



2 / 2010

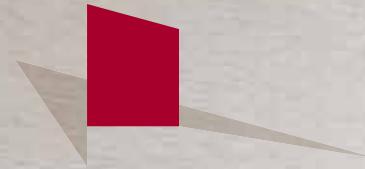
NUF- BULLETINEN

SCANDINAVIAN ASSOCIATION OF UROLOGY



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A graphic element consisting of a red square at the top, followed by two grey triangles pointing downwards and to the right, creating a stylized arrow shape.

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Editors' corner

by Sven Löffeler and Karol Axcrona



So the guards have changed once more. The ball hat was firmly placed in the finish court for the last two years has been passed on to Norway.

We were contacted in August by the Norwegian Urological Association and asked whether we would like to take the responsibility of being editors of the NUF Bulletin. And, of course, we could not resist this offer...

We met Sirpa and Pekka in Oslo at the beginning of September – a meeting orchestrated by Alexander Schultz, the secretary general of NUF- to learn more about the tasks and responsibilities of the editors of the NUF bulletin. Apparently, it's all been great fun for them, but reading between the lines and having a good look at their faces we could certainly discern a slight degree of relief that the torch finally had been passed on and that the burden of putting together the bulletin no longer was theirs. They have done a brilliant job and we all owe them a great deal for their efforts during the past two years. We certainly feel that the shoes they left behind for us are rather large, in fact too large by several sizes.

Since we suppose that not many Nordic urologists know the new editors of this bulletin in contrast to the former very well known Sirpa and Pekka, we would like to introduce ourselves: Sven Löffeler has done most of his urologic and surgical education in the city of Tønsberg and is currently working as consultant there; Karol Axcrona has done most of his education at Oslo University Hospital and is working as consultant there.

Taking over a show, which has been run so smoothly, implies that there is no great need to introduce major changes. For the moment we feel content to stick to the guns put in place by Pekka and Sirpa and their predecessors. The main language of the bulletin will remain English, although articles in any of the Scandinavian languag-

es will be published. We have included an article in Norwegian in this edition with the report from the Norwegian Spring meeting in Kristiansand earlier this year. Furthermore, Karol Axcrona and Trygve Talseth report from the SIU meeting in Marrakech and Henriette Veiby Holm gives us an interesting summary of her stay at the department of urology in Lund, where she had spent a week on a NUF grant.

The next NUF meeting is fast approaching and we therefore felt the time was right to give the Finnish hosts the opportunity to introduce us to Tampere, where the meeting will be held at the end of August next year. This article is both a nice appetizer for those who have already decided on participating as well as a motivator for those who are still sitting on the side-lines.

Also the readers of the bulletin will certainly be pleased to hear that we have convinced Alexander Schultz –after some minor arm-twisting- to share with us his experiences from Haiti

where he was deployed with the Norwegian Red Cross after the earth quake disaster which hit the country in January 2010. On his request we have moved the article from the Urologists-who-save-the-world section to the Personal Interest section. His article makes fascinating and inspiring reading.

We hope everyone will find our first edition of the bulletin interesting reading. We are grateful for every input and criticism and we certainly hope that our future invitations to write for the NUF bulletin we are going to direct to different members of NUF will be met with open arms and unwavering enthusiasm.

Please, feel free to contact us with any question regarding the NUF Bulletin. We are very thankful for any contribution – might it be a text, relevant photography, suggestions for articles or other changes that might improve the bulletin!

Our e-mail addresses are:
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President's corner

by Kimmo Taari



Dear colleagues, **NUF-Bulletinen**

I have a great pleasure to introduce and welcome the new editors for NUF-Bulletinen. Sven Løffeler and Karol Axcorona are young colleagues from Norway and I wish them good luck for the next years. We need new ideas how to develop our Journal and the whole Association. I will also give warm thanks to Sirpa and Pekka who worked as editors for the past three years. They made a great job and we are truly thankful to them. And what marvellous photos we got from Pekka's safaris to the wild nature in the Northern Finland. I still think that the hardest work is to get articles from our members. It is important to write congress reports, debates, opinions etc. Maybe the best way is to contact personally the colleague who is planning to visit a certain meeting.

Home pages

We want your help in updating the home pages (www.scaur.org). The member lists of the collaborating groups and the links to the groups are partly outdated. I hope that the chairperson or secretary of each group will contact our webmaster Jørgen Bjerggaard (jb@skejby.net) and update the information.

NUF Congress 2011

The next NUF Congress is coming in August 2011. The organising committee in Tampere has been quite busy in planning the program. The main topics are prostate cancer, invasive bladder cancer and lower urinary tract functional disorders. The actual dates and deadlines are now available via our website. Important deadline for abstract submissions is 15th April 2011. Several collaboration groups have made a decision to arrange courses or workshops during the congress: urothelial cancer group, lower urinary tract dysfunction and reconstructive groups. I hope that also SPCG and laparoscopy groups will be active. These workshops are a highly valuable and practical way to update your knowledge about a special topic. I encourage the collaboration groups to arrange these courses and to contact the Tampere organising committee.

NUF travel grant

Do not forget the NUF travel grant. A grant of 10.000 NOK (about 1235 Euros) is available for an urologist or a resident in urology who wants to visit a urological department at another Nordic country. The only condition for the grant is that the visit should last at least one week and a report for the NUF-Bulletin is made afterwards. Applications should be addressed to the general secretary of NUF, Alexander Schultz (alexander.schultz@rikshospitalet.no). This is a once in a lifetime opportunity to learn something new and at the same time make social contacts with other Nordic colleagues.

With best wishes to all Scandinavian urologists and all friends of NUF.

*November 2010
Kimmo Taari*





Urologisk Vårmøte, NUF, Juni 2010 – arrangert i Kristiansand

av Hans Thorwild Thomassen, Seksjonsoverlege, Kristiansand

Urologisk vårmøte arrangeres hvert 2. år i Norge. Ved siden av kirurgisk høstmøte er dette den største samling for urologer i Norge.

Møtet samlet 85 deltagere, flesteparten urologer ved sykehusavdelinger, men privatpraktiserende urologer var også godt representert og sto for forelesningene om "mannens overgangsalder". Utstyrssleverandører og farmasi innen urologi var invitert, og deres bidrag var viktig for gjennomføringen av møtet.

Adm. direktør ved Sørlandet sykehus, Jan Roger Olsen ønsket velkommen og gav en kort oversikt over de ulike lokalisasjoner for somatiske avdelinger på Sørlandet. Det er somatiske avdelinger ved sykehusene i Flekkefjord, Arendal og Kristiansand. 4 urologer er ansatt i Kristiansand og 3 i Arendal. I Flekkefjord er det kun urologisk poliklinikk som dekkes av urologer fra Kristiansand. Urologiutdanningen ved Sørlandet sykehus HF ble i september 2009 – som først i landet – sertifisert i EBU (European Board of Urology). Undervisning og utdanning av urologer i Europa og Norge ble også belyst i en egen sesjon med blant annet forelesning av President i European Bord of Urology (EBU), Marianne Brehmer. Hun gjorde rede for utdanningsprogram i EBU og Ole Tysland gjorde rede for hvilke konsekvenser omleggingen har fått for urologisk seksjon i Kristiansand.

En rekke aktuelle tema var satt opp, og det var satt av tid til flere paneldiskusjoner.

Funksjonell urologi

Første tema som ble belyst var ulike utfordringer innen funksjonell urologi. En engasjert Trygve Talseth innledet med å uttrykke en generell bekymring pga. synkende interesse for funksjonsstyrrelser i de nedre urinveier. For mye

fokus er satt på operativ behandling av prostatakreft og for lite fokus på den medisinske rehabiliteringen av urinlekkasje og impotens. Andreas Mattiasson, professor i urologi ved Universitetet i Lund, gav en detaljert og nyttig gjennomgang av regulering og styring av de nedre urinveier.

Peter Ströberg, urolog i Jönköping, fulgte opp med en forelesning under tittelen "Prostata og kreften er borte! Men til hvilken pris?"

Han innledet med å minne om at det må behandles ca. 20 menn for å spare 1 mann fra å dø av prostatakreft. NNT= 20 (Numbers Needed to Treat). Dessuten vil ca. halvparten av disse 19 som er "unødvendig" behandlet få vedvarende erekjonsproblem og 2-3 stykker får vedvarende problem med urinlekkasje. Ströberg, som selv opererer mange pasienter i året, hadde som hovedbudskap: " Om vi skal operere, må vi kunne håndtere alle de bivirkninger som rammer pasientene. Han presenterte et detaljert opplegg som brukes i Jönköping der blant annet alle som skal gjennom radikal prostatektomi får preoperativ samtale med operatør og standardisert gjennomgang med uroterapeut og sexo-



Prof. Tilmann Loch refererer om sine erfaringer med brakyterapi ved urologisk avdeling i Flensburg, Tyskland.



