

Self-Management for Men With Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE Lower urinary tract symptoms are very common in older men. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the effects of self-management interventions on these symptoms.

METHODS We included randomized controlled trials comparing the effect of self-management interventions (alone or combined with drug therapy) with usual care or drug therapy alone in men with lower urinary tract symptoms. Two independent reviewers screened retrieved articles, extracted data, and assessed the risk of bias of included studies. The primary outcome was lower urinary tract symptom severity. Where data were available, we calculated mean differences (MDs) between the interventions.

RESULTS Analyses were based on 8 studies among 1,006 adult men. Seven of these studies were judged to be at high risk in 2 of the 7 domains of bias. The nature of the self-management interventions varied across studies. There was a clinically important reduction in the 35-point International Prostate Symptom Score at 6 months favoring self-management interventions compared with usual care (MD = -7.4; 95% CI, -8.8 to -6.1; 2 studies). The reduction in score with self-management was similar to that achieved with drug therapy at 6 to 12 weeks (MD = 0.0; 95% CI, -2.0 to 2.0; 3 studies). Self-management had a smaller, additional benefit at 6 weeks when added to drug therapy (MD = -2.3; 95% CI, -4.1 to -0.5; 1 study).

CONCLUSIONS We found moderate-quality evidence (suggesting reasonable certainty in estimates) for the effectiveness of self-management for treating lower urinary tract symptoms in men. We therefore recommend the use of self-management interventions for this patient population.

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INTRODUCTION

Lower urinary tract symptoms are a common problem among older men,¹ affecting 70% to 90% of those aged 80 years and older.^{2,3} These symptoms can be divided into storage symptoms (eg, increased urinary frequency, urgency, nocturia, incontinence), voiding symptoms (eg, hesitancy, poor stream, incomplete emptying, dribbling), and postmicturition symptoms.⁴ Male lower urinary tract symptoms have traditionally been related to bladder outlet obstruction, which is often caused by prostatic enlargement resulting from benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). An increasing number of studies have shown, however, that these symptoms are often unrelated to the prostate.^{5,6} Indeed, they can be caused by various conditions within or outside the lower urinary tract, including detrusor overactivity or underactivity, and urethral diseases.⁷ Although voiding symptoms are the most common, they are generally less bothersome than storage symptoms, which are the most typical reason men seek medical care.^{8,9} Lower urinary tract symptoms can have a substantial negative impact on quality of life,¹⁰ including impaired social functioning¹¹ and sleep disturbance from nocturia.¹²

Self-management interventions are “structured interventions aimed at improving individual’s medical, behavioral, and emotional condition in

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order to give individuals some control over their symptoms.¹³⁻¹⁵ Brown et al,¹⁶ through a formal consensus process, defined main components of self-management interventions for lower urinary tract symptoms in men. Most cases can be effectively managed in primary care¹ with a stepwise management approach (ie, usual care), beginning with watchful waiting and progressing to drug and surgical interventions if necessary.⁶ Although several guidelines for managing lower urinary tract symptoms in men recommend self-management as one of several treatment options such as watchful waiting,^{6,8} self-management interventions are rarely considered a definitive treatment option. These interventions only occasionally appear in patient decision aids. For instance, the widely used and respected Ottawa Hospital Research Institute catalog of patient decision aids (<https://decisionaid.ohri.ca>) lists 3 patient decision aids for treating lower urinary tract symptoms, but none of these appear to consider self-management interventions.

We are unaware of any previous systematic reviews synthesizing the evidence for the effect of self-management interventions in men with lower urinary tract symptoms. Existing reviews have evaluated the effect of self-management interventions on specific symptoms only (eg, urinary incontinence), focused on general lifestyle interventions such as physical activity, and included both men and women.¹⁷⁻²⁰ Recently, a scoping review was conducted to inform the development of an online personalized self-management intervention for men with lower urinary tract symptoms, and it identified few studies of self-management interventions; moreover, no quantification or pooling of their effects was conducted.²¹ We therefore undertook a systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that have compared self-management interventions with either control/usual care or drug therapy for reducing lower urinary tract symptoms among adult men.

METHODS

This systematic review is reported following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement.²² The review protocol was prospectively developed and registered on the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/whkqz>).

Eligibility Criteria

Participants

We included RCTs among men experiencing lower urinary tract symptoms whether storage symptoms, voiding symptoms, or both. When eligible studies included both sexes, we used the data for men only. We excluded studies that involved men who had lower urinary tract symptoms attributed to infections (eg,

urinary tract infection or prostatitis), men who had prostate cancer or had undergone prostate surgery, and men with concomitant neurologic conditions (eg, stroke or Parkinson disease).

Interventions and Comparators

The main components of self-management interventions for men with lower urinary tract symptoms have been identified using a formal consensus process: (1) education and reassurance, (2) fluid management, (3) reduction of caffeine and alcohol intake, (4) use of concurrent medication, (5) toilet and bladder training, and (6) miscellaneous interventions.^{16,23} We included trials evaluating either one or some combination of these components of self-management, with or without concomitant drug therapy. For this review, we defined a self-management intervention as one involving at least 2 of the above components. We excluded studies that compared only drug interventions. We also excluded studies that evaluated general lifestyle interventions (eg, physical activity and weight loss) as these interventions have been previously evaluated in systematic reviews,^{17,18} have not been identified by Brown et al¹⁶ as one of the main components of self-management intervention, and do not give patients control over specific symptoms.

