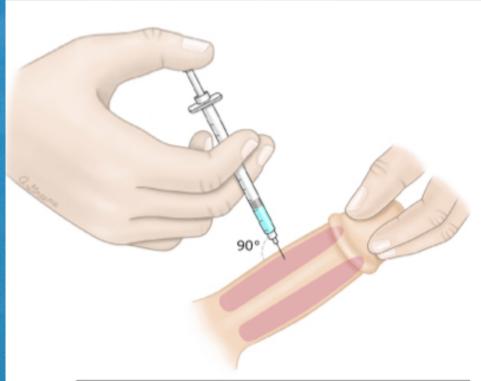
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα όταν την ένεση την κάνει η σύντροφος

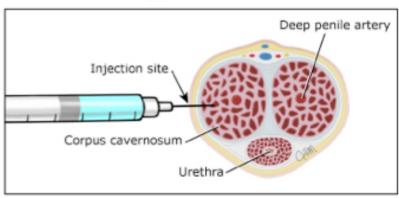


Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα που πρέπει να γίνει η ένεση

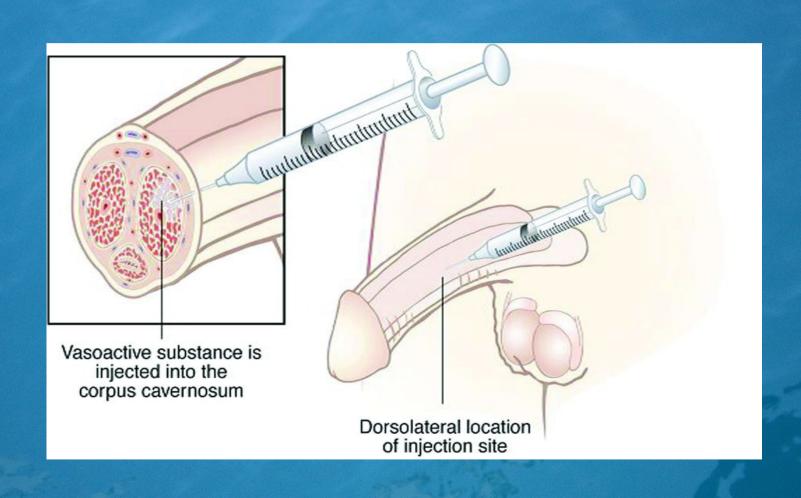


Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως κρατάμε το πέος;

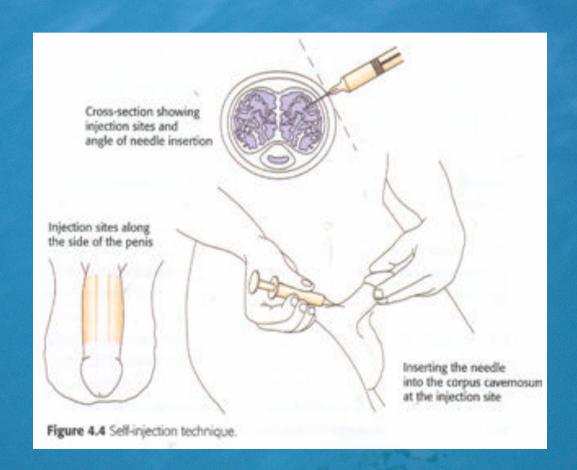




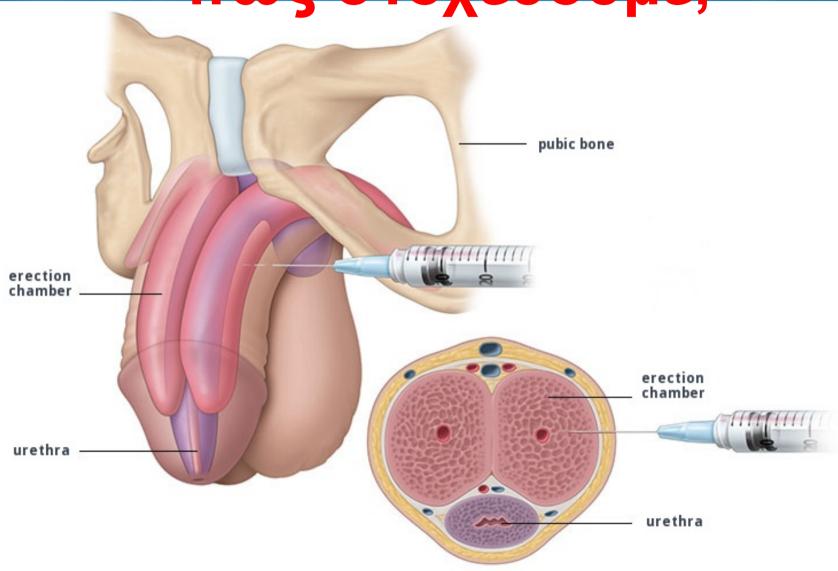
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως στοχεύουμε;