Publikumet følger spent med.



2nd Nordic Course on Radical Cystectomy and Urinary Tract Reconstruction

Malmö, May 5-6, 2011

Course Content:

- Diagnosis and treatment of locally advanced urothelial cancer.
- Open and robotic cystectomy with different types of urinary diversions demonstrated in live surgery and state-of-art lectures.

Language:

Scandinavian

Target group:

Urologists with particular interest in Bladder Cancer and Urinary diversion and Doctors with special interest of Urology.

Place:

Skåne University Hospital, MFC (Medical Research Centre),
Malmö

Course fee:

Before April 1, SEK 2.500:- , after April 1 SEK 3.000:-
Dinner on April 5: SEK 500:-

Chairmen:

Professor Per Uno Malmström and associate professor Ralph Peeker.

Local chairman dr. Siggi Gudjonsson

Detailed program will soon be available on: **www.scaur.org**

log. Postoperativt får pasienten tilbud om en seksual-medisinsk rehabilitering som ble belyst i detalj.

I paneldebatten som fulgte ble det mye fokus på manglende registrering og oppfølging av pasienter som er radikalt behandlet for prostatakreft. Spesielt ble det trukket frem mangel på kapasitet når det gjelder kirurgisk behandling av urininkontinens. Lave budsjett for denne behandlingen ved Rikshospitalet har ført til lang ventetid.

I ettertid (referentens tilføyelse) ble det i august nummeret av *The Lancet* ved Jonas Hugosson fra Göteborg lagt frem tall som viser en NNT på 12. Artikkelen gir interessante perspektiv på screening og viktige kommentarer til håndtering av lav risiko pasienter.

Arnhild Fredriksen, uroterapeut ved Oslo Universitetssykehus, gav en glimrende forelesning av oppfølging av pasienter etter radikal behandling. Hun viste på en overbevisende måte hvordan det er mulig å få til en tett og god oppfølging. Nøkkelord her var åpenhet og i størst mulig grad å trekke ektefelle/samboer med i samtalene.

Alternativ til radikal prostatektomi

Det siste året har det vært mye fokus på overbehandling av lavrisiko prostatakreft, blant annet dokumentert ved Eivor Hernes mfl. sin artikkel i BJU tidligere i år. Vi ønsket derfor å sette mer fokus på denne pasientgruppen ved å se på lavdose brakkyterapi som et alternativ til radikal prostatektomi og ekstern strålebehandling. Norge er det eneste landet i Nord-Europa som ikke tilbyr lavdose brakkyterapi, men flere pasienter har fått behandlingen i utlandet, men må dekke utgiftene selv.

Det har vært noe fokus på manglende tilbud for denne behandlingen i Norge, og det foreligger en dom fra Oslo Tingrett 11. oktober 2006 som viste en tydelig uenighet blant sentrale onkologer og urologer i Norge om denne behandlingen. En pasient som ikke fikk dekket utgifter til behandling med lavdose brakkyterapi saksøkte staten, men tapte i tingretten. René van Helvoirt, stråleonkolog ved Senter for Kreftbehandling i Kristiansand, var sakkyndig og mente at lavdose brakkyterapi for enkelte pasi-

enter absolutt burde være et tilbud. Tilbuddet eksisterer fortsatt ikke i Norge, men miljøet i Kristiansand jobber med å få etablert behandlingen i Kristiansand.

Wolfgang Lilleby og Nils Kristian Raabe ved Radiumhospitalet har behandlet pasienter med intermediær og høyrisiko prostatacancer med høydose rate brakkyterapi i flere år. Wolfgang Lilleby var derfor satt opp som foreleser for å gjøre rede for status for bakyterapi i Norge. Han måtte dessverre melde avbud, men René van Helvoirt presenterte hans forelesning og forklarte prinsippene ved høydoserate og lavdoserate brakkyterapi.

Ved brakkyterapi plasseres radioaktive kilder i prostata. Dette gir mulighet for å gi høyere dose til prostata og mindre stråling til omkringliggende vev. Brakkyterapi er generelt lite egnet til store prostatakjertler (> 60 gram) og til personer med betydelig vannlatingsproblem på forhånd (IPSS > 15). Ved høydose rate behandling plasseres 12 – 18 hule stålnåler transperinealt i prostatakjertelen og gjennom disse innføres en strålekilde som så fjernes. Behandlingen gis oftest i kombinasjon med ekstern strålebehandling til intermediær og høyriskopasienter.

Lavdose rate brakkyterapi brukes ved lavrisiko prostatacancer, og med denne behandlingen plasseres 80 – 120 radioaktive seeds permanent transperinealt i prostatakjertelen.

Professor Tillmann Loch, Flensburg, var invitert for å gjøre rede for lavdose rate brakkyterapi. Behandlingen står sentralt i behandlingen av lavrisiko prostatakreft i USA og Europa, og Tillmann Loch understreket betydningen av å ha dette behandlingstilbuddet som et alternativ til operasjon, ekstern strålebehandling og active surveillance.

For pasienter med god ereksjonsevne og lite vannlatingsplager er lavdose rate brakkyterapi spesielt godt egnet. Dersom pasienten har vannlatingsbesvær på forhånd er ofte operasjon foretrukket.



Også "de private" følger nøyne med. Morten Andersen og Raymond Mortensen.



Ole Tysland, Gregor Reid og Tomas Urnes på båtturen i skjærgården rundt Kristiansand

Professor Loch understreket at behandlingen gjøres som dagkirurgisk prosedyre og at pasientene kan være i jobb igjen etter et par dager. Videre ble det lagt fram dokumentasjon på gode langtidsrestultater.

I paneldiskusjonen som fulgte var det flere som støttet synet på at lavdose rate brakyterapi bør være et tilbud til enkelte pasienter med lavrisiko prostatakreft. Flere tok også opp at aktiv overvåkning (active surveillance) er for lite benyttet.

Kvalitetsregister i norsk urologi
Enkelte faggrupper har lykkes med å etablere gode kvalitetsregister i kirurgi. Colorektal cancer-registeret og Norsk brystkrefregister er gode eksempler. Erik Skaaheim Haug ledet en egen sesjon om temaet, og diskusjonen viste at det nok er langt frem før urologene har et nasjonalt prostatakreft-register som dekker parametre på nivå med de 2 overnevnte registre. Likevel gjøres det ved flere sykehus et omfattende registreringsarbeid. Lars Magne Eri ved OUU viste hvordan de for 2004 har gjort en systemisk registrering av pasienter behandlet med radikal prostatektomi. Han viste hvor omfattende et register blir hvis de skal gjøres gode registreringer av forhold omkring inkontinens og erektil dysfunksjon.

Rolf Wahlquist gjorde rede for status for NUCG (Norsk Urologisk Cancer Gruppe) som har vært lite aktive de siste årene.

Helsedirektoratet har for 2009 for første gang nå gitt tilskudd for drift av de onkologiske fag-gruppene. Dette sammen med at onkologisk og urologisk avdeling ved OUS vil prøve å gjennomreise NUCG med et håp om at arbeidet med kvalitetsregister fortsatt ikke bare blir værende på hvert enkelt sykehus. Som kjent er det også andre prosesser for Oslo-sykehusene som krever tid og krefter i disse tider.

Infeksjoner i urologen

I det daglige liv er infeksjoner for urologene ofte fokusert omkring god drenasje av nyrer og urinblære. Det var derfor svært interessant å høre Professor Gregor Reid, University of Ontario, forelese om betydning av "bakteriell balanse". Han minnet oss om at det er flere bakterier i kroppen enn humane celler og at flere sykdommer kan ha sin forklaring på mangel av平衡 mellom ulike typer bakterier og at tilskudd av probiotika kan vise seg å ha en forebyggende effekt på både nyrestein, urinveisinfeksjon og blærekreft. Mye forskning gjenstår ennå, og Gunn Iren Meling gjorde rede for et pågående prosjekt der kvinner med gjentatte urinveisinfeksjoner ble behandlet med probiotika.

Testosteron terapi

Sesjonen om "mannes overgangsalder" og hormonsubstitusjon ble svært godt

mottatt og det ble gitt en grundig gjennomgang av avtalespesialistene i urologi : Morten Andersen, Raymond Mortensen og Knut Henning Klem.