We included studies comparing self-management interventions with control (ie, usual care) or drug therapy. There is no universal agreement on what constitutes usual care; therefore, we accepted the authors' definition of usual care, which frequently included watchful waiting.

Outcomes

The primary outcome was lower urinary tract symptom severity measured using validated symptom scores, for example, the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) and the American Urological Association Symptom Index (AUA-SI). We also included studies reporting on other outcomes relevant to patients, such as quality of life and symptom frequency (eg, 24-hour voiding frequency or nocturia).

Study Identification and Selection

One of the authors, a senior information specialist (J.C.), conducted a search of PubMed, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) from inception to July 10, 2019 for published RCTs, using the search strategy described in Supplemental materials, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>. We used a combination of search words and subject terms (MeSH terms). No language or date restrictions were applied. The database searches were supplemented with a backward and forward citation search of included studies using the

Scopus database (conducted on July 17, 2019). We also searched ClinicalTrials.gov and the World Health Organization's International Clinical Trials Registry Platform for registered ongoing or unpublished studies and for additional data from published studies.

Two authors (L.A., S.S.) independently screened titles and abstracts and full-text articles against the eligibility criteria. Any disagreements were resolved through discussion and consultation with a third author (P.G.) if necessary.

Data Extraction and Quality Assessment

Two authors (L.A., S.S.) independently extracted data into a prespecified, pilot-tested form. We extracted data on study characteristics, participants, interventions, comparators, and outcomes. We requested data from authors of trials who had obtained but not presented usable outcome data (ie, provided data combined for men and women combined, but not for men only). Two authors (L.A., S.S.) independently assessed the risk of bias of each included study using the Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomized trials.²⁴ Any disagreements were resolved through discussion and consultation with a third author (P.G.) if necessary.

Data Analysis

We specified the following 4 comparisons: (1) self-management vs usual care; (2) self-management vs drug therapy; (3) combined self-management and drug therapy vs drug therapy alone; and (4) a single component of self-management vs another single component.

We performed meta-analyses only when we considered studies to be sufficiently clinically and methodologically homogeneous, and when at least 2 studies reported comparable data measuring the same outcomes. We used mean differences (MDs) to measure intervention effects of continuous outcomes. Where studies used different scales to measure the same outcome, we used standardized mean

differences. We reported all effect measures with 95% confidence intervals. We used Review Manager 5 (The Cochrane Collaboration) to analyze data.

Assessment of Heterogeneity and Reporting Biases

We considered both clinical and statistical heterogeneity. We evaluated statistical heterogeneity using the χ^2 test ($P < .10$ was considered statistically significant heterogeneity) and the I^2 statistic ($I^2 > 60\%$ was considered substantial heterogeneity²⁵).

RESULTS

We screened 2,872 titles and abstracts, and obtained full text for 99 records (Figure 1). We excluded 67 full-text articles, including 21 studies (pertaining to 32

