

Clinical Efficacy and Tolerability of Dropsordry™ in Spanish Perimenopausal Women with Urgency Urinary Incontinence (UII)

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Abstract : Urinary incontinence (UI) is a significant health problem with considerable social and economic impact. An estimated 30% of women aged 30 to 60 years old have urinary incontinence (UI), while more than 50% of community-dwelling older women have the condition. Stress urinary incontinence and overactive bladder are the common types of incontinence. The prevalence of stress and mixed (stress and urge) incontinence is higher than urge incontinence, but the latter is more likely to require treatment. In women, moderate and severe have a prevalence ranging from about 12% to 17%. The objectives of this study was to examine the effect of the supplementation of tablets containing Dropsordry in women with urge urinary incontinence (UII). Dropsordry is a novel active containing phytoestrogens from SOLGEN, the high genistin soy bean extract and pyrogallol plus polyphenols from standardized pumpkin seed extract. The study was a single-center, not randomized open prospective, study. 28 women with urinary incontinence ≥ 45 years were enrolled in this study (45-62 y. old age. Mean 52 y old). Items related to UI symptoms, were previously collected (T0) and these items were reviewed at the final of the study - 8 weeks. (T2). The presence of UI was previously diagnosed using the International Continence Society standards (ICS). Relationships between presence of UI and potential related factors as diabetes were also explored. Daily urinary test control was performed during the 8 weeks of treatment. Daily dosage was 1 g/ day (500 mg twice per day) from 0 to 4 week (T1), following a 500 mg/day daily intake from 4 to 8 week (T2). After eight weeks of treatment, the urgency grade score was reduced a 24,7%. The total urge episodes was reduced a 46%. Surprisingly there was no a significant change in daytime urinations ($< 5\%$), however nocturia was reduced a 69,35%. Strength Urinary Incontinence (SUI) was also tested showing a remarkably 52,17% reduction. Moreover the use of daily pantyliners was reduced a 66,25%. In addition, it was performed a panel test survey with questions when subjects of the study were enrolled (T0) and the same questions were performed after 8 weeks of supplementation (T2). 100% of the enrolled women fulfilled the ICIQ-SF question (Spanish version) and they were also questioned about the effects they noticed in response to taking the supplement and the change in quality of life. Interestingly no side effects were reported. There was a 96,2% of subjective satisfaction and a 85,8% objective score in the improvement of quality of life. **CONCLUSION:** the combination of High genistin isoflavones and pumpkin seed pyrogallol in Dropsordry tablets seems to be a safe and highly effective supplementation for the relieve of the urinary incontinence symptoms and a better quality of life in perimenopause women.

Keywords : isoflavones, pumpkin, menopause, incontinence, genistin

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