Det ble poengtret at frykten for utvikling av prostata kreft eller progresjon av sykdommen er overdrevet for pasienter som får testosteron substitusjon. Tall fra 11 placebokontrollerte studier ble lagt fram og disse viser at det ikke er flere pasienter i behandlingsgruppen som utvikler prostatakreft enn i en kontroll gruppe. 1 av 200 menn under 60 år vil utvikle symptomer på lavt testosteron med symptomer som; Impotens, nedsatt libido, tretthet, kraftnedsettelse og dårlig nattesøvn. Ulike administrasjonsmåter for testosteron og kontroll opplegg i behandlingen ble omtalt.

Målet er symptom lindring og testosteron nivå i normal verdi.

Knut Henning Klem avsluttet sesjonen med en svært detaljert og praktisk gjennomgang av ulike pasient grupper fra egen praksis. Han viste at substitusjon med testosteron i noen tilfeller kunne unngås og at andre medikamenter burde brukes i større grad (Clomifene, Enclomifene, HCG, FSH og Letrozol). Det ble videre gitt en oppdatering på Metabolsk Syndrom som årsak til hypogonadisme. Et økende problem er også bruk av anabole steroider og i USA er det over 2 mill. brukere og avhengighet og bivirkninger av denne bruken er også godt kjent i Norge.

Orionprisen 2010

Orionprisen 2010 ble i år tildelt Sven Löffeler og Alexander Schultz. Prisen ble utdelt av Ernst Hoff i Orionpharma og i begrunnelsen for tildelingen heter det: "Sven Löffeler tildeles Orion-prisen for sitt prosjekt med anvendelse av MR hos menn med prostatakreft".

"Alexander Schultz tildeles Orion-prisen for gjennom en årekke å ha vist stor innsats både gjennom forskning og praktisk arbeide. I de siste årene har han, uten tvil, vært en foregangsmann i det urologiske miljøet i Norge når det gjelder urininkontinens.

Begge prisvinnerene holdt hvert sitt foredrag og Alexander Schultz presenterte:

"Myelomeningocele en nevro-urologisk utfordring". Ulike operasjonsteknikker ble gjennomgått og det ble ty-

delig poengtert at bedret livskvalitet oppnås ved å få pasienten kontinent. Sentrale poeng er: En god reservoarfunksjon, suffisient sfinkter, enkel tömming og event opr. med urinavledning.

Sven Löffeler gav i sin forelesning rede for prostatasenteret i Vestfold. Det ble poengtert betydningen av en tverrfaglig tilnærming i valg av behandling ved prostatakreft. Han kom som tidligere forelesere inn på underbehandlingen av intermediaer og høyrisiko pasienter og henviste også til artikkel av Eivor Hernes i BJU som viser en overbehandling av lavrisiko pasienter. Videre ble Active Surveillance som et alternativ til lavrisiko pasienter diskutert.

Krutthuset

Fredag kveld var det fest middag på Krutthuset i Kristiansand havn. Krutt-

huset er en av de få gjenværende bygninger etter festningsanleggene som ble etablert i 1686 etter at Danmark/Norge fikk felles marine fra 1628.

Det ble servert variert sjømat og Rabbersvigen jazz sørget for topp stemning. Øystein Aanestad pt. Stockholm, født i Kristiansand fortalte morsomme historier fra distriktet, og Knut Henning Klem trakk de store linjene om urologen, livet, havet, og de viktige men ofte så vanskelige urologiske reflekser.

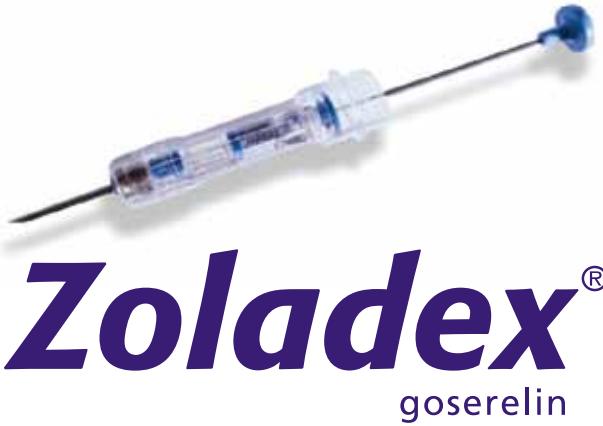
På vegne av norsk urologisk forening takket Stein Øverby for arrangementet og vi venter spent på hvem vi skal sende stafett pinnen videre til for Urologisk Vårmøte 2012.

På vegne av arrangørene Kristiansand, Hans Thorwild Thomassen Seksjonsoverlege.



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GnRH-agonist

ATC-nr.: L02A E03

handling med legemidler som reduserer benmassen, f.eks. antikonvulsiva og kortikoider, familiær osteoporos (dårlig emnering, f.eks. anoreksi). Da reduksjon i bentettet antakelag er mer skadelig for disse pasientene, bør behandling med goserelin vurderes på individuell basis og bare igangsettes dersom fordelene med behandlingen oppveier risikoen. Ytterligere tiltak bør vurderes for å forhindre tap av benmasse. **Bortfallsblodning:** I starten av goserelinbehandling kan enkelte kvinner få vaginalblodninger av varierende varigheit og intensitet. Vaginalblodning oppstår vanligvis den første måneden etter oppstart av behandlingen. Slike blodninger skyldes sannsynligvis østrogenbortfall og forentes å stanse spontant. Dersom blodningen fortsetter, må årsaken undersøkes. Det mangler kliniske effektdata for behandling av godartede gynækologiske tilstander med goserelin 3,6 mg i mer enn 6 måneder. Bruk av goserelin kan forårsake en forhøyet tonus i lvmorhalsen og forsiktighet bør utvises ved dilatasjon av denne. Når goserelin 3,6 mg administreres som del av et behandlingsoppløp for in-vitro-fertilisering, skal dette bare skje under overvåking av en spesialist innenfor området. Som for andre GnRH-agonister har det vært rapportert ovarisk hyperstimuleringssyndrom (OHSS) når Zoladex® 3,6 mg har blitt gitt i kombinasjon med gonadotropiner. Stimuleringssyklus bør overvåkes nøy for å identifisere de pasientene som risikerer å utvikle OHSS. Ved slik risiko bør human koriontrophinotropin (hCG) ikke gis. Ved in-vitro-fertilisering med Zoladex® 3,6 mg brukes med forsiktighet hos pasienter med polycystisk ovariansyndrom da en økt tendens til follikelutviklinga kan foreligge. Fertile kvinner skal bruke ikke-hormonelle preventjonsmetoder i hele behandlingsperioden med goserelin, og helt til menstruasjonen er tilbake etter avsluttet behandling. Behandling med goserelin kan føre til positive utslag på dopingtester. **Interaksjon med andre legemidler og andre former for interaksjoner:** Ingen kjente interaksjoner.

Graviditet og amning: **Graviditet:** Goserelin skal ikke brukes ved graviditet fordi bruk av GnRH-agonister er forbundet med et teoretisk risiko for abort og fosterskader. Fertile kvinner bør undersøkes nøy for behandling iverksettelse for å utelukke graviditet. Ikke-hormonell antikonsepsjon bør anvendes intill menstruasjonen kommer tilbake (se også **advarsel** vedrørende tilfølge til menstruasjon i pkt. 4.4). Graviditet skal uteklukkes før goserelin 3,6 mg implantat brukes ved behandlingsstart med goserelin) ved start av GnRH-analog behandlingen, da dette er rapportert å forebygge mulige skader av initial økning i serumtestosteron. Oppstår det paraplegi eller nedsettelses nyrefunksjon som følge av ureterobstruksjon, bør spesiell behandling av disse komplikasjonene igangsettes. Bruk av GnRH-agonister kan forårsake reduksjon av benmasse. Foreløpig data tyder på at bruk av blodsukofanger i kombinasjon med en GnRH agonist kan minskes reduksjonen av bentettet hos menn. Spesiell redusjon er nødvendig i forhold til pasienter med ytterligere risikofaktorer for osteoporos (f.eks. kronisk alkoholmisbruk, røykere, pasienter på langtidsbehandling med antikonvulsiva eller kortikoider og ved familiær osteoporose). En reduksjon i glukosetoleransen er sett hos menn som får GnRH-agonister. Dette kan vise seg som diabetes eller redusert glykemisk kontroll hos dem som har diabetes mellitus fra før. Det bør derfor overveies å overvake blodsukket. **Kvinne:** **Brystkreftindikasjon:** Redusert bentettet: Bruk av GnRH-agonister kan forårsake reduksjon av benmasse. Etter å års behandling av tidlig brystkreft var gjennomsnittlig tap av benmasse 6,2 % og 11,5 % i henholdsvis lårhals og lumbalcolumna. Tap av benmasse er vist å være delvis reversibel ved oppfølgingen ett år etter avsluttet behandling. Begrensede data viser en forbedring på 3,4 % og 6,4 % i henholdsvis lårhals og lumbalcolumna sammenlignet med baseline. Foreløpig data tyder på at bruk av goserelin i kombinasjon med tamoksifén ved brystkreft kan minskes reduksjonen av bentettet. **Godartede indikasjoner:** Tap av benmasse: Bruk av GnRH-agonister kan forårsake reduksjon av benmasse med omrent 1 % per måned i en 6 månaders behandlingsperiode. For hver 10 % reduksjon i benmasse øker risikoen for brudd med ca 2-3 ganger. Tilgjengelige data tyder på at noe remineralisering kan forentes etter endt terapi hos en stor del av pasientene. Hormonell tilleggsmedisitasjon (daglig dosering av estrogen og progesteron) har vist seg å kunne minskes reduksjonen av benmasse og vasomotoriske symptomer hos kvinner som behandles med goserelin for endometriose. Det foreligger ikke dokumentasjon for bruk til pasienter med etablert osteoporose eller pasienter med risikofaktorer for osteoporose (f.eks. kronisk alkoholmisbruk, røykere, langtidsbe-