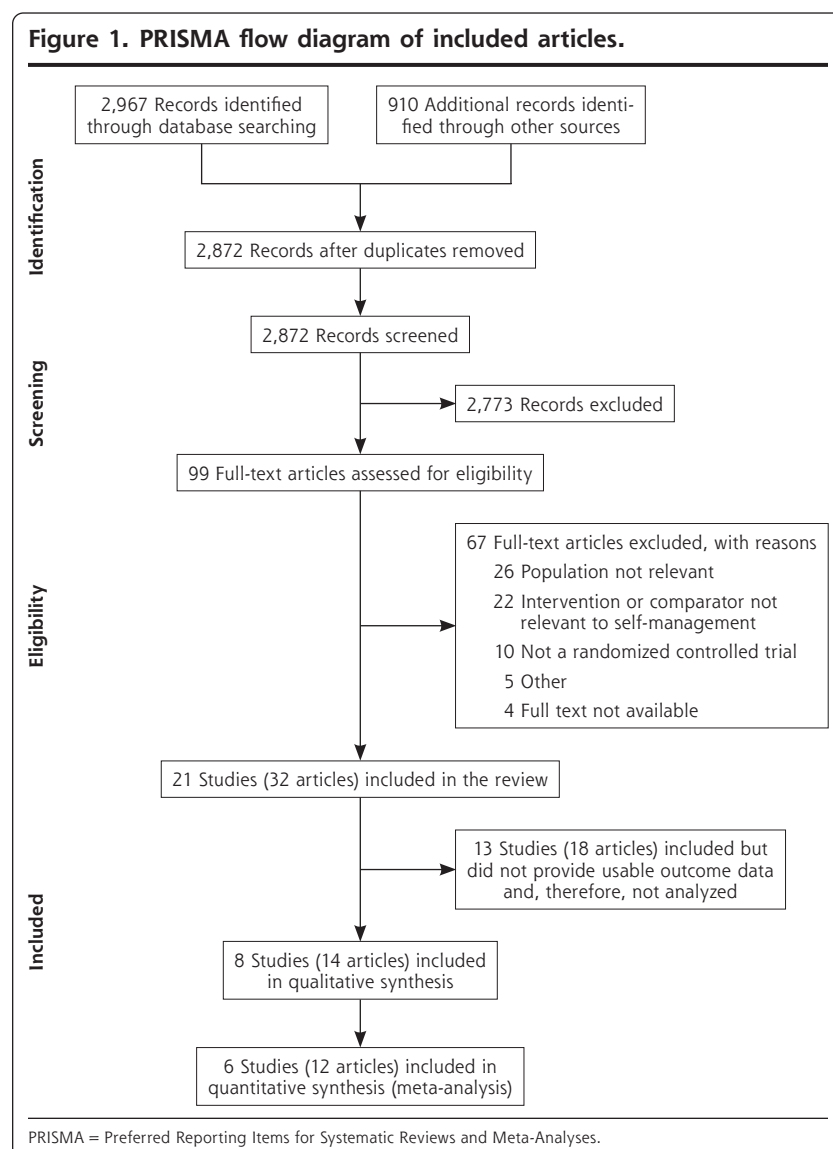


Table 1. Characteristics of Included Studies (N = 8)

Study Author, Year (Location)	Condition/Symptoms; Setting; Age ^a	Groups ^b	Cointerventions
Brown et al, ^{23,36,42} 2007 (UK)	LUTS; outpatient clinic; group 1: 63 years, group 2: 63 years	Self-management vs usual care	Escalation of medication or surgery at discretion of patient and clinician
Chen et al, ²⁶ 2012 (China)	LUTS with BPH; outpatient clinic; group 1: 71 years, group 2: 69 years	Self-management vs usual care	BPH education
Burgio et al (MOTIVE trial), ^{29,43,44} 2011 (USA)	OAB: urgency and frequency ± urge incontinence; community and Veterans Affairs Medical Centers; group 1: 63 years, group 2: 64 years	Behavioral treatment vs antimuscarinic (oxybutynin 5 to 39 mg daily individually titrated)	Fluid management hand-out, bladder diary, and α-blocker
Johnson et al (BEDTiMe trial), ^{31,45} 2016 (USA)	Nocturia; primary care clinics; group 1: 66 years, group 2: 63 years, group 3: 67 years	Behavioral treatment and exercise therapy vs α-blocker (tamsulosin 0.4 mg nightly) vs behavioral treatment and exercise + α-blocker (tamsulosin 0.4 mg nightly)	Antimuscarinic, 5-α reductase inhibitor, sedative-hypnotic as needed
Hut et al, ²⁷ 2017 (Netherlands)	LUTS: moderate to severe; primary care clinics; 51-82 years	Pelvic floor muscle therapy + behavioral treatment vs α-blocker (tamsulosin 0.4 mg daily)	None
Burgio et al (COBALT trial), ^{30,46,47} 2018 (USA)	OAB: urgency and frequency; community; group 1: 63 years, group 2: 65 years, group 3: 63 years	Behavioral treatment vs antimuscarinic + α-blocker (tolterodine 4 mg + tamsulosin 0.4 mg daily) vs behavioral treatment + antimuscarinic + α-blocker (tolterodine 4 mg + tamsulosin 0.4 mg daily)	None
Paterson et al, ³² 1997 (Australia)	Postmicturition dribble; outpatient clinic; 36-83 years	Counseling vs pelvic muscle exercises vs urethral milking	None
Spigt et al, ²⁸ 2006 (Netherlands)	LUTS: moderate; general practice clinics; 55-75 years	Increased water consumption vs placebo	None

AUA-QoL = American Urological Association Quality of Life score; AUA-SI = American Urological Association Symptom Index; BEDTiMe = Behavior and Exercise Versus Drug Treatment in Men With Nocturia; BPH = benign prostatic hyperplasia; COBALT = Combined Behavioral and Drug Treatment of Overactive Bladder in Men; IPSS = International Prostate Symptom Score; LUTS = lower urinary tract symptoms; MOTIVE = Male Overactive Bladder Treatment in Veterans; OAB = overactive bladder.

^a Mean or range. Groups are described in next column.

^b As described by study authors. Intervention content varies despite similar titles.

^c Group 1/group 2/group 3.

^d From randomization unless otherwise indicated.

^e Unclear whether time from randomization, start of intervention, or end of intervention.

^f Only the number analyzed was available (43 of 49 randomized).

articles) in the review. We were able to extract outcome data from 8 studies (14 articles) and included 6 studies (12 articles) in meta-analysis. Details of the remaining 13 studies (18 articles) that did not provide usable outcome data (ie, provided data combined for men and women combined, but not for men only) are given in Supplemental Table 1, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>. Excluded full-text articles are listed in Supplemental Table 2, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>, with the reason for exclusion.

