Erectile dysfunction post radical cystectomy. The role of early rehabilitation with pharmacotherapy in nerve sparing and non-nerve sparing group: A randomized, clinical trial

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Summary

Objectives: No clinical studies testing erectile function (EF) post radical cystectomy (RC) were done. Our objective was to assess the effect of early pharmacologic therapy after RC using intracorporeal injection (ICI), phosphodiesterase inhibitor (PDE5i) and PDE5i+ICI. Materials and Methods: In our randomized, double-blinded study, we prospectively enrolled 160 potent male patients with invasive bladder cancer. Patients were operated by RC using the nerve-sparing (NS) or non-nerve sparing (NNS) technique. They were treated since 1 month postoperatively by different regimens (PDE5i vs. ICI vs. ICI+PDE5i). Patients were evaluated using the international index of erectile function questionnaire and were followed up regularly at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months using the same parameters.

Results: One month after therapy, the mean of EF domain improved in both NS and NNS group. In the NNS group, in patients treated with ICI alone and ICI+PDE5i, the EF domain at 12 months moved to the moderate and to the mild category respectively. In patients treated by the NS approach, the mean value remained in the mild category with or without therapy. Conclusions: Early pharmacotherapy since one-month post RC using ICI and a combination of ICI+PDE5i can improve the erectile function of patients operated with a NNS approach.

Key words: Erectile dysfunction; Early rehabilitation; Radical cystectomy; Nerve-sparing; Non nerve-sparing.

Submitted 21 September 2020; Accepted 27 October 2020

Introduction

Radical cystectomy (RC) remains the standard of therapy for high-grade invasive bladder cancer and some categories of superficial bladder cancer (1). Sexual dysfunction after RC may be related to multiple factors including surgical trauma to the neurovascular bundle, psychological stress, and type of urinary diversion. RC with urinary diversion significantly affects sexual functioning. The recovery percentage of the erectile function was 49% at 3 years and 79% at 5 years (2, 3). We performed a prospective study testing the erectile function of 160 potent males operated by RC with nerve-sparing and none-nerve sparing technique, dividing them into groups that were treated early since 1 month after surgery by different drugs: intracorporeal injection (ICI), phosphodiesterase inhibitor (PDE5i) and a combination of both drugs. The objective of this study was to assess the erectile function (EF) in different subgroups of patients who were treated early postoperatively by comparing the preoperative “international index of erectile function (IIEF) questionnaire” results with postoperative results to test the effect of early rehabilitation strategy on erectile dysfunction. There is no evidence in the current literature regarding sexual function recoverability after RC focusing and, in particular, early rehabilitation strategy of erectile function and its effect on other domains of male sexual function (orgasmic function, sexual desire, intercourse satisfaction, and overall satisfaction) in the non-nerve and nerve sparing group of patients by passing the early phase of recovery.

Material and Methods

Study design & participants
This study was a randomized, double-blinded, clinical trial that evaluated the role of early pharmacologic therapy for the treatment of erectile dysfunction post RC. Between February 2014 and 2019, 160 potent male patients with non-metastatic invasive bladder cancer who were operated with radical cystectomy were included in the study. Patients were divided into 4 different groups: Group A including 40 patients who received no treatment. Group B including 40 patients who were treated by intracorporeal injection (ICI) of prostaglandin E1 (PGE1) at a dosage of 20 micrograms 2 times per week) after one month of surgery to 1 year. Group C including 40 patients who were treated by ICI+PDE5-i after one month of surgery to 1 year. Group D including 40 patients who were treated by PDE5i: Sildenafil, 50 mg after one month of surgery to 1 year. The patients were randomly allocated to each group based on the type of surgery performed. In each group, 20 patients were operated using the nerve sparing (NS) technique and 20 other patients operated using the non-
nerve sparing (NNS) technique. All patients included in
the study fulfilled the following criteria: potent male,
sexually active, tumors muscle invasive T3 or less (T2a,
T2b, T1High grade), N0, M0, age 45-69, not receiving
neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

The patients and treating clinicians were blinded to
the treatment allocation. Follow up visits were noted by
another urologist within the same department.