Vanlige (kvinner): Artralgi. Mindre vanlige (menn): Artralgi. **Sykdommer i nye og urinveier:** Mindre vanlige (menn): Uretroobstruksjon. **Lidelser i forplantningsorganer og brysstsdommer:** Svært vanlige (menn): Erektil dysfunksjon. Svært vanlige (kvinner): Vulvovaginal torrhet. Endring i brysstørrelse. Vanlige (menn): Gynecomasti. Mindre vanlige (menn): Ømhet i brysstene. Sjeldne (kvinner): Ovariecyster. **Ukjent reaksjon:** Reaksjoner på innsprøsingstestet (f.eks. rothet, smerte, hevelse, blodutredning). **Vanlige (kvinner):** Reaksjoner på innsprøsingstestet (f.eks. rothet, smerte, hevelse, blodutredning). **Undersøkelse:** Vanlige (menn & kvinner): Undersøkelse av benmasse.

1. En reduksjon i glukosetoleransen er sett hos menn som får GnRH-agonister. Dette kan vise seg som diabetes eller redusert glykemisk kontroll hos dem som har diabetes mellitus fra før. 2. Dette er farmakologiske effekter som sjeldent krever separering av behandlingen. 3. Dette kan arte seg som hypotension eller hypertension, og er av og til observert hos pasienter som får generell blodtrykksmedisin. 4. Dette er generelt mildt, og forsvinner som oftest uten at behandlingen stopper. 5. I begynnelsen av behandlingen kan pasienter med prostatacancer oppleve akte forbiplande skjelettsmerter som håndteres utfra symptombildet. 6. Observert i en farmakoepidemisk studie av GnRH-agonister som ble brukt i behandling av prostatacett. Det viser seg at risikoen øker når behandlingen blir brutt i kombinasjon med antiandrogen.

Erfaring etter markedsføring: Det er rapportert et antall tilfeller av endring i antall blodleger, erfaring etter leverfunksjon, lungememboli og interstittiel lungebetennelse i forbindelse med bruk av goserelin. I tillegg til det rapportert følgende bivirkninger hos kvinner som behandles for godartede gynækologiske tilstander: Akne, endring i kroppsbekåring, tørr hud, vektekning, økning i serumcholesterin, ovarisk hyperstimuleringssyndrom (ved samtidig bruk av gonadotropiner), vaginit, utflod, nervastas, svorflytterlset, tretthet, perifert ødem, myalgi, krampfer i underben, kvalme, oppkast, diaré, forstoppelse, mageproblemer, endringer i stemmeleie. I starten kan pasienter med brysstrek oppleve en midlertidig økning i symptomer (f.eks. tumorsmerter) som håndteres utfra symptombildet. I sjeldne tilfeller har kvinner med metastasende brysstrek utviklet hyperkalsemi. Dersom symptomer på hyperkalsemi oppstår (f.eks. tørste) må pasienten undersøkes for eventuell å utelukke hyperkalsemi. I sjeldne tilfelle kan behandling med GnRH-agonister føre til menopause. Hos noen kvinner vil menstruasjonen ikke komme tilbake etter avsluttet behandling. Hvorvidt dette er en effekt av behandling med goserelin, eller uttrykk for kvinnenes gynækologiske tilstand er ikke kjent. **Overdosering:** Det er begrenset erfaring med overdosering hos mennesker. I de tilfeller hvor Zoladex® utsiktset er blitt gitt for tidlig i forhold til neste dose eller i for høy dose, har ingen klinisk relevante bivirkninger vært observert. Dyreforsk tyder på at høyere doser ikke har noen annen effekt enn den tilskedde terapeutiske effekt på konseptusjonene av kjønnshormoner og på kjønnsorganer. Eventuelle utslag av overdosering behandles symptomatisk. **Pakkninger og priser:** Pakninger (pr. 10.09.2010): 1 stk. (ferdigfylt sprøyte) kr 1372,60. 3 stk. (ferdigfylt sprøyte) kr 4047,70. **Refusjon:** Refusjonsberettiget bruk: Prostatacancer i avansert stadium hvor kirurgisk kastrasjon er uønsket eller ikke kan gjennomføres. Avansert cancer mammæa hos pre- og perimenopausale pasienter, egnet for hormonell behandling. Symptomatisk behandling av endometriose. Forbehandling ved endometrioseseksjon. **Refusjonskode:** ICPC 276. Ondartet svulst bryst (K) X99 Endometriose Y77. Ondartet svulst prostata C50. Ondartet svulst i bryst C61. Ondartet svulst i blærehalskjertel N80 Endometriose. Vilkår IPCC X76 og Y77, ICD C50 og C61. Behandlingen skal være instituert i sykehus, sykehushospitalett eller av spesialist i vedkommende disiplin.

Baseret på godkjent preparatomalte 18.06.2010.





Lund University Hospital in January 2009

by Henriette Veiby Holm, Resident in Urology, Rikshospitalet, Oslo

A travel grant is available for a urologist or a resident in urology who wants to visit a urological department in another Nordic country. I therefore had the opportunity to go on a study visit to the Department of Urology at Lund University Hospital in January 2009.

The city of Lund has a long history as a centre for learning and Lund University is one of northern Europe's most prestigious universities and one of Scandinavia's largest institutions for education and research. The Department of Urology in Lund has, inter alia, a long

association with innovations in reconstructive urology. Since January 2010 Lund University Hospital has been a part of Skånes University Hospital and most of the urological activity has moved to Malmö.

I am a resident at the Department of Urology at Oslo University Hospital, Rikshospitalet, and have a special interest in reconstructive urology. I am involved with the follow up of patients with continent cutaneous urinary diversion at our department and I therefore had a great interest in visiting Lund

and seeing the Lundiana-pouch being performed *"live by the innovators"*. The visit was arranged thanks to Professor Hans Hedlunds and Alexander Schultz's close connection to Lund and with Professor Wiking Månsson. I was very well taken care of during my stay in Lund.

At the time of my visit there were about 20 consultant urologists at the department, divided into smaller groups specializing in different fields. Dr. Fiona Burkhard from Bern was also visiting the same week. Wiking Månsson had



Annika Forsberg, Henriette Veiby Holm, Thomas Davidsson during surgery.

arranged an interesting program and I took part in several different types of operations including cystoprostatectomy and Lundiana-pouch, cystoprostatectomy and Bricker conduit, RALP, nefrectomy for a huge kidney tumor, ureterolithotripsy and other endoscopic operations. In between the busy program we enjoyed a cup of coffee or two with a wonderful view over Öresund from the ward ("21'an") at the 12th floor and anecdotes from Hans Hedlunds time in Lund.

Otherwise I participated in the daily and weekly routines of the ward, including radiology meetings, pathology meetings, daily rounds at the ward and the Thursday conference with an interesting lecture by Professor Anders Mattiasson. I also visited the urodynamic lab which had a high activity and was very professionally and efficiently run with modern equipment and nice staff. I got a very good impression of the whole department.



Thomas Davidsson, Annika Forsberg, Wiking Måansson after surgery.

One evening Fiona Burkhard and I were invited to an excellent restaurant, called Godset, by Wiking Måansson and his wife, Åsa Måansson, together with colleague Rafn Hilmarsson from Lund. We had a very nice evening with marvellous food and conversation.

