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**Effect of regular use of
Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors on
penile vasculature in
Erectile Dysfunction
Thesis**

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
Master Degree in Urology*

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تأثير الاستخدام المنتظم لمثبطات الفوسفداستريز على الاوعية الدموية للقضيب في حالات العنة

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CONTENTS

- List of Abbreviations	1
-List of figures	2
-List of tables	3
- Introduction	4
- Aim of the work	6
- Review of literature • Anatomy • Physiology • Pathophysiology • Pharmacology • Penile ultrasound	7
-Patients & methods.	37
- Results.	46
- Discussion.	54
- summary and conclusion	62
- References.	64
- Arabic Summary	78

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CVOD	Corporal venocclusive dysfunction.
cAMP	Cyclic Adenosine Mono-phosphate
CDDU	Combined duplex Doppler ultrasound.
cGMP	Cyclic Guanosine Mono-phosphate
Cmax	Maximal plasma concentration.
ED	Erectile dysfunction.
EDV	End diastolic velocity.
IC	Intracorporeal
IEF	International index of erectile function.
MMAS	Massachusetts Male Aging Study.
NHSLS	National Health and Social Life Survey.
NAION	Nonarteritic anterior optic neuropathy
NO	Nitric Oxide.
PDEI	Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
PGE1	Prostaglandin E1.
PSV	Peak systolic velocity.
RI	Resistive index.
SAQ	Self administered quationnares
SMCs	Smooth muscle cells.
UDT	Undesended testis

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig.		Page
1	Vascular anatomy of the penis	8
2	Venous drainage of the penis	9
3	Mechanism of erection	11
4	Chemical structure of PDEI	25
5	Mechanism of action of sildenafil	28
6	Normal CDDU	35
7	Abnormal CDDU	36
8	Bar chart of Rt.caverenosal artery diameter(pre&post)	47
9	Bar chart of Lt.caverenosal artery diameter(pre&post)	48
10	Bar chart of Rt.corpus PSV(pre&post)	49
11	Bar chart of Lt.corpus PSV(pre&post)	50
12	Bar chart of Rt. Corpus EDV(pre&post)	51
13	Bar chart of Rt. Corpus RI(pre&post)	52
14	Bar chart of Lt. Corpus RI(pre&post)	53

LIST OF TABLES

Tab.		Page
1	Comparison between PDEI	27
2	IIEF	39
3	Changes in right cavernosal artery diameter	47
4	Changes in left cavernosal artery diameter	48
5	Changes in right corpus PSV	49
6	Changes in left corpus PSV	50
7	Changes in right corpus EDV	51
8	Changes in left corpus EDV	51
9	Changes in right corpus RI	52
10	Changes in left corpus RI	53

Introduction



Introduction

Erectile dysfunction [ED] is defined as the persistent inability to achieve and maintain an erection of sufficient quality to permit satisfactory sexual intercourse [**Strong et al,2008**].

Modern probability sampling techniques were used by two surveys obtaining prevalence data of erectile dysfunction in the United States: the Massachusetts Male Aging Study (MMAS) and the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLs):

(1) The MMAS consisted of 1709 non-institutionalized men between the ages of 40 and 70 years living in the greater Boston area first surveyed between 1987 and 1989 and resurveyed 1995 and 1997: the probability of complete ED increased from 5.1% to 15%, moderate ED increased from 17% to 34%, and mild ED remained constant at about 17% [**Feldman et al, 1994; Johannes et al, 2000**].

(2)The NHSLS was a national probability survey of men (N=1410) between the ages of 18 and 59 years living in households in the United States in 1992:7% for ages 18 to29 years,9% for ages 30 to39 , 11% for ages 40 to 49,and 18% for ages 50 to 59[*Lauman et al,1999*].

Ageing related erectile dysfunction [ED] is because of corporal venocclusive dysfunction [CVOD]; as the result of a loss of the corporal smooth muscle cells[SMCs] together with excessive collagen deposition within the corpora [*Nolazco et al,2008*].