Characteristics of Included Studies

The included studies enrolled a total of 1,006 men with a median of 141 men per trial and a range of 41 to 222 (Table 1). Of the 8 included studies, 4 recruited men with a range of lower urinary tract

symptoms,^{23,26-28} 2 included men with storage symptoms only,^{29,30} and 2 included men with a single lower urinary tract symptom (nocturia³¹ or postmicturition dribble³²). Most of the participants in the included studies had moderate symptoms (range of mean IPSS scores at baseline = 12 to 20). All studies recruited men from primary care or community settings. Three studies had a follow-up duration of 6 months or longer, with a median for all studies of 3 months (range = 6 weeks to 12 months).

Of the 8 included studies, 2 studies compared self-management with usual care, which was referred to as the control in these studies (Table 1).^{23,26,33} Four studies compared self-management with drug therapy,^{27,29-31} with 2 of them also evaluating the combination of self-management and drug therapy.^{30,31} Two studies compared single components of self-management:

No. Randomized ^c	Outcomes Assessed Here (Outcome Assessment Tool)	Time of Outcome Assessment ^d
73/67	Symptom severity (IPSS); quality of life (AUA-QoL score); nocturia episodes; 24-hour voiding frequency	3, 6, 12 months ^e
119/103	Symptom severity (IPSS); quality of life (BPH-QoL score)	1 week, 3 months, 6 months
73/70	Symptom severity (AUA-SI); 24-hour voiding frequency (7-day bladder diary); nocturia episodes	8 weeks
23/25/24	Nocturia episodes (AUA-SI nocturia question)	2, 4, 10, 12 weeks
22/19	Symptom severity (IPSS)	3 months
71/68/65	Symptom severity (AUA-SI); 24-hour voiding frequency (7-day bladder diary); nocturia episodes (AUA-SI nocturia question)	6 weeks
15/15/13 ^f	Urine loss (weight of incontinence pad)	5, 9, 13 weeks
70/71	Symptom severity (IPSS)	6 months

increased water consumption vs placebo²⁸ and urethral milking vs pelvic floor exercises vs counseling.³² Self-management interventions varied among included studies, with 2 studies including all of the components of self-management identified by Brown et al.¹⁶ Fluid management and toileting components were included in self-management in 6 of the studies. Details on the components comprising the self-management interventions are shown in Table 2. We also found considerable variation between studies in the delivery of self-management interventions to participants (eg, delivered in groups vs individually and delivered at multiple time points vs once).

Risk of Bias Assessment

Of the 8 included studies, 7 were judged to be at high risk in more than 1 domain of bias (Figure 2). All

studies were judged to be at high or unclear risk of bias for concealment of allocation. All except a single study were judged to be at high risk of performance bias; this study was considered low risk because participants in the self-management group received placebo pills and participants in the drug therapy group received extended clinical visits.³¹ One-half of the studies (4 of 8) were judged to be at unclear risk of bias from selective reporting.

Effects of the Intervention

Six of the 8 included studies reported data on outcomes of interest that could be synthesized. We describe the outcomes, according to the comparisons of interest, below.

Self-Management vs Usual Care

Two included studies compared self-management with usual care among a total of 350 participants that reported data on symptom severity assessed with the IPSS,^{23,26} a 35-point scale on which a reduction of more than 3 points is considered clinically meaningful.^{34,35} The self-management intervention significantly reduced symptom severity at 6 months compared with usual care (MD = -7.44; 95% CI, -8.82 to -6.06; $I^2 = 14%$) (Figure 3A).

In terms of secondary outcomes, compared with peers given usual care, men in the self-management group reported fewer episodes of nocturia (MD = -0.60; 95% CI, -1.12 to -0.08; 1 study³⁶; Supplemental Figure 2A, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) and voiding in 24 hours (MD = -1.60; 95% CI, -2.90 to -0.30; 1 study³⁶; Supplemental Figure 1A, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) at 12 months.

Men in the self-management groups reported better quality of life relative to counterparts in the usual care group at 6 months in both studies. In the study by Brown et al,²³ outcome was assessed with a 13-point BPH impact index on which a reduction of greater than 0.4 points is considered clinically meaningful³⁴ (MD = -1.4; 95% CI, -2.4 to -0.4). The study by Chen et al²⁶ used a 90-point BPH quality of life score (MD = -20.4; 95% CI, -24.15 to -16.65). Results are detailed in Supplemental Figure 3 (<https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>).

Treatment failure (a rise of more than 3 points on the IPSS, initiation of drug therapy to control symptoms, acute urinary retention, or surgical intervention) was more frequent with usual care compared with self-management at 6 and 12 months (absolute risk difference at 12 months = 48%; 95% CI, 32% to 64%).²³

Neither of the 2 studies reported any adverse events related to the interventions.