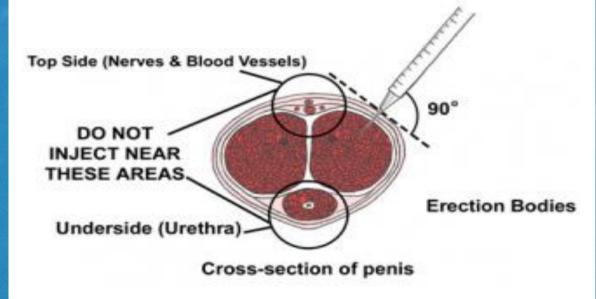
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως στοχεύουμε;

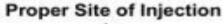


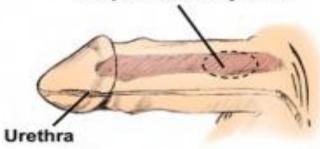
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως στοχεύουμε;



Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως στοχεύουμε;



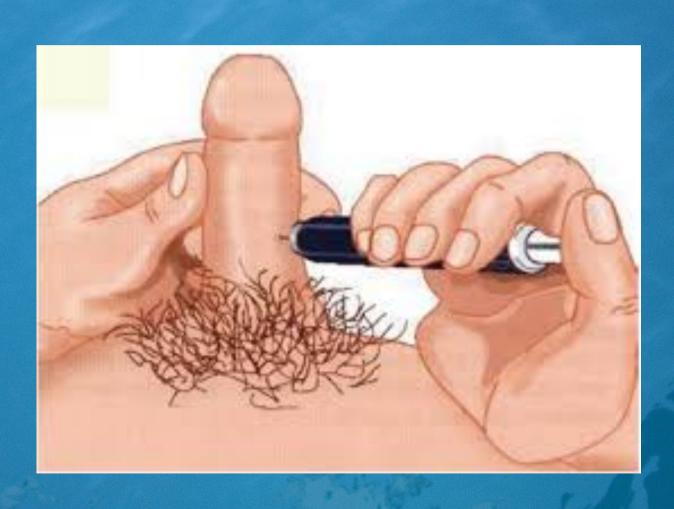








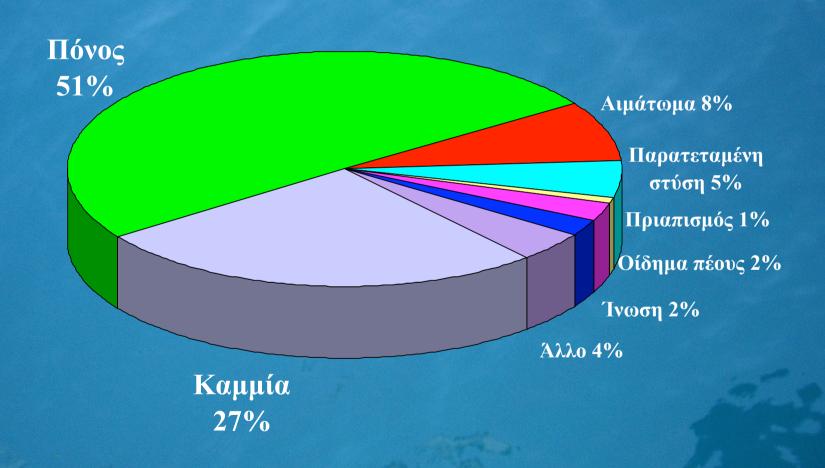
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα τι πρέπει να γνωρίζουμε για τις αυτόματες συσκευές ενέσεων;



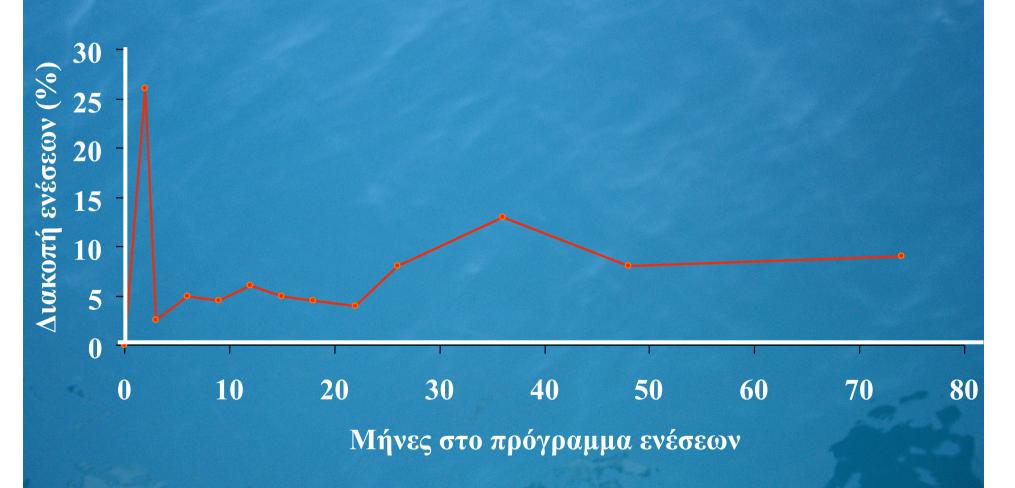
Η τεχνική βήμα – βήμα πως και πόσο πιέζουμε αιμοστατικά;