Sample size
Based on previous studies, the difference in the
mean change in the IIEF score between the two groups (NS
and NNS) was 11.7. We conservatively set this value as
11. When a two-tailed test with a test power of 90% and
a significance level of 5% was used, 80 patients are
required in each group. For 4 treatment subgroups, the
total sample size required for this study was estimated to
be 160 patients.

Study intervention
The same urologist performed the RC+ ileal conduit (90
patients) or neobladder (70 patients) with or without
erve sparing technique. RC was done with preservation
of the neurovascular bundles as described by Walsh (5).
Three groups of patients were treated since one month
postoperatively with PDE5i, ICI, PDE5i+ICI for a period
of 1 year where they were followed.
The study was performed at Zahraa Hospital, University
Medical Center in Beirut which is an academic, tertiary
care hospital with 300 beds. The Urology Department
contains 22 beds; it is staffed by 8 urologists. The study
was approved by our Institutional Review Board. Our
study adheres to CONSORT guidelines.
Descriptive tables of means and standard deviations were
computed for different combinations.

Outcome measurements
Erectile function was assessed by IIEF- score before and
after surgery at 1, 3, 6, 12 months postoperatively.
Preoperative EF was tested using the IIEF questionnaire
(4). The degree of the erection was categorized on the
basis of the EF domain (six questions regarding EF) of
IIEF questionnaire and classified as mild ED (score 17-
25), moderate ED (score 11-16), or severe dysfunction
(score < 10); patients with score > 26 were considered as
not having erectile dysfunction.

Ethics statement
The study was approved by our hospital IRB (approval
No. 2014.12). Informed consent was confirmed by the
IRB. Written informed consent was obtained from each
participant.

Statistical analysis
Statistical analyses for estimated marginal means were
performed using a mixed ANOVA with repeated meas-
ures. This test determines the interactions between
dependent and independent variables.
A mixed ANOVA with repeated measures was run on a
sample of 160 patients to examine the effect of the treat-
ment group of 4 levels (No therapy, PDE5-I, ICI,
ICI+PDE5-I), the type of surgery of 2 levels (NS and
NNS) and the time points of assessment of 5 levels (pre-
operatively time, 1 month postoperatively, 3 months
postoperatively, 6 months postoperatively, 12 months
postoperatively) (3 independent variables) on the erectile
function.
The normal distribution and the homogeneity of vari-
ces assumptions for each combination of the groups
were checked using respectively the Shapiro-wilk tests of
normality and the Levene’s Test of Equality of Error
Variances. The data was processed using the Statistics
software SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)
Version 19.0. A p value of 0.05 was considered statisti-
cally significant.

Results
Table 1 summarizes the clinicopathologic characteristics
of the patients from which reported data were obtained.
Median patient age in the NS group was 62 vs. 61 in NNS
group and both groups had the same comorbidities.
Orthotopic neobladder was performed for 70 patients
(45 patients in the NS group and 25 patients in the NNS
group). Ileal conduit urinary diversion was performed in
90 patients (35 of them in the NS group and 55 others
in the NNS group).
The mean preoperative EF domain in NNS group was
20.7 wherein in NS group was 21.4. After 1 month it was
6 in NNS group wherein in NS group was 9.8 (severe
erectile dysfunction).
The mean values of EF domains differed in each subgroup
of the 2 major groups (NS vs. NNS). After 1 month from
surgery, NNS groups with no therapy, PDE5i, ICI and
ICI+PDE5 showed all the same value of 6. In NS groups
with no therapy, PDE5i, ICI and ICI+PDE5 subgroup
mean value was 12.5, 10.5, 9 and 7.5 respectively.
The mean value of EF domains in NNS group remained
the same with no therapy and PDE5i at 3, 6, 12 months
with a value of 6, whereas in the ICI subgroup it
increased to 13.5 at 4 months remaining constant at 6
and 12 months and in the ICI+PDE5i association, it
increased the mild range of 18 at 12 months. The mean
of EF domains in NS group increased to become in all
subgroups in the mild range. Those results are illustrat-
ed in details in Table 2.
When assessing the difference of means between treat-
ment subgroup, we found only a statistical significanc
(p < 0.05) when comparing the PDE5i subgroup with
other treatment subgroups (ICI, ICI+PDE5i), where no
statistical significance was found when comparing ICI