Table 2. Details of the Self-Management Interventions Evaluated in Included Studies (N = 8)

Study Author, Year	Component			
	Education and Reassurance ^a	Fluid Management	Caffeine and Alcohol Reduction	Concurrent Medication
Brown et al, ^{23,36,42} 2007	Causes and natural history of symptoms; reassurance about prostate cancer	Timing (restriction before bedtime/social activities); amount (1.5-2 L)	Caffeine (replace with decaf); alcohol (avoid in evening; reduce intake)	Reschedule and/or substitute (diuretics)
Chen et al, ²⁶ 2012	Causes of symptoms; reassurance about prostate cancer	Timing (restriction before social activities/evening); amount (not excessive)	Caffeine (avoid); alcohol (avoid)	Reschedule (diuretics)
Burgio et al, ^{29,43,44} 2011 (MOTIVE trial)	NR	Timing (restriction after 6 PM)	NR	NR
Johnson et al, ^{31,45} 2016 (BEDTime trial)	NR	Timing (restriction before bedtime); amount (1.5-2 L)	Caffeine (avoid); alcohol (reduce before bedtime)	NR
Hut et al, ²⁷ 2017	Anatomy, function, and relationship with symptoms	Amount (≥ 2 L)	Caffeine (limit); alcohol (limit)	NR
Burgio et al, ^{30,46,47} 2018 (COBALT trial)	NR	Timing (restriction before bedtime and at night)	NR	NR
Paterson et al, ³² 1997 ^c	NR	NR	NR	NR
	NR	NR	NR	NR
	NR	Timing	Advice on types of beverages	NR
Spigt et al, ²⁸ 2006	NR	Amount (1.5 L of extra water daily)	NR	NR

BEDTime = Behavior and Exercise Versus Drug Treatment in Men With Nocturia; BPH = benign prostatic hyperplasia; COBALT = Combined Behavioral and Drug Treatment of Overactive Bladder in Men; LUTS = lower urinary tract symptoms; MOTIVE = Male Overactive Bladder Treatment in Veterans; NR = not reported.

^a Aimed at increasing participants' knowledge of the causes and natural history of BPH and LUTS.

^b Nurses asked, "Overall, how completely do you think you followed your treatment instructions?" On scale of 1 to 5 points, 4 corresponded to "most of the time."

^c Study evaluated 3 single components of self-management for treating lower urinary tract symptoms: pelvic floor exercises (first row) vs urethral milking (second row) vs counseling (third row).

Self-Management vs Drug Therapy

Four of the included studies compared self-management with drug therapy.^{27,29,30,31} Three of these studies, with a total of 302 participants, reported data on symptom severity assessed using the IPSS or the AUA-SI.^{27,29,30} We found no evidence of a difference in symptom severity between self-management and drug therapy at 6 to 12 weeks (MD = 0.00, 95% CI, -1.95 to 1.96; $I^2 = 57\%$) (Figure 3B).

In terms of secondary outcomes, we found a difference in nocturia episodes favoring self-management (MD = -0.42; 95% CI, -0.67 to -0.17; 3 studies²⁹⁻³¹; $I^2 = 0\%$; Supplemental Figure 2B, <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) at 6 to 12 weeks, but no evidence

of a difference in 24-hour voiding frequency (MD = -0.96; 95% CI, -2.04 to 0.12; 2 studies^{29,30}; $I^2 = 70\%$; Supplemental Figure 1A, <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) at 6 to 8 weeks.

One study reported 1 serious adverse event among 71 participants (1.41%) in the self-management group, compared with 2 in 68 participants (2.94%) in the drug therapy group.³⁰

Two studies reported data on patients' perception of bothersome side effects (rated on a scale with 5 response options, ranging from "no side effects" to "extremely bothersome").^{29,30} Participants in the drug therapy group reported side effects 26% more frequently than peers in the self-management group

Component				
Toileting and Bladder Retraining	Miscellaneous (Advice)	Delivery Format/ Clinician	Duration/ Dose	Fidelity: Planned/Actual
Types of toileting (double voiding, urethral milking); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise, urge suppression, bladder diaries)	Avoiding constipation	Group sessions/ trained specialist nurses	3 sessions, 1.5-2 hours each	Specialist nurses trained in group facilitation and techniques to enhance self-management skills/93% of participants attended all sessions
Types of toileting (double voiding, prompt voiding, urethral milking); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise)	Avoiding constipation; drinking cranberry juice	Individual face-to-face and telephone follow-up/NR	1 session, 2 hours	NR/NR
Types of toileting (delayed voiding); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise, urge suppression, bladder diaries)	NR	NR/nurse practitioners	4 sessions over 8 weeks	NR/88% of participants attended all sessions
Types of toileting (delayed voiding); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise, urge suppression, bladder diaries)	Sleep hygiene; peripheral edema management	Individual face-to-face or telephone/ nurse practitioners	4 sessions over 10 weeks	Specialist nurses trained on how to administer behavioral treatments (3-hour initial session and twice-monthly research meetings)/median score = 4 on 5-point scale ^b
Types of toileting (voiding techniques); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise, toilet behavior, bladder diaries)	Avoiding constipation	Individual sessions/ NR	6 sessions, 0.5-1 hour each, over 90 days	NR/NR
Types of toileting (incremental delayed voiding); bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise, bladder diaries)	NR	NR/NR	3 sessions over 6 weeks	NR/NR
Bladder retraining (pelvic floor exercise) Types of toileting (urethral milking) NR	NR NR Edema management; diet	NR/study chief investigator	NR/NR	NR/99% completed required clinic visits
NR	NR	NR/person not involved in effect measurements		Participants provided with 0.5-L glasses/24-hour water turnover increased by 359-ml in intervention group compared with placebo group

(absolute risk difference = -0.26; 95% CI, -0.40 to -0.11) (Supplemental Figure 4, <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>).