60 secs

Αλπροσταδίλη: ανεπιθύμητες ενέργειες



Διακοττή του προγράμματος ενέσεων



Gupta RJ. J Urol 1997, 157: 1681-1686

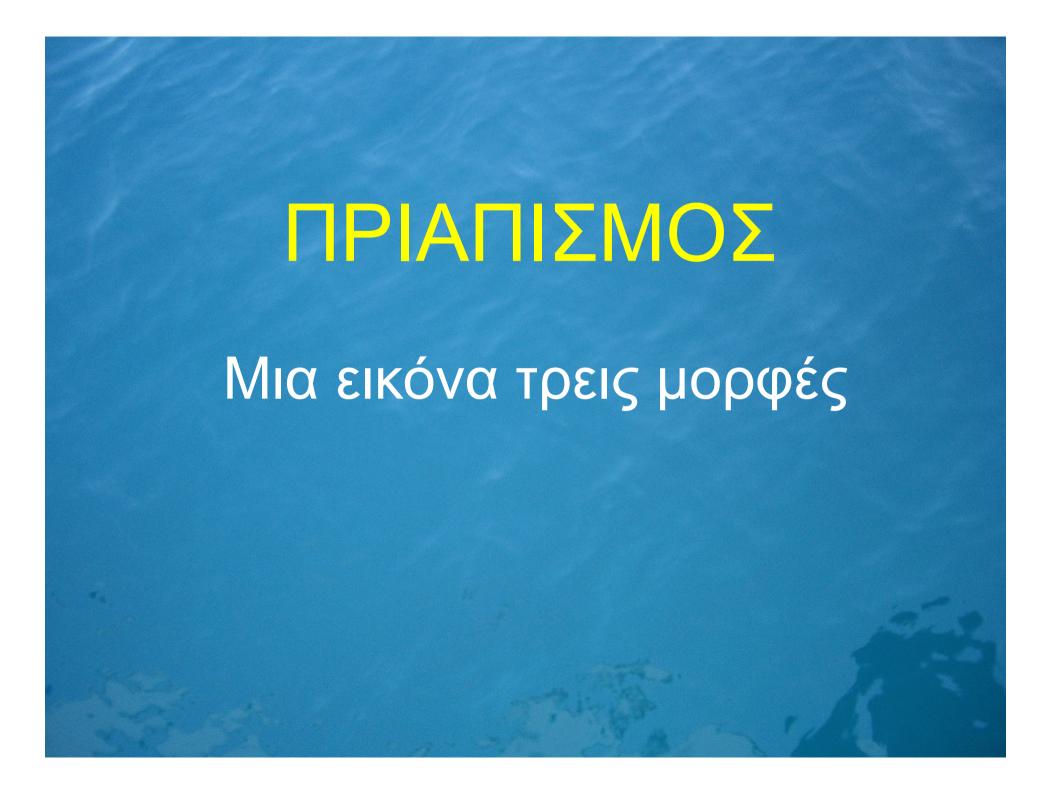
Ενδοσηραγγώδεις ενέσεις: 35 χρόνια μετά

Πλεονεκτήματα

- Ασφάλεια
- Προβλέψιμη στύση
- Εξαιρετικήαποτελεσματικότητα
- Μακρόχρονη εμπειρία

Μειονεκτήματα

- Τρόπος χορήγησης
- Έλλειψη αντιστοιχίας δόσης/ ιστορικού
- Μεγάλο ποσοστό μη αποδοχής