I highly recommend colleagues to apply for the NUF travel grant because it can be a once in a life-time opportunity to learn something new and at the same time make social contacts with other Nordic colleagues. I would especially like to thank NUF and Wiking Måansson for a very nice, interesting and rewarding visit.



U-lab.



Henriette Veiby Holm, Rafn Hilmarsson, Åsa Måansson, Fiona Burkhard, Wiking Måansson at restaurant Godset.



With the Red Cross in Haiti

by Alexander Schultz, Consultant, Rikshospitalet, Oslo

At 16.53, Tuesday January 12th 2010 Haiti was struck by a catastrophe. An earthquake with a strength of 7,0 on the Richter scale, with an epicentre 25 km west of Port-au-Prince, hit this poor and disorganized country with a devastating effect.

In the capital tens of thousands of buildings disintegrated, killing or burying those inside. Big governmental buildings, including the presidential Palace and the National Assembly, schools, office-buildings, hospitals, jails and shopping-malls collapsed. In the poor residential areas in the outskirts of P-au-P, the houses fell on top of each other in the steep hillsides killing both those inside and those trying to escape into the narrow streets.

An estimated 230.000 people were killed, and 300.000 injured. More than 1 million were left without a place to live, and of these a huge number had lost their spouses, children or parents.

While most damage was registered in the capital, other cities like Laogane, Jacmel and Petit Goave, and many villages were equally destroyed.

A factor that added to the magnitude of the disaster in this poor and corrupt country was the destruction of the already weak infrastructure: communication systems, port and transport facilities, electrical plants etc.

In contrast to similar recent catastrophes, the earthquake in Bam in Iran in December 2003, the Tsunami that hit Aceh in Indonesia in December 2004 and the earthquake in Kashmir in October 2005, in Haiti there were no well organized police forces or troops that could be dispatched from unharmed parts of the country to restore order and stop looting and violence.

As soon as the news of the earthquake, and a realization of the magnitude of the destruction, reached the rest of the

world, national and international aid agencies started to prepare for dispatching aid teams and supplies.

The Norwegian Red Cross, NORCROSS, has developed an ERU (Emergency Response Unit) consisting of all necessary equipment for establishing a complete field hospital. The core of the ERU is NORHOSP, prepacked plywood boxes with all equipment and supplies, registered and marked, ready for loading into a freight plane.

The components can be put together in different combinations. Either to have a full functioning surgical field hospital with emergency room, OT, ICU, wards and all necessary support for running the unit without being a burden to an already strained society, or as parts of such a unit. Often in collaboration with other Red Cross Societies which will bring in other parts of a hospital or necessary equipment.

NORCROSS has lists of personnel who are potentially ready to go on missions on short notice as well. Technicians, nurses and doctors who are trained back home, in how to establish and run the ERU hospital. And who, for a great number, also have extensive practice from missions in disaster areas.

This setup has been used in a number of emergencies, lastly in the three above mentioned catastrophes.

When NORCROSS gets the news of a major catastrophe, like the one in Haiti, a preloaded inquiry is distributed on SMS to all relevant personnel, to sort out who is ready to go immediately, and who will be available in a short time. Usually the first team and equipment are ready to leave for the field within 24-48 hours.

I got the text message asking for availability in the morning 13. January, but unfortunately had to report back that I was unable to leave straight away, but would be ready to go in two weeks time.



Life must go on.

The author on his way through the staff camp.

On January 23rd I was asked to go on the 26th since another surgeon was needed to replace one of the two who had been deployed first, because that one would take over as team leader.

I went via New York to Santo Domingo, and then with a truck to Port-au Prince.

Leaving the comparatively rich and well organized Dominican Republic the contrast when crossing the border into the much poorer Haiti was remarkable. The cars were mostly old and battered, the road in bad shape, and increasingly reduced by the earthquake as we approached the capital. And getting closer to P-au-P the destruction became more and more visible: disintegrated and collapsed houses, crushed cars, clusters of primitive tents made of some



wooden sticks and a couple of blankets and shawls. The truck worked its way through the slow traffic in P-au-P which was jammed as the roads were only partly usable where passages had been cleared past the rubble of fallen houses and wrecked cars. People with dirty clothes and tired eyes were walking the street or were digging aimlessly in the wreckage of their homes.

The field hospital had been established in the yard in front of the church which lay in connection to the university hospital. The church itself was partly destroyed, partly insecure. A big part of the hospital had also fallen in, and much of the remains were regarded as unsafe in case of further aftershocks. Anyway, no patients would accept to be placed inside any of the buildings, as some had collapsed during a strong af-

The OT was established in a tent. Two tables made it possible for the two teams to operate simultaneously. The floor was the tiled churchyard. Probably the most beautiful and hygienic floor in an ICRC field OT ever.





A guillotine below knee amputation put in a POP. Not the optimal solution.

tershock a couple of days after the main earthquake. So the whole campus of the hospital was filled with wards in tents and hundreds of patients sleeping under the open sky on broken beds taken from the hospital buildings or primitive mattresses. The hospital, as it worked, was a mixture of a number of different wards established by a variety of agencies, an emergency area with some American medical teams, and OT units run by MSF, a couple of American organisations and the Norwegian-Canadian

Red Cross team.

While MSF and the Americans used a couple of only partly destroyed OTs in the hospital, our unit was well established in big tents with all necessary facilities (generator, autoclaves, etc). And with our quarters (also tents for 4-6 persons) just beside the churchyard we were able to work throughout the evening, and night when necessary. While almost all other expats came in the morning and were transported back to "safe" quarters late afternoon.

The only inconvenience was the collapsed nursing school just opposite, with the corpses of some 50 students and teachers inside, which gave a bad smell from time to time, until the bodies were finally brought out after some weeks.

Patients would be examined in the emergency area and sent further on for treatment to the surgical units when necessary. After operation and follow up in the ICU they were brought to the wards, if it was possible to find a bed, or back to a bed or mattress under the trees. Thanks to our very clever Canadian head nurse, Veronique, in the ICU, we mostly were able to find back to our patients for follow up and further surgery.



This girl was buried alive when the house collapsed. She was found after 2 days, thanks to the family's dog, with which she used to play. The dog barked and pulled the rescue workers to the right place to search.

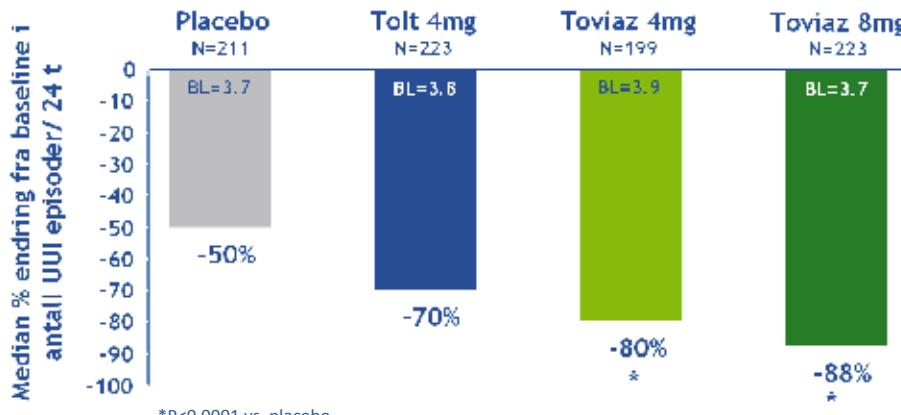
Effektivt antimuskarin¹

- Fleksibel dosering:
4 mg og 8 mg²



- En gang daglig²

UUI-episoder¹



Toviaz depottabletter «Pfizer»

Muskarinreceptorantagonist.

ATC-nr.: G04B D11

DEPOTTABLETTER 4 mg og 8 mg: Hver depottablett inneholder: Fesoterodinfumarat 4 mg, resp. 8 mg tilsv. fesoterodin 3,1 mg, resp. 6,2 mg, hjelpestoffer. Fargestoff: Indigotin (E 132), titandioksid (E 171).