Combined Self-Management and Drug Therapy vs Drug Therapy Alone

Two of the studies we identified compared combined self-management and drug therapy vs drug therapy alone.^{30,31} One of these studies, including 133 participants, found that the combination significantly reduced symptom severity on the IPSS compared with drug therapy alone at 6 weeks (MD -2.30; 95% CI, -4.11 to -0.49) (Figure 3C).³⁰

In terms of secondary outcomes, men in the combined intervention group reported fewer episodes of

nocturia (MD = -0.45; 95% CI -0.77 to -0.14; 2 studies^{30,31}; $I^2 = 0\%$; Supplemental Figure 2C, available at <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) and voiding in 24 hours (MD = -2.10; 95% CI, -2.95 to -1.25; 1 study³⁰; Supplemental Figure 1C, <https://www.AnnFamMed.org/content/19/2/157/suppl/DC1/>) compared with peers given drug therapy alone at 6 to 12 weeks.

Both studies reported data on adverse events at 6 to 12 weeks. No significant differences were observed in the frequency of adverse events between groups.^{30,31} For example, one study reported 1 serious adverse event in 65 participants (1.54%) in the combination group compared with 2 in 68 participants (2.94%) in the drug therapy group.³⁰

Single Components of Self-Management

We identified 2 studies comparing single components of self-management for treating lower urinary tract symptoms.^{28,32} One study in men with postmicturition dribble compared pelvic floor muscle exercises, urethral milking, and counseling.³² This study found that pelvic floor exercise was most effective at reducing urine loss (4.7-g reduction in urine loss measured by weighing the moisture change in body-worn pads at 13 weeks) compared with urethral milking (2.9-g reduction in urine loss). There was no improvement in urine loss in the counseling group. The other study, which was small, found no difference in symptom severity among men randomized to increased water consumption compared with peers randomized to placebo (MD = 0.5; 95% CI, -0.9 to 2.0).²⁸

DISCUSSION

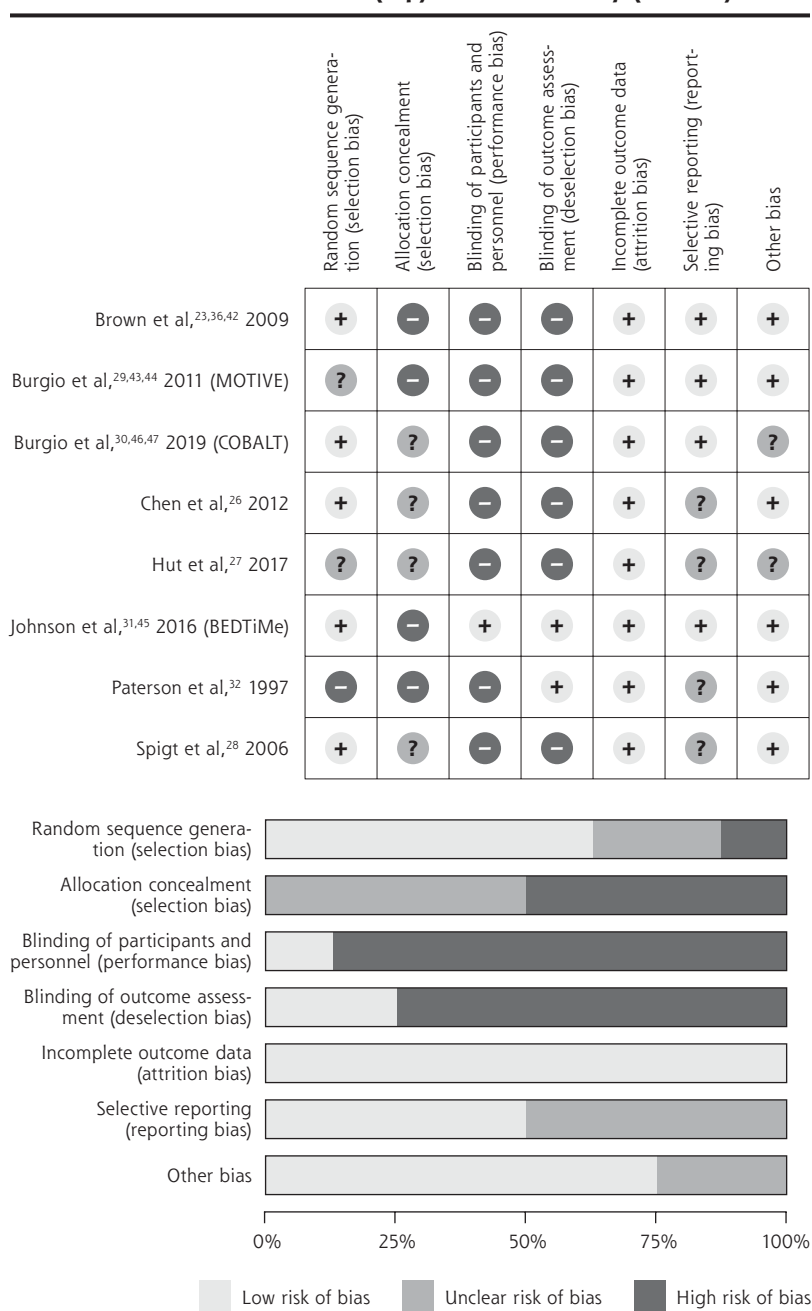
Our review found moderate-quality evidence (suggesting reasonable certainty in estimates) for the effectiveness of self-management interventions for treating lower urinary tract symptoms in men. The 2 RCTs comparing self-management against usual care found a clinically meaningful 7.4-point reduction in symptom severity at 6 months.^{23,26,34} These reductions appear similar to those achieved with drug therapy.^{27,29} There was also a small but significant additional benefit of adding self-management to drug therapy.^{30,31}