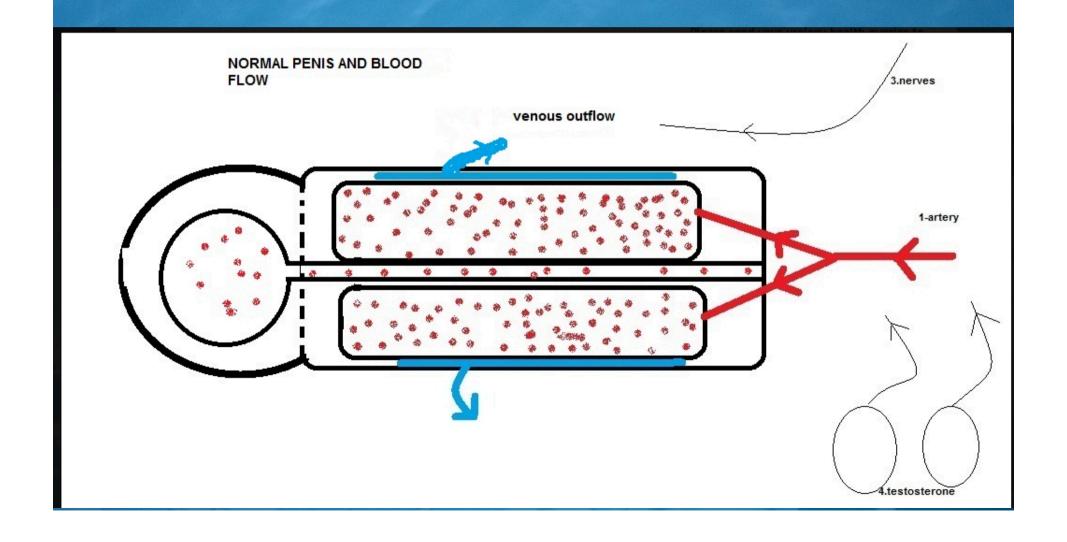


Πως ελέγχουμε την οξυγόνωση του πέους;

Typical cavernosal blood gases values.

Source	pН	Po ₂ (mm-Hg)	Pco ₂ (mm-Hg)
Ischemic priapism	< 7.25	< 30	> 60
Non-ischemic priapism	> 7.30	> 50	< 40
Normal arterial blood	7.40	> 90	< 40

Φυσιολογική αιμάτωση



Αντιμετώπιση του πριαπισμού Ι

- 1. Αφαίμαξη
- 2. Αφαίμαξη
- 3. Έκπλυση των σηραγγωδών με φυσ. ορό
- 4 Ενδοσηραγγώδης έγχυση συμπαθητικομιμητικού

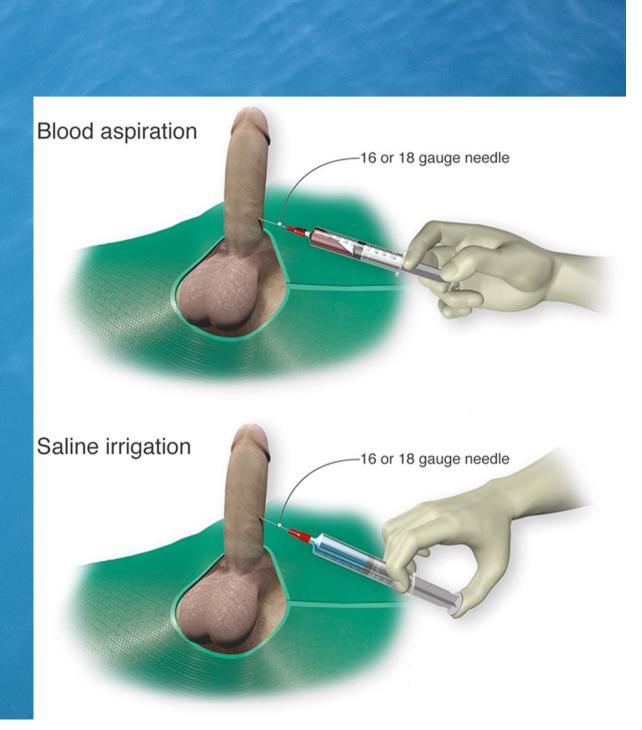
Προσοχή στο χρόνο χορήγησης (έναρξη και ρυθμός)

Αντιμετώπιση του πριαπισμού ΙΙ

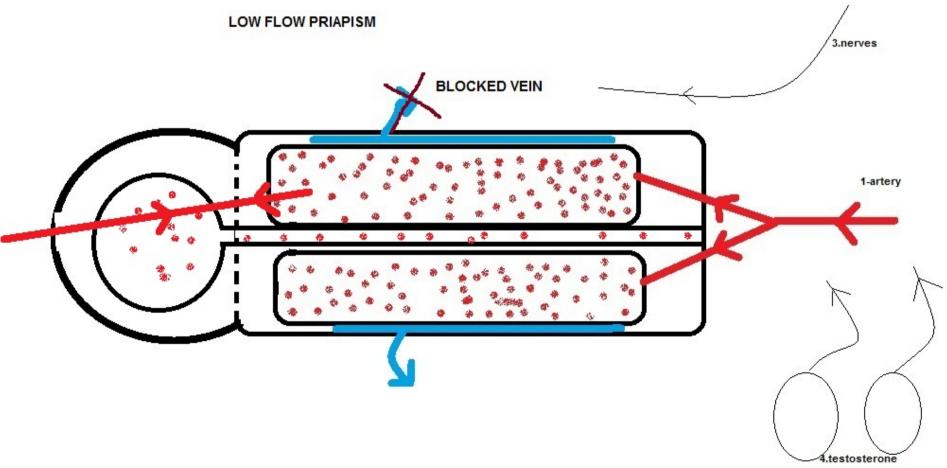
- Η έγχυση του φαρμάκου θα ξεκινήσει όταν το αναρροφούμενο αίμα έχει τους χαρακτήρες του αρτηριακού
- Ρυθμός χορήγησης διαλύματος Effortil[®]:
 0,5-1,0 ml/10′
- Το πιθανότερο είναι να μη χρειασθεί επεμβατικός χειρισμός