Indikasjoner: Symptomatisk behandling av urgeinkontinens og/eller hyppig vannlating og økt vannlatingstrang som kan forekomme hos pasienter med overaktiv blære. **Dosering:** Voksne: Anbefalt startdose er 4 mg 1 gang daglig. Basert på individuell respons kan dosen økes til 8 mg 1 gang daglig. Maks. daglig dose er 8 mg. Til pasienter med normal nyre- og leverfunksjon, som får samtidig behandling med potent CYP 3A4-hemmer, bør maks. daglig dose av fesoterodinfumarat være 4 mg 1 gang daglig. Ved samtidig administrering av en moderat CYP 3A4-hemmer bør individuell respons og toleranse evalueres før doseøkning til 8 mg. Skal sveles hele. Kan inntas uavhengig av måltid. Fullstendig behandlingseffekt er sett etter 2-8 uker og virkningen bør derfor evalueres etter 8 ukers behandling. Barn: Sikkerhet og effekt er ikke dokumentert. **Kontraindikasjoner:**

Urinretensjon. Alvorlig ulcerøs kolitt. Toksisk megacolon. Ukontrollert trangvinkelglaukom. Myastenia gravis. Alvorlig nedsatt leverfunksjon («Child-Pugh» C). Samtidig bruk av potente CYP 3A4-hemmere ved moderat til kraftig nedsatt lever- eller nyrefunksjon. Ventrikkelretensjon. Overfølsomhet for fesoterodin eller noen av de andre innholdsstoffene, peanøtter eller soya.

Forsiktighetsregler: Bør brukes med forsiktighet ved betydelig hindret blæretømming med fare for urinretensjon (f.eks. klinisk signifikant forstørret prostata pga. benign prostatahyperplasi).

Forsiktighet også ved obstruktiv sykdom i mage-tarmkanalen (f.eks. pylorusstenose), gastro-ösophageal refluks og/eller samtidig bruk av legemidler som kan føre til eller forverre øsofagitt (f.eks. orale bisfosfonater), nedsatt gastrointestinal motilitet, autonom neuropati og kontrollert trangvinkelglaukom. Forsiktighet må utvises når fesoterodin forskrives til eller oppitteres hos pasienter som forventes å ha økt eksponering for aktiv metabolitt: Nedsatt lever- og nyrefunksjon, samtidig administrering av potente eller moderate CYP 3A4-hemmere, samtidig administrering av potente CYP 2D6-hemmere. Ved kombinasjon av disse faktorene forventes ekstra økning i eksponeringen. Doseavhengige antimuskarine bivirkninger vil sannsynligvis oppstå. Individuell respons og toleranse bør evalueres før doseøkning til 8 mg 1 gang daglig. Organiske årsaker til overaktiv blære skal utredes før behandling. Forsiktighet skal utvises ved risiko for QT-forlengelse (f.eks. hypokalemia, bradykardi og samtidig administrering av legemidler som er kjent for QT-forlengelse) og ved relevante tidligere hjertesykdommer (f.eks. myokardial iskemi, arytmier, medfødt hjertesvikt). Dette gjelder spesielt ved samtidig bruk av potente CYP 3A4-hemmere. Forsiktighet må utvises ved bilkjøring eller bruk av maskiner pga. mulige bivirkninger som f.eks. ukjart syn, svimlighet og søvnighet. Bør ikke brukes ved sjeldne avnerlige problemer med galaktoseintoleranse, en spesiell form for hereditær laktasemangel (lapp-laktasemangel) eller glukose-galaktosemialabsorpsjon. **Interaksjoner:** Samtidig behandling med andre legemidler som har antimuskarine eller antikolinerge egenskaper (f.eks. amantadin, trisykliske antidepressiver, enkelte nevroleptika) kan resultere i uttalte terapeutiske effekter og bivirkninger (f.eks. forstoppelse, munntørrhet, søvnighet, urinretensjon). Fesoterodin kan redusere effekten av legemidler som stimulerer motiliteten i mage-tarmkanalen, som f.eks. metoklopramid. Maks. fesoterodindose bør begrenses til 4 mg ved

samtidig bruk av potente CYP 3A4-hemmere (f.eks. atazanavir, klaritromycin, indinavir, itrakonazol, ketokonazol, nefazodon, nelfinavir, ritonavir (og alle ritonavirfortsterkte PI-regimer) sakinavir og telitromycin). Det forventes økt eksponering av aktiv metabolitt ved samtidig bruk av moderate CYP 3A4-hemmere (f.eks. amprenavir, aprepitant, diltiazem, erytromycin, flukonazol, fosamprenavir, grapefruktsaft, verapamil), men mindre økning enn den som er sett med potente CYP 3A4-hemmere. Samtidig administrering av potente CYP 2D6-hemmere kan gi økt eksponering og bivirkninger og dosereduksjon til 4 mg kan være nødvendig. Induksjon av CYP 3A4 kan føre til subterapeutiske plasmanivåer. Samtidig bruk med CYP 3A4-indusere (f.eks. karbamazepin, rifampicin, fenobarbital, fenytoin, johannesurt) anbefales ikke. **Graviditet/Amming:** Overgang i placenta: Ukjent. Risiko ved bruk under graviditet er ikke klarlagt. Gravide bør ikke behandles med fesoterodin. Overgang i morsmilk: Ukjent. Bruk under amming bør unngås. **Bivirkninger:** Munntørrhet er mest vanlig (1/10). Hyppige (>1/100): Gastrointestinale: Magesmerter, diaré, dyspepsi, forstoppelse, kvalme. Luftveier: Tørr hals. Nevrologiske: Svimmelhet, hodepine. Psykiske: Søvnloshet. Syn: Tøre øyne. Urogenitale: Dysuri. Mindre hyppige: Gastrointestinale: Abdominal ubehag, flatulens, gastroösophageal refluks. Hud: Utslett, tørr hud. Hørsel: Vertigo. Lever: Økning i ALAT og GGT. Luftveier: Faryngolaryngeal smerte, hoste, nesetørrhet. Nevrologiske: Smaksforstyrrelse, somnolens. Sirkulatoriske: Takykardi. Urogenitale: Urinretensjon (inkl. følelse av resturin, synlig trang til vannlating), urinhesitasjon, urinveisinfeksjon. Øvrige: Utmattelse, generelle lidelsjer. Etter markedsføring: Tilfeller av urinretensjon hvor kateterisering har vært nødvendig, vanligvis i løpet av den 1. behandlingsuken. Primært sett hos eldre mannlige pasienter (>65 år) som tidligere har hatt benign prostatahyperplasi. **Overdosering/Forgiftning:** Symptomer: Fesoterodin er administrert sikkert i doser opp til 28 mg/dag. Overdosering kan føre til alvorlige antikolinerge virkninger. Behandling: Ev. ventrikkelskylling og medisinsk kull. Symptomatisk behandling. Se Giftinformasjonens anbefalinger G04B D. **Oppbevaring og holdbarhet:** Oppbevares ved høyest 25°C, i originalpakningen. **Pakninger og priser:** 4 mg: 28 stk. (blister) kr 432,40. 84 stk. (blister) kr 1227,30. 8 mg: 28 stk. (blister) kr 432,40. 84 stk. (blister) kr 1227,30. **Refusjon:** Refusjonsberettiget bruk: Motorisk hyperaktiv nevrogen blære med lekkasje (urge-inkontinens). Refusjonskode:

ICPC	Vilkår nr	ICD	Vilkår nr
U04 Urininkontinens	-	N39.4 Annen spesifisert urininkontinens	-

Vilkår: Ingen spesifisert.

Sist endret: 27.09.2010

Referanse:

- Chapple C, Van Kerrebroeck P, Tubaro A, Haag-Molkenteller C, Forst HT, Massow U, Wang J, Brodsky M. Clinical Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of Once-Daily Fesoterodine in Subjects With Overactive Bladder. Eur Urol. 2007. Oct; 52 (4): 1204-12.
- SPC Toviaz Juni 2010





Endless lines of women waiting in the hot sun for the greater part of the day to collect their ration of flour or rice.

When arriving in a disaster area like this two weeks after the incident, the first wave of serious injuries has been either seen and operated or never been taken care of at all. (In Kashmir, where the access to the numerous remote places was difficult, the choppers brought in new cases from villages, never reached before, more than 3 weeks after the earthquake).

But there was still a huge number of patients in need of further surgery, and as the hospitals had collapsed and most of the Haitian doctors were killed, injured or looking after their families, the need for ordinary emergency treatment was as acute as in any big city with patients brought in for all sorts of acute surgical and obstetrical conditions.

Whatever happens, the women go on delivering and there will always be a need for a number of caesareans in any disaster situation.

There is sometimes a discussion to what degree the ERU should serve the "ordinary" community, and not just the disaster related cases. To me it is evident that those in need of a caesarean, an appendectomy or a lap for a stab-injury, have an equally legitimate right to treatment, when the local health facilities are destroyed.