The self-management interventions evaluated by the included studies used varying numbers and combinations of components. The way in which they were delivered to participants also varied (eg, delivered in groups vs individually, and at multiple time points vs once). Although the optimal package of the components of self-management is not clear, it may not be necessary to include all

components to achieve an effect that is important to patients.²¹ Individualized interventions focused on relieving a patient's most bothersome symptom might have a greater impact on their quality of life than those focused on total symptom severity scores.³⁷

Our review had some limitations. First, variations and incomplete reporting of interventions precluded

Figure 2. Risk of bias assessment in included studies, both in individual studies and domains (top) and in summary (bottom).



BEDTiMe = Behavior and Exercise Versus Drug Treatment in Men with Nocturia; COBALT = Combined Behavioral and Drug Treatment of Overactive Bladder in Men; MOTIVE = Male Overactive Bladder Treatment in Veterans.

synthesis of the impact of individual components. This shortcoming is similar, however, to the inadequate reporting of nondrug interventions in general.³⁸

Second, although the IPSS and AUA-SI scores are the most widely used symptom scores that can identify whether storage symptoms or voiding symptoms are

Figure 3A. Self-management intervention vs usual care, symptom severity at 6 months.

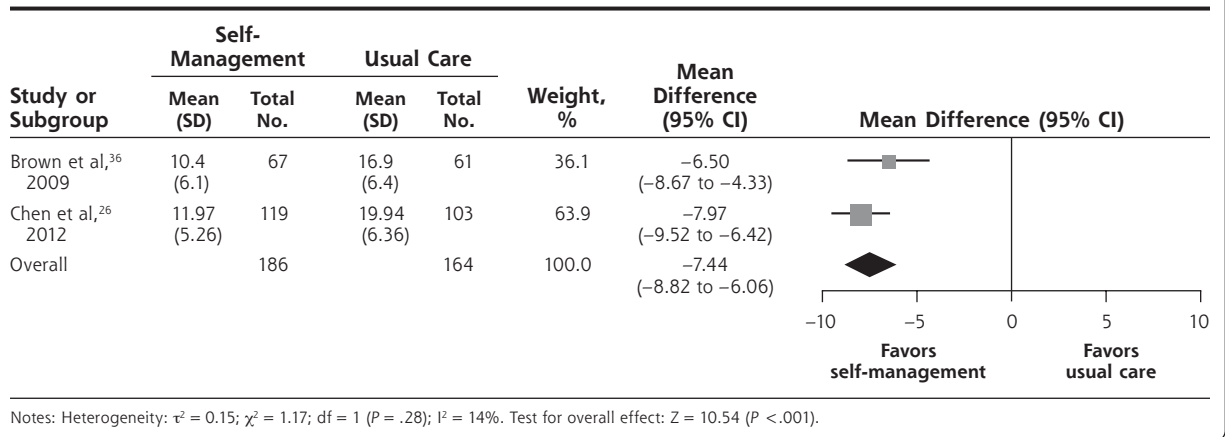


Figure 3B. Self-management intervention vs drug therapy, symptom severity at 6 to 12 weeks.

