

“[Hydrophilic Catheters] may decrease the risk of UTI in children with NGB (neurogenic bladder).”

DeFoor et al., 2017

**Study Hypothesis**

Comparison of hydrophilic catheters to standard uncoated catheters in children with neurogenic bladder

**Study Type and Methods**

Prospective, randomized clinical trial

**Patient Population**

78 Spina Bifida patients with neurogenic bladder, ages 2-17, followed for 1 year

**Catheters compared**

Hydrophilic coated: LoFric™\* (n=37); Uncoated: standard catheter (non-specific; single-use, n=41)

**Outcomes Measured**

1. Number of UTIs
2. Difficulty passing the catheter
3. Urethral injury
4. Satisfaction

**Strengths**

- Randomized study design
- Balanced mix of male and female patients
- Long follow up period

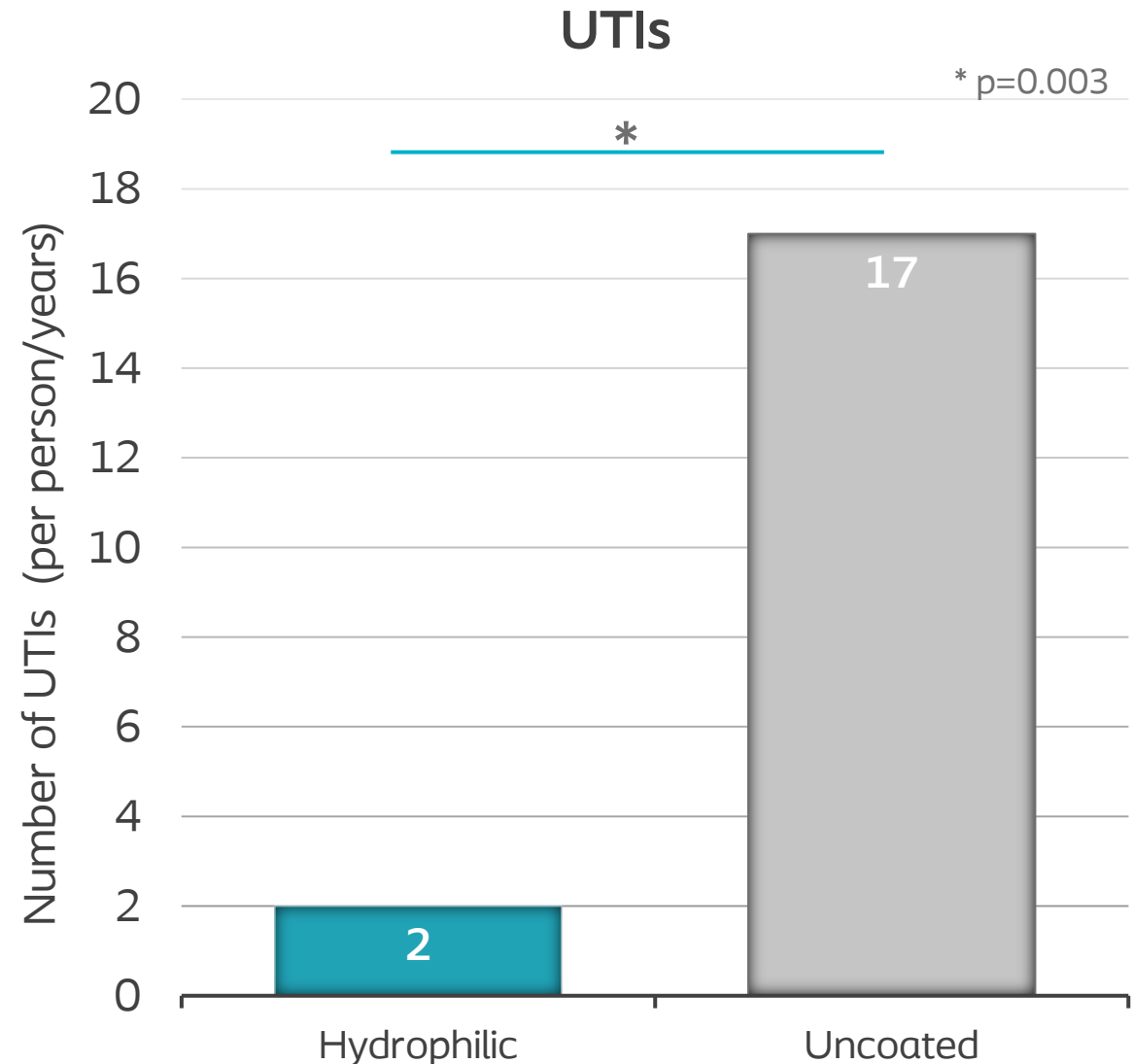
**Limitations**

- Small sample size
- Subject attrition
- Control catheter was not standardized
- Did not use a validated quality of life measure

# Only two UTIs were reported by two patients using hydrophilic catheters as compared to seven patients using uncoated catheters reported 17 UTIs

In per person-years, 51.5% (17 events in 33 patients) of uncoated catheter users reported UTIs compared to 9.1% of hydrophilic catheter users

Three children in the HC group reported no UTIs during the study, who had more than 3 in the year prior to enrollment



DeFoor W, Reddy P, Reed M, et al. Results of a prospective randomized control trial comparing hydrophilic to uncoated catheters in children with neurogenic bladder. *J Pediatr Urol.* 2017;13(4):373 e371-373 e375.

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# Conclusions:

- A reduction in UTIs was seen with use of hydrophilic catheters
- Patients reported that hydrophilic catheters were difficult to handle, that could have led to initial urethral pain.