One group of patients who were especially distressing, were those who had

gotten a bad amputation of an arm or a leg. Seemingly a lot of hasty and not well planned amputations had been performed by the many doctors arriving just after the earthquake. Guillotine amputations are rarely indicated, and it is a saddening experience to reamputate an arm or a leg where the bone is peeping out and the skin and muscles have retracted. And even worse, when the amputation has been performed below the knee, but with too short a stump, it is usually not possible to preserve a functional length by reamputation.

Another steady stream of patients consisted of those with big, mostly infected, soft tissue injuries needing further debridement, and subsequently skin grafting. Many fractures had only been given a wooden splint or a plastercast without reduction or treatment of soft tissue injuries. We soon ran out of supplies with external fixation, but the Americans had brought a lot of boxes with such equipment, and we paid them daily visits to say hello and fill our pockets.

External fixation is a nice solution, giving good access to the soft tissue injuries when they need further surgery. And putting it in is much like playing with tecno (well, isn't a lot of orthopaedic surgery like that??)

On the other hand, to our surprise, neither the Americans nor MSF had brought dermatomes, and thus we had to take over many cases from them for skin grafting.

So, inside the hospital, although the situation was much characterized by the high number of patients, (and their families or what was left of them) lying around in the open on broken beds and mattresses, the activity in the OT and ICU was busy, but nevertheless systematic and orderly, and the working and living conditions were good.

In contrast, the world outside the fences was completely different. The number of buildings which had collapsed, and of people killed and injured was unbelievable, the magnitude of the disaster too big to be fully grasped. And what differed from most similar situations, was the lack of domestic support and infrastructure. With the capital and main cities of an already corrupt, poor and badly run nation in ruins, there was nowhere to look for help inside the country. In spite of international aid gradually building up, there was an enormous lack of food and sheltering.

What made the strongest impression was going through the streets filled with heaps of garbage and seeing the thousands of improvised shelters put up in every open space. The "tents"

Closest neighbour to the OT was the collapsed nursing school with some 50 dead students and teachers.

made of a few wooden sticks covered with old blankets and pieces of cloth. In such shelters people lived with small children, close upon each other. The sanitation, at best, consisted of an open ditch. When heavy rain set in, it all became a horrible mess. The situation was probably worst for the many women who had lost their husbands and homes. With no one to protect them, many became the victims of violence and rape.

It was difficult to imagine how these people should be able to rebuild a city out of the ruins.

In spite of this, the city gradually came to life with merchants selling all sorts of goods and children playing in the rubble. And, suddenly, in the middle of the misery a truck would pull up with a brass-band on the plane and everyone would start singing and dancing! To the Haitians music and rhythm seems always to be close.

Another picture is strong in the mind: On my way out of town to go back



home, I passed the endless, kilometres long, queues of women, waiting patiently in the burning sun to have their ration of flour or rice from the UN.

I wonder if they are still turning up each morning. While writing these lines the news reports tell about an epidemic of cholera, about the hurricane Thomas playing havoc with the primitive camps, and about large sums of money promised from different countries for reconstruction which never materialized. The

Haitians have a long way to go, just to get back to the society they were.

The rest of us can go back to our comfortable lives in our part of the world.

To be able to participate in a surgical ERU-team like the one in Haiti is an opportunity and a privilege which really gives you a special experience. Have you tried it once, you will be ready for the next similar challenge. Which-and this is the only certainty- will be different from the others.



One of the better refugee camps.



Welcome to the 28th Congress of the Scandinavian Association of Urology and Urological Nurses

– in Tampere, Finland, 24-27 August 2011.

by Teuvo Tammela – Chairman of the Organizing Committee

It is my pleasure to welcome all Nordic colleagues and urological nurses to NUF meeting in Tampere in August 2011 when it is still summer in Finland. I would like to give you some information on the city of Tampere where I am working and living. It is a city of education, science, culture, business and also still that of industry.

Tranquil, Thrilling Tampere

Tampere is a modern, Nordic city with a population of 210 000. It is the most desired hometown for Finns due to its perfect size and its beautiful, central location in Mid-Finland. In Tampere, you can find all the big-city services you need, but enjoy the easy-going, small-town atmosphere.



Old town hall

Tampere is known for its blue lakes and green parks as well as its lively city life with versatile cultural events.

A high-tech student town

A quarter of Tampere's inhabitants are students. There are two universities and a large polytechnic. High-level research and education as well as cooperation between companies, research institutes and the universities have developed strong, modern industry in the region. Key areas of business are health and biotechnology, mobile communication, digital business, intelligent machines as well as nanotechnology and energy technology.

Living close to pure nature

Tampere is ideal for the nature-lovers. The city is located on a narrow strip of land between two vast lakes. Moreover, there are some 200 smaller lakes, all within the city limits.

Lakes provide recreation for the inhabitants and visitors. During the summer, people enjoy swimming in the fresh, clear, cool water as well as sailing, fishing and canoeing.

In the winter, the lakes freeze over. It is common for Finns to enjoy snow and ice by skiing, skating, ice-fishing and walking on the frozen lakes or in the harmony of the near-by forests.

In Tampere, the many contrasts related with the Finnish way of life are well portrayed. For many, a sauna evening will be a good chance to experience this. The original sauna tradition provides a relaxing and calming bathing event. It refreshes and renews the body and soul especially when combined with a plunge in the fresh lake water.

Factories turned into centers for culture and free-time

The City of Tampere was founded 230 years ago on the banks of the Tam-



Särkänniemi from the air



Tammerkoski rapids



Talo yliopiston kadun suunnasta

merkoski rapids, which have ever since provided water power for the inhabitants and industry.

Precious old textile mills have been preserved in the downtown area even though the traditional industry isn't there anymore. Today, these red-brick buildings have been turned into movie theatres, museums, restaurants, shopping malls, offices and pubs.

The city center is nicely compact. All shops and restaurants are within a convenient walking distance of each other.

Hotels in the city center

Almost all hotels in Tampere are within a short walking distance of both the city centre and the congress centre. You can thus plan your own schedule independently.

Direct flights to Tampere

The most flexible way of travelling to Tampere is flying into the Tampere-Pirkkala International Airport. It is only 20 minutes from the city centre.

SAS/Blue1 has regular flights directly to Tampere through Stockholm, Sweden. AirBaltic flies directly to Tampere from Riga, Latvia. Both Stockholm and Riga are big hubs.

Ryanair offers direct flights to Tampere from Oslo (Rygge), London (Stansted),

Milan (Bergamo), Edinburgh, Frankfurt-Hahn, Bremen, Kaunas and Malaga at very competitive rates.

Flying through Helsinki

Over 20 international airlines offer regular flights to Helsinki. There are over 130 direct flights daily from over 30 European cities to Helsinki.

Finnair has approximately 4 daily connecting flights from Helsinki to Tampere.

Instead of a connecting flight, you can choose to take a bus or a train from Helsinki to Tampere. You can buy your bus and train tickets onboard.

Buses from Helsinki Airport to Tampere leave every hour. The travel time is 2 hours. Fast Pendolino trains offer a very convenient means of transportation, taking passengers from the Tikkurila station to Tampere in just 1h 10 minutes.

Travelling by sea

Finland is also easily reached by sea from Stockholm, Travemünde, Rostock, Gdańsk, Tallinn and St. Petersburg. Ferry services from Sweden and Germany are provided on luxurious liners with first-class restaurants. There are good bus connections to Tampere direct from the ferry terminals.

I am sure we will have both scientifically and socially successful NUF meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you in Tampere next August

*Teuvo Tammela, Chairman of the Organizing Committee
<http://www.confedent.fi/nuf2011>*



Tampere



Société Internationale d'Urologie (SIU) held this years World Meeting in Marrakech

– in Morocco from the 13th-16th Oct. with the theme "Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction".

by Karol Axcrona, Radiumhospitalet, og Trygve Talseth, Rikshospitalet, Oslo universitetssykehus

The SIU President Prof. dr. med. Joachim Thüroff from the Johannes Gutenberg University in Germany opened the congress and asked everybody welcome. He pronounced the SIU World Meeting from now on would be held every year.

Interestingly, he told the audience that SIU is the only surgical society that has written into its statutes that "The Society's mission is to enable urologists in all nations, through international cooperation in education and research, to apply the highest standards of urological care to their patients. The SIU strives to position itself as a major international platform for **sustainable urological education and collaborative humanitarian activities** aimed at improving urological care" as is also stated on the societies internet home page.

One of the three goals of the society is "to foster cooperation between urologists from all parts of the world despite differences in material conditions, professional concerns and political views".