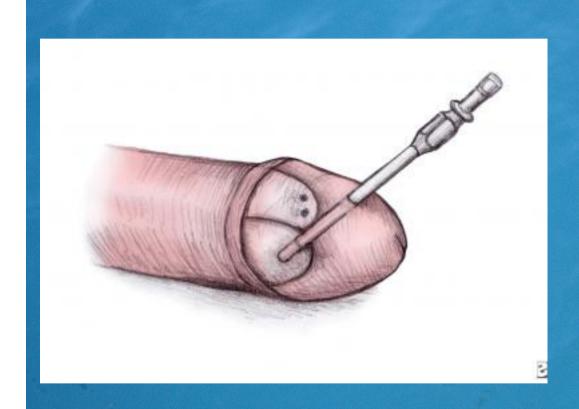
Αντιμετώπιση πριαπισμού τεχνική αφαίμαξης





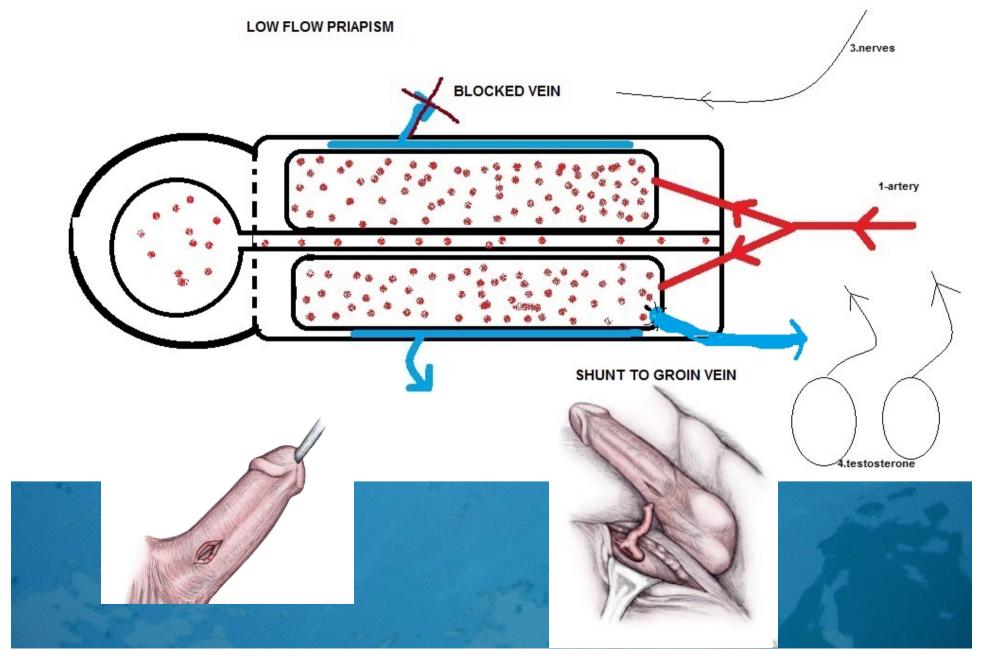


Αντιμετώπιση πριαπισμού ποια χειρουργική τεχνική;

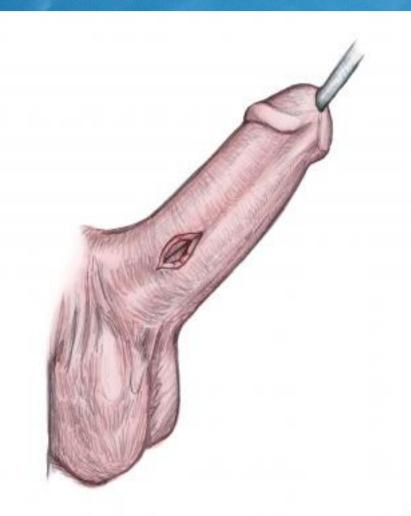


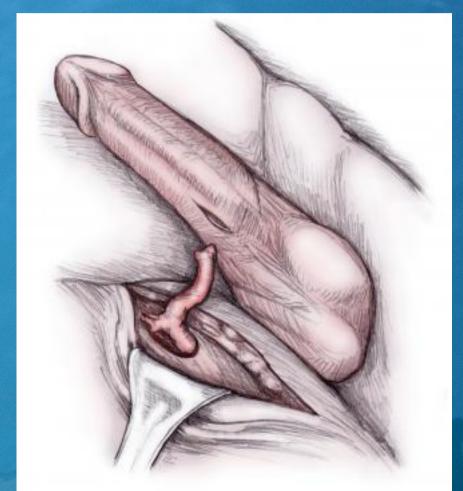
Huang YC, Harraz AM, Shindel AW, Lue TF. Nat Rev Urol. 2009 May;6(5):262-71