On the other hand, loss of cavernous nerve function is primarily responsible for the development of erectile dysfunction[ED] after pelvic surgery and acts as the primary target for potential neuroprotective or regenerative strategies and emerging neuromodulatory molecules for the treatment of neurogenic erectile dysfunction caused by cavernous nerve injury[*Bella et al,2008*].

Aim of the work



AIM OF THE WORK

In this work we will evaluate penile vasculature before and after the regular use of [PDEI] in the management of erectile dysfunction of vasculogenic or neurogenic etiology by objective measure of penile Doppler U/S.

Review of literature

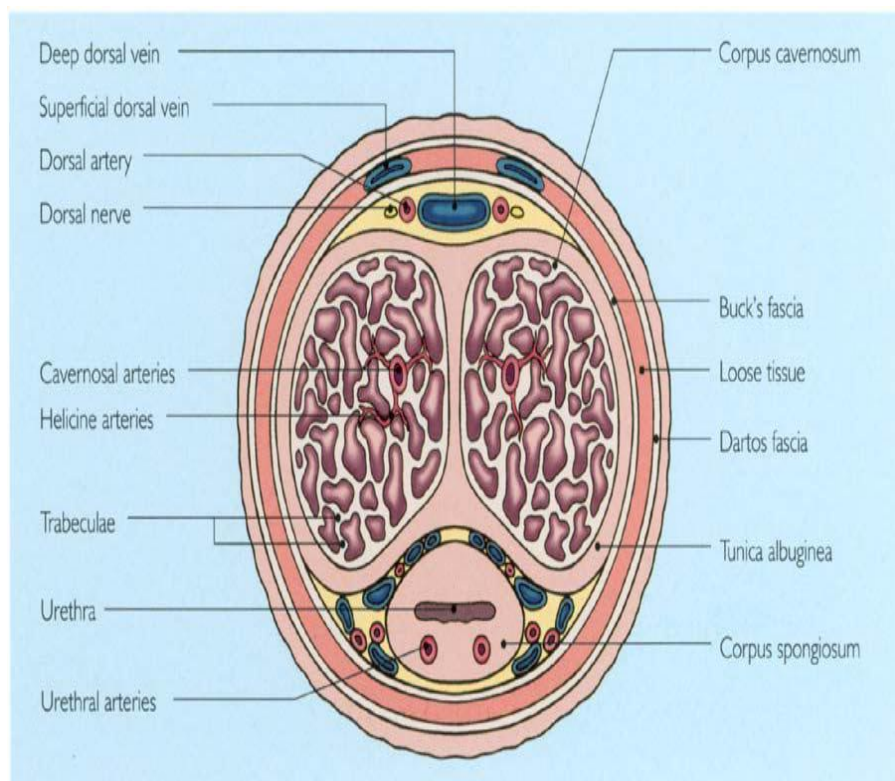


Neurovascular anatomy of the penis

Arterial blood supply to originates from internal pudendal arteries which are branches of ipsilateral inferior epigastric artery. The common penile artery rise from the internal pudendal artery and then branches to form bulbourethral ,dorsal and cavernous arteries. The bulbourethral branch supplies the bulb, corpus spongiosum, and the glans to some extent. The corpora cavernosa receive blood supply from paired cavernous arteries during tumescence. The dorsal artery is responsible for engorgment of glans penis **[Breza J et al;1989]**.

Veins of penis drain into three systems; superficial dorsal veins, intermediate and deep system. Superficial dorsal veins are small venous channels in the subcutaneous layer of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the penis and empty into the saphenous vein. Intermediate system include deep dorsal vein and circumflex veins and formed from sinusoids of corpora; which initially drain in small venules under tunica albugenia. Then these venules form subtuni-

cal venous plexuses that penetrate the tunica albugenia as the emissary veins. The emissary veins course obliquely through the tunica albugenia to join the deep dorsal vein. The deep system is composed of the cavernous and crural veins. The proximal third of penis is drained by the cavernous veins, which arise from the penile hilum. In addition, crural veins arise on the dorsomedial surface of each corpus cavernosum and drain in the internal pudendal vein [Brezaj et al ;1989] .



Figure(1): Vascular anatomy of the penis (Roger et al, 2004)