

In Sexually Active Males with LUTS





Restores flow... Restores happiness

Alfuzosin shows similar efficacy to tamsulosin in managing LUTS due to BPH without ejaculatory abnormalities¹

Summary of the study

- 100 Indian patients of LUTS due to BPH were randomly assigned to a group of alfuzosin 10 mg (N=50) or tamsulosin 0.4 mg (N=50) once daily, both without dose titration for 3 months.
- The outcome measures were uroflowmetry results (Qmax, average flow rate, total flow time, and maximum flow time), ultrasonography results (PVR volume and prostate size), Quality of Life (QOL) scores, and International Prostate Symptom Scores (IPSS).

Result:

- Both alfuzosin and tamsulosin improved LUTS with similar efficacy.
- 6% of patients reported abnormal ejaculation with tamsulosin which was statistically significant compared to alfuzosin where no abnormalities were observed.

Conclusion:

- Treatment with both alfuzosin and tamsulosin significantly improved all measures of uroflowmetry, ultrasonography, QOL & IPSS.
- Both medications were well tolerated, but ejaculatory abnormalities were observed only in patients taking tamsulosin.

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Abridge Prescribing Information

ALFOO (Alfuzosin Hydrochloride Extended-Release Tablets 10 mg)

Composition: Each uncoated extended-release tablet contains: Alfuzosin Hydrochloride BP 10 mg. Indications: For the treatment of the signs and symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH]. Dosage & administration: The recommended dosage is 10 mg daily to be taken immediately after the same meal each day. Contraindications: Patients with moderate or severe hepatic insufficiency, co-administeration with potent CYP3A4 inhibitors, known hypersensitivity to alfuzosin or any other ingredients of the formulation. Warnings and Precautions: Care should be taken when alfuzosin HCI is administered to patients with symptomatic hypotension or patients who have had a hypotensive response to other medications. If symptoms of angina pectoris should newly appear or worsen, alfuzosin HCI extended-release tablets should be discontinued. Use with caution in patients with history of QT prolongation or on medications that prolong QT interval. Use in specific populations: Impaired Liver Function: Alfuzosin should not be given to patients with moderate or severe hepatic insufficiency. Impaired

Kidney Function: Systemic exposure is increased by approximately 50% in patients with mild, moderate and severe renal insufficiency. Caution is advised in patients with severe renal dysfunction. Elderly Patients: No dose adjustment is necessary in the elderly as no overall differences in safety or efficacy were observed in clinical studies. Pregnant or Lactating Women: Alfuzosin HCI is not indicated for use in women. Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse events include dizziness, headache, fatigue, upper respiratory tract infection.

Overdosage: In cases of overdose leading to hypotension, support of the cardiovascular system is of first importance.

Date: 8th March 2019

Further information is available on request