Πριαπισμός χαμηλής ροής - Ισχαιμικός



Αντιμετώπιση πριαπισμού ποια χειρουργική τεχνική;





Huang YC, Harraz AM, Shindel AW, Lue TF. Nat Rev Urol. 2009 May;6(5):262-71

Τι χρειάζομαι για την αντιμετώπιση;



PRIAPISM KIT



Innovations in Urology



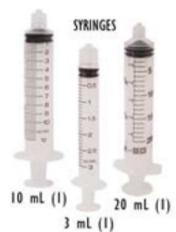








COHESIVE BANDAGE I" (I)













STERILE DRAPE (1)

STERILE GLOVES (1)

420 JERICHOTPK • SUITE 110 • JERICHO NY 11753 ~ 800-365-2839 ~ www.UroSciences.com

LOT:

Needles

16G x 1" (2)

27G x 1/2" (1)

276 x 1-1/4" (1)

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

EXP:

Αντιμετώπιση

Time Interval (Hr)	Treatment
0-<2	Home: encourage patient to urinate, increase fluid intake, exercise, and take oral analgesics
2-<4	Emergency department: i.v. hydration and i.v. analgesics; may also give anxiolytics (e.g., lorazepam, midazolam, or hydroxyzine) or oxygen if needed
4-<12	Intracavernosal aspiration of blood and instillation of an α-agonist (phenylephrine or epinephrine) with local anesthesia; repeat as needed. Continue i.v. hydration, analgesics, anxiolytics, and oxygen
≥12 (sooner if medically indicated)	Surgical consult for shunt placement

Source: Am J Health-Syst Pharm © 2004 American Society of Health-System Pharmacists

Φάρμακα για την αντιμετώπιση του πριαπισμού

• Εφεδρίνη

50-100mg

• Αδρεναλίνη

10-20µg

• Μεταραμινόλη 2-4 mg

• Φαινυλεφρίνη

100-200 µg

• Νοραδρεναλίνη 10-20 μg

Ετιλεφρίνη



Διάλυμα

1amp. Effortil + 9ml. N.S.

Οι ανεπιθύμητες των φαρμάκων

Pharmacologic management of ischemic priapism [5,7]

Treatment	(class,	drug,	and	dosage)
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Adrenergic system effectors (intracavernosal)

Phenylephrine

100-500 mcg prn; 20 mL of 10 mcg/mL solution every

2 minutes (maximum 200 mL or 15-20 mL of 20 mcg/mL solution)

Etilefrine, 5-10 mg prn

Ephedrine, 50-100 mg prn

Epinephrine

10-20 mcg prn; 20 mL of 1 mcg/mL solution every 2 minutes

Norepinephrine, 10-20 mcg prn

Metaraminol, 2-4 mg prn

Guanylatecyclase inhibitors (intracavernosal)