Of the broad specter of the scientific program several lectures were interesting. Professor Ruud Bosch from the University of Utrecht in Holland gave a very interesting speech on Treatment of patients with overactive bladder (OAB) in female patients who are treatment resistant to ordinary pharmacological treatment and with a scientific evaluation as follows:

1. Botulinum Toxin injections in the urinary bladder (Level 1b evidence)
2. Post Tibial Nerve Stimulation (PTNS) (Level 1b evidence)
3. Sacral Nerve Stimulation (SNS) (Level 2b evidence)
4. Detrusor myectomy (Level 4 evidence)
5. Enterocystoplasty (Level 4 evidence)
6. Pelvic Organ Prolaps Surgery (POP) (Level 4 evidence)

The general comments on the different treatment approaches Prof. xx mentioned amongst others that the higher grade of medical evidence to detrusor myectomy, enterocystoplasty and pelvic organ prolaps surgery were that studies on those were performed before the year 2000, at a time were prospective clinical trials were not that often seen. Some studies had shown that Botulinum Toxin treatment was a cost effective treatment especially when compared to Sacral Nerve Stimulation.

Patients treated with SNS had an improvement in urodynamics in approximately 50% of the cases, symptoms were improved in 50-60% of the patients, and 15% became dry. Older studies on detrusor myectomy showed improvement of symptoms in 66%, whereas about 50% of the patients became dry. Patients treated with enterocystoplasty had an improvement of symptoms in up to 70%, and up to 66% of patients treated with that modality became dry. POP surgery led to relieve of symptoms in approximately 60%, whereas about 50% of the patients became dry.

Regarding men with OAB the task was easier: It was pointed out that Bleivas et al had published an article in Journal of Urology in 2009 showing that only 5% of men with OAB had an idiopathic overactive bladder. Thus it was recommended to rule out outflow obstruction first.

Dr. Mulu Muleta from Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital in Ethiopia gave a very nice lecture on vesico-vaginal fistulas (VVF). These fistulas are usually the result of an obstetric complication. The prevalence has been estimated as two to three million women worldwide, with an incidence of 5-10 fistulas per 1000 deliveries. Affection of a women in the third world often has a disastrous im-

pact on the women affected but also on the whole family. Women with VVF tend to isolate themselves socially, and the situation often leads to a divorce because of a husband with little understanding for the wife's situation.

Surgical repair of the fistulas is often successful, however, depending on the severity of the initial fistula. The success rate of reconstructive surgery in the uncomplicated cases is as high as 90%. The average success repair rate is 70-90%. The successful first attempt is often very important since the 2nd repair rate drops to 50-60%, whereas the third attempt rends success rates of <40%.

It was pointed out that not only the surgical repair was important for the women but also a psycho-social program had been shown to be important for the re-integration for the affected women into society. Several places had implanted a program for these women including an education program.

Incidence of post prostatectomy incontinence (PPI) is rising acutely during the last years, as a direct consequence of rising radical prostatectomy numbers. Dr. Vincent Delmas from France gave a speech on how radical prostatectomy techniques might help preserving sphincter function. To make a long conclusion short he mentioned at the end that we still do not know very much about factors in operative techniques to preserve continence. An erasing numbers of publications seem to show that post prostatectomy continence is achieved faster in patients operated with robotic surgery. Incidence of PPI is however similar in patients operated in patients with open compared to robot assisted radical prostatectomy.

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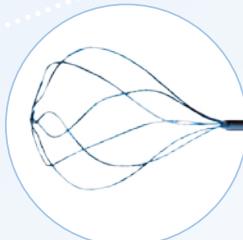
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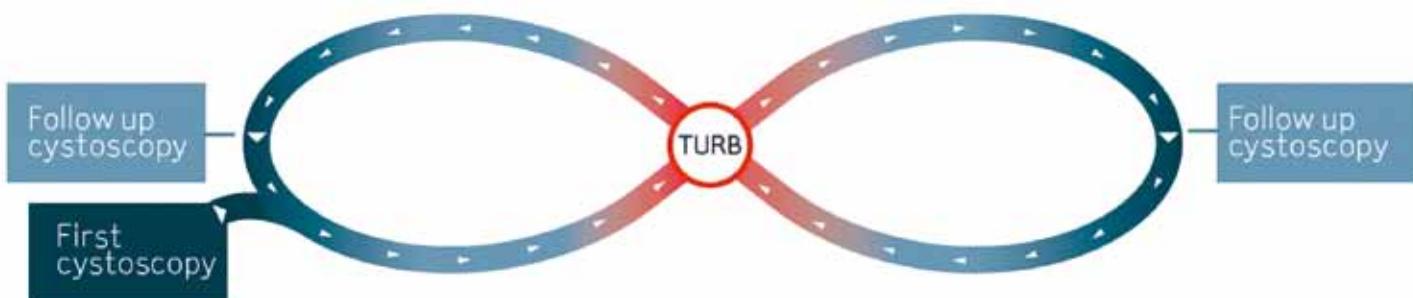
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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION HEXVIX (hexaminolevulinate)

Please refer to full national Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) before prescribing. Indications and approvals may vary in different countries. Further information available on request.

Hexvix 85 mg, powder and solvent for solution for intravesical use.

PRESENTATION Pack of one 10ml glass vial containing 85mg of hexaminolevulinate as 100mg hexaminolevulinate hydrochloride as a powder and one 50ml polypropylene vial containing solvent. After reconstitution in 50ml of solvent, 1ml of the solution contains 1.7mg hexaminolevulinate which corresponds to a 8mmol/l solution of hexaminolevulinate.

INDICATIONS This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only. Detection of bladder cancer, such as carcinoma in situ, in patients with known bladder cancer or high suspicion of bladder cancer, based on e.g. screening cystoscopy or positive urine cytology. Blue light fluorescence cystoscopy should be used as an adjunct to standard white light cystoscopy, as a guide for taking biopsies.

DOSAGE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION Hexvix cystoscopy should only be performed by health care professionals trained specifically in Hexvix cystoscopy. The bladder should be drained before the instillation. Adults (including the elderly): 50ml of 8mmol/l reconstituted solution is instilled into the bladder through a catheter. The patient should retain the fluid for approximately 60 minutes. Following evacuation of the bladder, the cystoscopic examination in blue light should start within approximately 60 minutes. Patients should be examined with both white and blue light to obtain a map of all lesions in the bladder.

Biopsies of all mapped lesions should normally be taken under white light. Only CE marked cystoscopic equipment should be used, equipped with necessary filters to allow both standard white light cystoscopy and blue light (wavelength 380–450nm) fluorescence cystoscopy. Children and adolescents: There is no experience of treating patients below the age of 18 years.

CONTRAINDICATIONS Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients of the solvent. Porphyria. Women of child-bearing potential.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS Repeated use of Hexvix as part of follow-up in patients with bladder cancer has not been studied. Hexaminolevulinate should not be used in patients at high risk of bladder inflammation, e.g. after BCG therapy, or in moderate to severe leucocyturia. Widespread inflammation of the bladder should be excluded by cystoscopy before the product is administered. Inflammation may lead to increased porphyrin build up and increased risk of local toxicity upon illumination, and false fluorescence. If a wide-spread inflammation in the bladder becomes evident during white light inspection, the blue light inspection should be avoided. There is an increased risk of false fluorescence in the resection area in patients who recently have undergone surgical procedures of the bladder.

INTERACTIONS No specific interaction studies have been performed with hexaminolevulinate.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION No clinical data on exposed pregnancies are available. Reproductive toxicity studies in animals have not been performed.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS Most of the reported adverse reactions were transient and mild or moderate in intensity. The most frequently reported adverse reactions were bladder spasm, reported by 3.8% of the patients, bladder

pain, reported by 3.3% of the patients and dysuria, reported by 2.7% of the patients. Other commonly reported adverse reactions are: headache, nausea, vomiting, constipation, urinary retention, haematuria, pollakuria and pyrexia. Uncommonly reported adverse reactions are cystitis, sepsis, urinary tract infection, insomnia, urethral pain, incontinence, white blood cell count increase, bilirubin and hepatic enzyme increase, post-procedural pain, anaemia, gout and rash. The adverse reactions that were observed were expected, based on previous experience with standard cystoscopy and transurethral resection of the bladder (TURB) procedures.

OVERDOSE No case of overdose has been reported. No adverse events have been reported with prolonged instillation times exceeding 180 minutes (3 times the recommended instillation time), in one case 343 minutes. No adverse events have been reported in the dose-finding studies using twice the recommended concentration of hexaminolevulinate. There is no experience of higher light intensity than recommended or prolonged light exposure.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND HANDLING Hexaminolevulinate may cause sensitisation by skin contact. The product should be reconstituted under aseptic conditions using sterile equipment.

MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

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