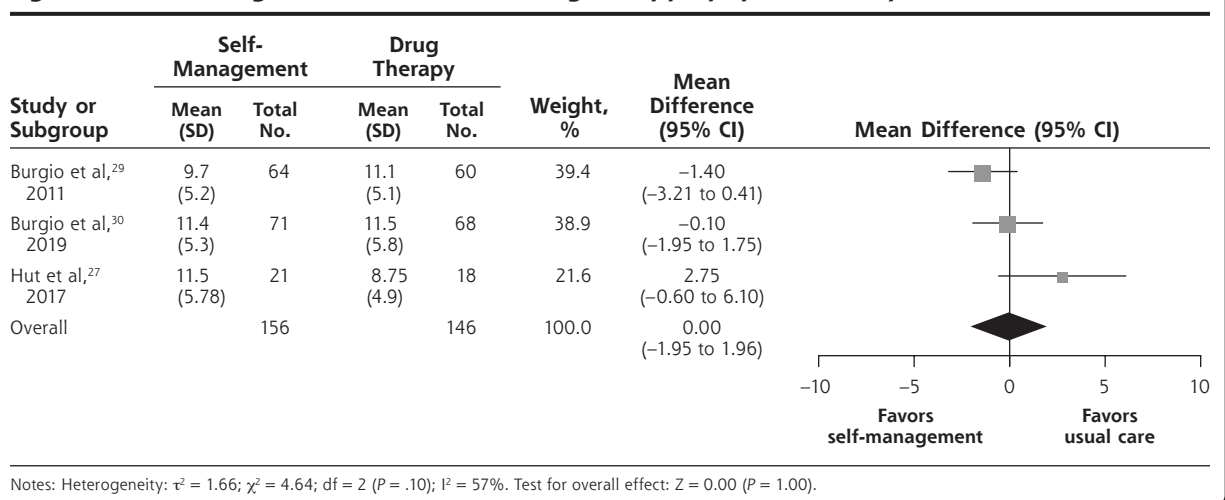
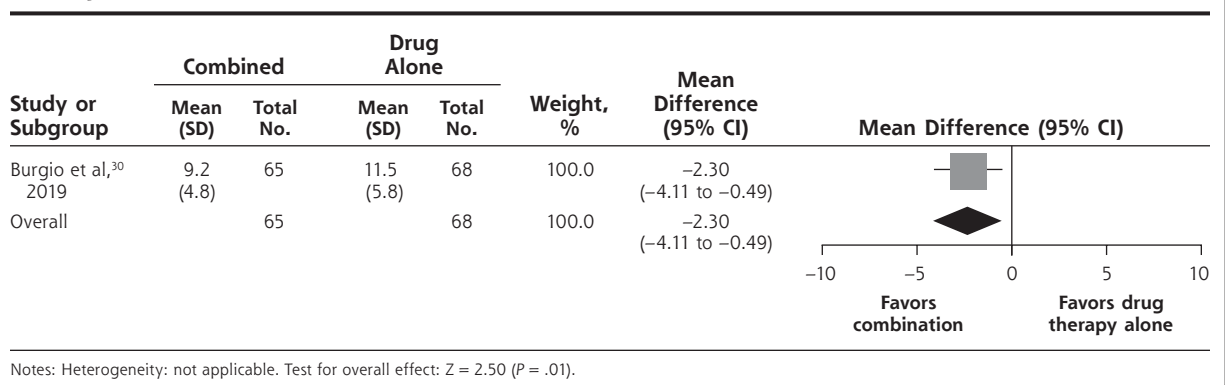


Figure 3C. Combined self-management intervention and drug therapy vs drug therapy alone, symptom severity at 6 weeks.



predominant, the lack of assessment of postmicturition dribble and incontinence as well as both of symptoms is a considerable weakness. The International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire and the Danish Prostate Symptom Score are further well-established questionnaires that merit attention.^{39,40} Third, although symptom frequency is a relevant outcome for individuals, it is possible that a symptom can be frequent but not bothersome as individuals develop strategies to cope with that symptom. Finally, we did not have access to data at the level of individual patients; therefore, we could not investigate in which subgroups of patients (eg, patients with subsets of symptoms) which components of self-management had the largest effect. Strengths of our review include the thorough search supplemented by a check of all clinical trials registries and a forward and backward citation search for additional studies; duplicate assessment of eligibility, risk of bias, and data extraction; and verification of data accuracy with the authors of original studies.

Previous systematic reviews have shown that some nonpharmacologic interventions (eg, physical activity and weight loss not specifically designed to improve lower urinary tract symptoms) have no or limited effect, whereas others (eg, bladder training) might be beneficial in managing specific urinary symptoms (eg, incontinence) in men and women. A recent Cochrane review of 6 RCTs evaluating the effect of physical activity (eg, tai chi or intense exercise) for lower urinary tract symptoms found a very low quality of evidence supporting the use of physical activity.¹⁷ Another Cochrane review of 10 RCTs of bladder training in adults, conducted in 2014, suggested that bladder training may be helpful in treating urinary incontinence, but the majority of the participants in included trials were women (1,350 of 1,473 participants).⁴¹ A separate 2015 Cochrane review on lifestyle interventions for treating incontinence in adults examined a range of interventions and found evidence to be strongest for weight loss, but also determined that the 3 trials of reducing caffeinated drinks did not show any impact.¹⁸

Further research on self-management of lower urinary tract symptoms in men is warranted to identify optimal components and delivery methods, and studies should continue to follow participants for longer durations (12 months or more). Online delivery of a self-management intervention that can be tailored to personal characteristics and symptom severity is being tested.²¹ These residual uncertainties, however, should not prevent routine use of self-management in clinical practice as a standard option for men with lower urinary tract symptoms. Implementation would be enhanced by obtaining professional consensus on the self-management package, promoting this package through primary

care and urologic professional groups, and including patient information sheets and decision aids.

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Key words: self-management; lower urinary tract symptoms; urinary incontinence; nocturia; overactive bladder; benign prostatic hyperplasia; non-pharmacological intervention

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