Methylene blue, 50-100 mg prn

Side effect and precaution

Hypertension, palpitations

Hypertension, palpitations

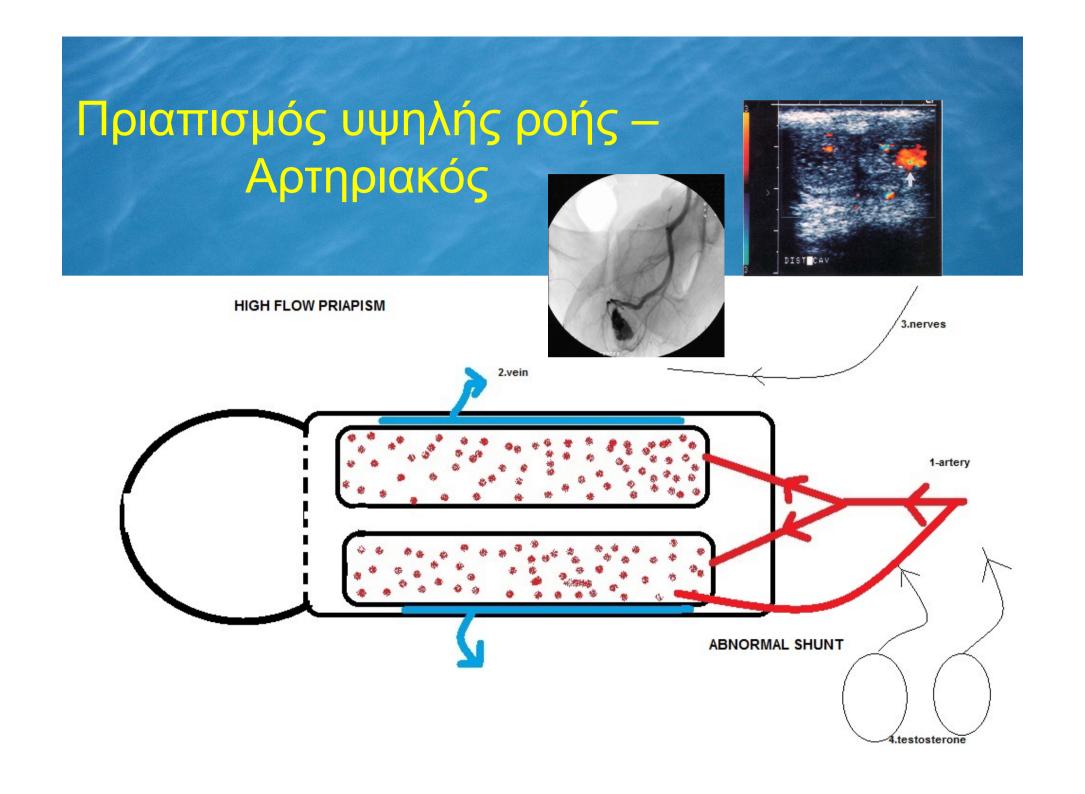
Tachycardia, angina

Hypertension, palpitations, tachycardia

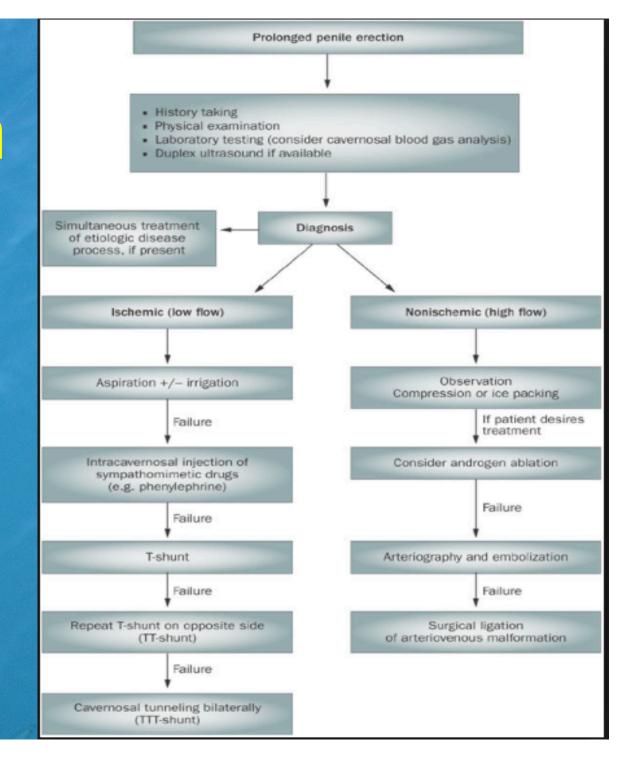
Hypertension, palpitations, tachycardia

Hypertension, palpitations, tachycardia

Penile burning



Αντιμετώπιση



Οι χειρουργικές επεμβάσεις

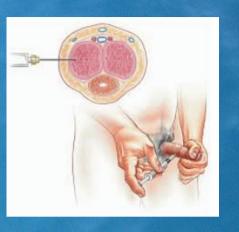
Surgical techniques for different types of shunt [1,4,10,11,22-30]

Shunts	Procedure
Winter	Direct insertion of 'Tru-cut' biopsy needle through the glans into the corpora cavernosa.
Ebbehoj	Direct insertion of no. 11 scalpel through the glans into the corpora cavernosa.
T-shunt	At least 4 mm away from external urethral meatus, no. 10 scalpel is inserted through the glans into one of the corpus carvernosum, rotated 90° away from the urethra, and then removed.
TT-shunt	For priapism lasting >72 hours, by creating bilateral cavernoglanular fistulae. Bilateral intracavernosal tun- nel can be created by a 20-Fr dilator, to maximize shunting of blood proximal to distally.
Al-Ghorab	A 2-cm incision is made transversely just distal to the coronal sulcus.
	A corporoglandular shunt is created by excision of tunica albuginea layer of both corpora cavernosa.
Corporal 'snake'	Modification of Al-Ghorab shunt, size 7/8 Hegar dilator is advanced several centimeters into bilateral corpora cavernosa. Blood is evacuated by milking the penis proximal to distally.
Quackels	Unilateral cavernospongiosal shunt is formed by anastomosing proximal corpora cavernosa to corpus spongiosum. A wedge tissue of corposacavernosal and spongiosal tissue is excised and sutured together
Sacher	Similar to Quackels, cavernospongiosal shunt is performed bilaterally.
Grayhack	Caverno-saphenous shunt is created between the corpus cavernosum and saphenous vein. A length of 8–10 cm of saphenous vein distal to the fossa ovalis is mobilized and anastomosed end to side in the corpus cavernosum.
Barry	Caverno-dorsal vein shunt is achieved by identifying and mobilizing the dorsal vein of the penis, ligating and dividing the distal part, and anastomosing the proximal part to the corpus cavernosum without any tension

Ο εμβολισμός



Η πρώτη δημοσίευση



J Urol. 1991 Apr; 145(4):764-7.