| Table 1. |
| Clinicopathologic characteristics and comorbidities of the NS and NNS group. |
| --- | --- |
| Condition | NS | NNS |
| pf 1 HG | 25 | 31 |
| T2a | 21 | 20 |
| T2b | 19 | 9 |
| T3a | 15 | 20 |
| Hypertension | 20 | 33 |
| Diabetes | 13 | 10 |

NS: nerve sparing; NNS: non nerve sparing; HG: high grade.
Table 2.
Mean of erectile function domains in the NS and NNS group divided into treatment subgroups.

| Type of surgery | None | Treatment subgroup | Mean difference (G1-G2) | P-value |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
| 6F_PREP         |      | PDE5-I             | 13.325                 | 10.53    |
|                 |      | ICI                | 12.775                 | 10.75    |
|                 |      | ICI+PDE5-I         | 12.775                 | 10.75    |

Table 3.
Mean of erectile function domains compared between treatment subgroups.

| Treatment subgroup 1 (G1) | Treatment subgroup 2 (G2) | Mean G1 | Mean G2 | Mean difference (G1-G2) | P-value |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| None                      | PDE5-I                     | 13.325  | 12.775  | 10.53                   | 1       |
|                           | ICI                        | 12.775  | 10.75   | 10.00                   | 1       |
|                           | ICI+PDE5-I                 | 12.775  | 10.75   | 10.00                   | 1       |

Table 4.
Direct erectile function domain comparison between patient’s subgroups according to the type of surgery.

| Type of surgery | Treatment subgroup 1 (G1) | Treatment subgroup 2 (G2) | Mean G1 | Mean G2 | Mean difference (G1-G2) | P-value |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| NS              | None                      | PDE5-I                    | 8.2     | 6.7     | 1.5                     | 1.00    |
|                 | ICI                       | 8.2                        | 6.7     | 1.5     | 1.00                    | 1.00    |
|                 | ICI+PDE5-I                | 8.2                        | 6.7     | 1.5     | 1.00                    | 1.00    |
| NNS             | None                      | PDE5-I                    | 5.8     | 4.2     | 1.6                     | 0.03*   |
|                 | ICI                       | 5.8                        | 4.2     | 1.6     | 0.03*                   | 1.00    |
|                 | ICI+PDE5-I                | 5.8                        | 4.2     | 1.6     | 0.03*                   | 1.00    |

vs. ICI+PDE5-I. Those results are illustrated in Table 3. Overall results demonstrated that means differ significantly according to the type of surgery, with 17.5 in NS to 1.72 in NNS group (p < 0.001). Results of the treatment subgroups according to type of surgery are illustrated in Figure 1. We also assessed the differences of each treatment subgroup according to the type of surgery. We found statistical differences in the NNS group, when we compared no therapy with ICI or ICI+PDE5-I whereas no difference was noted when comparing no therapy with PDE5-I or comparing ICI with ICI+PDE5-I. We didn’t find any statistical significance in the NS group when comparing all

the subgroups between them; those results are illustrated in Table 4.

**DISCUSSION**

ED occurs frequently in patients operated by RC. Walsh et al. demonstrated that injury to the neurovascular bundles may contribute to impotence following radical prostatectomy (RP) (5). Based on those findings in 1984, Walsh used a surgical technique that preserves the branches of the pelvic plexus for the preservation of potency and this technique was called a nerve-sparing technique (6).