Recurrent prolonged erections and priapism as a sequela of priapism: pathophysiology and management.

Levine JF1, Saenz de Tejada I, Payton TR, Goldstein I.

Author information

Abstract

Veno-occlusive priapism may be associated with prolonged corporeal ischemia, subsequent fibrosis of the corpora and impotence. We report on 6 patients who presented with an unusual sequela of veno-occlusive priapism, recurrent episodes of prolonged erections or priapism. In all cases the subsequent episodes were idiopathic and veno-occlusive, occurred with a frequency ranging from several times per day to once per month and were symptomatically disabling. Pharmacocavernosometry ruled out mechanical occlusion of corporeal venous drainage by demonstrating elevated flows to maintain intracavernosal pressures following smooth muscle contraction and markedly decreased flow rates following smooth muscle relaxation. Treatment of the recurrent episodes with intracavernous self-injection of phenylephrine resulted in successful detumescence. The use of oral phenylpropanolamine reduced the frequency and duration of the recurrences, and markedly reduced the need for adrenergic self-injection. It is proposed that this syndrome may develop secondary to the initial ischemic episode, resulting in a functional alteration of the adrenergic and/or endothelial-mediated mechanisms that control penile tumescence and maintain penile flaccidity.



J Urol. 1998 May;159(5):1529-36.

A possible mechanism for alteration of human erectile function by digoxin: inhibition of corpus cavernosum sodium/potassium adenosine triphosphatase activity.

Gupta S1, Salimpour P, Saenz de Tejada I, Daley J, Gholami S, Daller M, Krane RJ, Traish AM, Goldstein I.

Author information

Abstract

PURPOSE: Digoxin use has long been recognized to affect adversely male sexual function but the underlying mechanism is poorly understood. Digoxin is a known inhibitor of sodium/potassium adenosine triphosphatase (sodium pump), a plasma membrane enzyme that has a role in the regulation of smooth muscle tone. We investigated the effects of digoxin on human corpus cavernosum smooth muscle contractility and overall erectile function.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In human corporeal smooth muscle strips the in vitro effects of digoxin were assessed on sodium pump activity as measured by digoxin inhibitable uptake of 86rubidium, basal tone and endothelium dependent, neurogenic and nitric oxide donor induced relaxation. An in vivo prospective double-blind, placebo controlled, crossover, 4-period investigation was performed in 6 healthy male volunteers. The effects of digoxin on serum hormones, erectile function questionnaire, visual sexual stimulation and nocturnal penile tumescence were recorded.

RESULTS: In vitro digoxin caused concentration dependent inhibition of 86rubidium uptake (half maximum effect at 0.01 microM.) and contraction of corporeal smooth muscle (half maximum effect at 0.8 microM.). Therapeutic concentrations of digoxin (2 nM.) also inhibited relaxation induced by acetylcholine and electrical field stimulation, which release nitric oxide from corpus cavernosum endothelial cells and nonadrenergic noncholinergic nerves, respectively. In vivo digoxin diminished penile rigidity during visual sexual stimulation and nocturnal penile tumescence testing compared to placebo without influencing libido or serum testosterone, estrogen or luteinizing hormone levels.

CONCLUSIONS: Digoxin associated alteration of human erectile function may be explained, in part, by inhibition of corporeal smooth muscle sodium pump activity, which promotes contraction and impedes nitric oxide induced relaxation. Such findings suggest therapeutic use of digoxin for treatment of recurrent priapism states.



Urology. 2006 May;67(5):1043-8.

Long-term oral phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitor therapy alleviates recurrent priapism.

Burnett AL1, Bivalacqua TJ, Champion HC, Musicki B.

Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: Recurrent ischemic priapism describes a disorder of repeated episodes of prolonged penile erection that frequently leads to devastating complications of erectile tissue damage and erectile dysfunction. A mechanistic role for dysregulated phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5) in the deranged smooth muscle response of the corpus cavernosum of the penis offers new understanding about the pathogenesis of the disorder and suggests that PDE5 may serve as a molecular target for its treatment and prevention. We explored the use of PDE5 inhibitors to treat recurrent priapism, based on the hypothesis that the erection regulatory function of PDE5 would be regularized by this treatment and protect against further episodes.

METHODS: We administered PDE5 inhibitors using a long-term therapeutic regimen to 3 men with sickle cell disease-associated priapism recurrences and 1 man with idiopathic priapism recurrences.

RESULTS: Long-term PDE5 inhibitor treatment alleviated priapism recurrences.

CONCLUSIONS: These observations support the hypothesis that PDE5 dysregulation exerts a pathogenic role for priapism associated with hematologic dyscrasias, as well as idiopathic priapism. Although these preliminary findings suggest that continuous, long-term PDE5 inhibitor therapy may be useful as a preventative strategy for priapism, additional evaluation in the form of a controlled clinical trial is needed.

Η ώρα της πρόθεσης