Different sexual-preserving techniques have been described with a different effect on functional and onco-

logical outcomes. The potency rates of capsule sparing cystectomy vs. nerve-sparing cystectomy were not significantly different (50% vs. 40%) as reported by Jacobs et al. (7). A study conducted by Colombo et al. evaluating 3 techniques of nerve sparing cystectomy showed a significant difference in sexual function preservation using the capsule sparing and seminal vesicle sparing vs. nerve sparing (91.6% vs. 84.25 vs. 28.5%) but this study was limited due to a low number of patients operated (8). However, those techniques might be not oncologically safe with high metastasis rate (9). In addition, around half of the cystectomy specimens may contain urethelial carcinoma; cancer control may be compromised by leaving a part of the prostate in the capsule sparing technique (10). Therefore, both nerve-sparing cystectomy and prostate capsule sparing cystectomy appear to offer better urinary and sexual function in properly selected patients. More randomized clinical trials are necessary to use those techniques safely in bladder cancer era.

Several studies reported that the recovery of erectile function after nerve-sparing radical cystoprostatectomy is around 30% to 80% of cases (2, 3, 11, 12).
There is a clear correlation between the age of the patient when operated and the erectile function recovery following nerve-sparing cystectomy as demonstrated by Schoenberg et al., who showed that the recovery rate of sexual function was the lowest in men 70-79 year old after 10 years of experience with nerve-sparing radical cystectomy (13). Younger age was associated with better sexual function after radical cystectomy than older patients (14-16).

Impotence and lack of sexual desire were related to radical radiotherapy for bladder cancer with only 34% male patients sexually active after radiation therapy (17).

The type of urinary diversion influence also the sexual activity after surgery where patients with ileal conduit diversion reported more erectile dysfunction (18, 19).

Due to the lack of studies addressing the best treatment for erectile dysfunction post radical cystectomy, the response to oral therapy was extrapolated from series on post prostatectomy erectile dysfunction management, where sildenafil is considered an effective treatment after radical retropubic prostatectomy when both neurovascular bundles have been preserved with response rate after nerve-sparing approach reaching 80% (20, 21).

Cavernous smooth muscle apoptosis is one mechanism of impotence as tested in multiple experimental studies. Apoptosis of smooth muscle in the rat penis was more significant after bilateral neurectomy vs. unilateral neurectomy (22, 23). Prostaglandin E1 and PDE5i, if given in the early postoperative period could improve erections by providing intracavernosal oxygenation and limiting fibrosis within the corpora cavernosa (24).

PDE5i, if used as part of the early penile rehabilitation therapy after RP, could preserve intracorporeal smooth muscle content (25). Also, it had been shown that early use of PDE5i decreased the numbers of apoptotic cells and prevented apoptotic cell death in the penis following denervation (26). Zippe et al. demonstrated that sildenafil citrate cannot improve significantly erectile dysfunction after radical cystectomy: out of 22 patients taking sildenafil citrate post-surgery, only 2 (9%) responded positively (18).

A study assessing the optimal time for intracavernous prostaglandin E1 administration after non-sparing RP found that early use of prostaglandin injection since 1 month postoperatively could promote the best response but increased the complication rate (27). Montorsi et al. conducted a study evaluating the early intracavernous injections of alprostadil after nerve-sparing RP. They reported that early injections after 6 months of follow up induced a significant improvement of the spontaneous erections where 67% of the group treated by early intracavernous alprostadil injection recovery sufficient spontaneous erections for sexual intercourse (28).

Padma-Nathan et al. demonstrated that early administration of sildenafil since one month after bilateral nerve-sparing RP may help in spontaneous erectile function recovery (29). Cavernous neurotomy may cause cavernous fibrosis and dysfunction by increasing expression of TGF-b1, and collagen I and III protein. This may explain why patients operated by nerve-sparing approach may respond partially to pharmacologic therapies for erectile dysfunction. Some new techniques using intraoperative cavernous nerve stimulation may help in nerve preservation surgeries although those techniques need more investigations (30).

There is widespread usage of Vacuum therapy (VT) as part of the penile rehabilitation after RP. The underlying hypothesis is that the artificial induction of erections shortly after surgery facilitates tissue oxygenation, reducing cavernosal fibrosis in the absence of nocturnal erections (31). Yuan et al. assessed the effects of VT on erectile dysfunction (ED) in a rat model of bilateral cavernous nerve crush (BCNC) demonstrating that EF was improved with VT. VT reduced hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α) expression and apoptotic indices (AI) significantly compared with control. Animals exposed to VT had decreased transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF-β1) expression, increased smooth muscle/collagen ratios (32). A web-based survey of members of the International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM) and its regional affiliates was performed to assess their practice pattern of post-RP pharmacological penile rehabilitation. As part of the primary rehabilitation strategy post RP, 30% of responders used vacuum device, 95% PDE5i and 75% used ICI (33). In a pilot study, it was demonstrated that initiating the use of a VT protocol at 1 month after RP improves early sexual function and helps to preserve penile length (34). Studies have shown that vacuum erectile device therapy improves erectile function in 84-95% of patients and it is suggested that penile rehabilitation with VT should begin early after RP (35).

The post-RP ED depends on several factors, including patient age, preoperative potency status (baseline EF) and comorbidities (36). Preoperative potency is of utmost importance, since patients who complain of some degree of ED or patients who already use PDE5-is prior to surgery are at higher risk of developing severe ED postoperatively, regardless of the surgical technique used (37).

The main goals of prostate capsule sparing cystectomy are to improve erectile function. Eleven published series of prostate sparing cystectomy report 80% or greater rates of potency preservation, and 6 describe 90% or greater preservation (38). Jacobs et al. performed a single-institution trial of bladder cancer patients. No significant difference in functional results were found in men randomized to prostate capsule sparing or nerve-sparing cystectomy with neobladder creation. Mortens et al. reported a 20-year single-center experience of prostate sparing cystectomy for bladder cancer showing that erectile function was intact in 89.7% of patients (39).

Back to our results, the mean of EF domain after 1 month of surgery was in the category of severe erectile dysfunction in both group NS and NNS, when the treatment was started after 1 month. The mean value improved in both groups to become at 12 months in the moderate and mild categories in patient treated with ICI and ICI+PDE5i in the NNS group. In other hands, in patients treated by the NS approach, the mean was in the mild category when they were treated by ICI or ICI+PDE5i or in the group not taking any drug. It is important to note that there was no difference between group not given any drug and PDE5i therapy alone in both groups (NS vs. NNS). It means that early therapy
with PDE5i alone may be not effective in the early phase of erectile function recovery.

It is also necessary to mention that in the NNS group the mean improve to mild category if ICI and PDE5i were associated together and used early post-surgery.

It is critical to note the NS group results, showing that the mean of EF domain improved after 12 months to become in the same category in all subgroups. We cannot conclude if this improvement is due to early post-operative aid or related to neuropraxia phenomenon described previously.

In the absence of studies assessing erectile dysfunction post cystectomy in both groups (NS vs. NNS), our results were discussed in front of those obtained in radical prostatectomies patients.

The current study was limited by the methodology used to assess the erectile dysfunction. In fact, patients were evaluated using the International index of erectile function (IIEF) score only along a short period of follow up.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Erectile dysfunction is common after radical cystectomy surgery; it has a great impact on the quality of life of patients. Early rehabilitation plans using pharmacotherapy since one month after surgery with ICI and a combination of ICI+PDE5i can improve erectile function in patients operated with non-nerve sparing approach but not with nerve sparing approach. An early rehabilitative strategy with pharmacotherapy may be offered to patients undergoing a non-nerve-sparing procedure in order to enhance the recovery of erectile function and improve all other domains. More studies addressing the early rehabilitative strategy of none nerve-sparing radical cystectomies are needed to confirm our findings.

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