SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF CO, FRACTIONAL LASER THERAPY IN **WOMEN WITH** VESTIBULODYNIA

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DISCLOSURES

- Consultant/Advisory Board: AMAG Pharmaceuticals, Strategic Science & Technologies
- Research: AbbVie, AMAG Pharmaceuticals, BTL Industries, Ipsen, Lipocine, TGI
- Speakers bureau: AMAG Pharmaceuticals, Clarus



INTRODUCTION

- Investigator-initiated with 3 sites
 - San Diego Goldstein
 - Milan Murino
 - Philadelphia Kellogg-Spadt
- Double-blind, sham-controlled CO₂ fractional laser (MonaLisa Touch) to treat vestibular pain



METHODS

- Inclusion:
 - Vestibular pain
 - Age 21-80, BMI <37 kg/m²
 - Willing to attempt sexual activity between visits
- Exclusion:
 - Significant findings on physical exam
 - Medical condition or psychologic disorder
 - Unwilling to maintain systemic E₂ or SERM
 - Unwilling to wash out of topical medication
 - Vulvar lesions or vulvar/vaginal infections





METHODS

- Screening
- Randomized 2:1 active:sham (special software w/ sham)
 - 3 Treatments (4 weeks between)
- Follow-up 4 weeks later, unblinded
- After unblinding sham subjects start active treatments
 - 3 Treatments (4 weeks between)
- Follow-ups at 4 and 8 weeks after last active treatment
- 2-way repeated measures ANOVA



METHODS

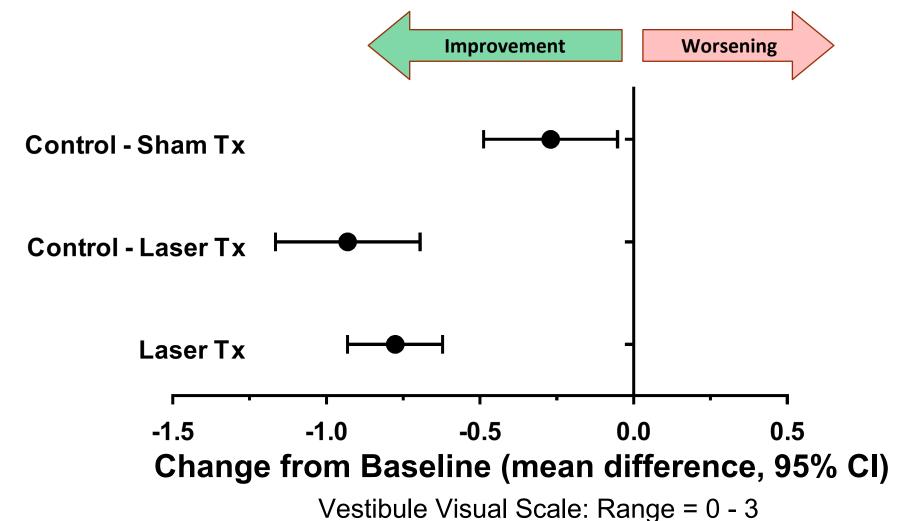
- Endpoints: changes from baseline to follow up
 - VGTA based on photographs (blinded assessment)
 - Cotton-tipped swab test 1,3,5,6,7,9,11 o'clock
 - Questionnaires:
 - FSFI pain domain
 - FSFI total score
 - FSDS-R
 - ICSI/ICPI (IC Symptoms/IC Problems)



Vulvoscopic Genitourinary Tissue Appearance (VGTA) Scale

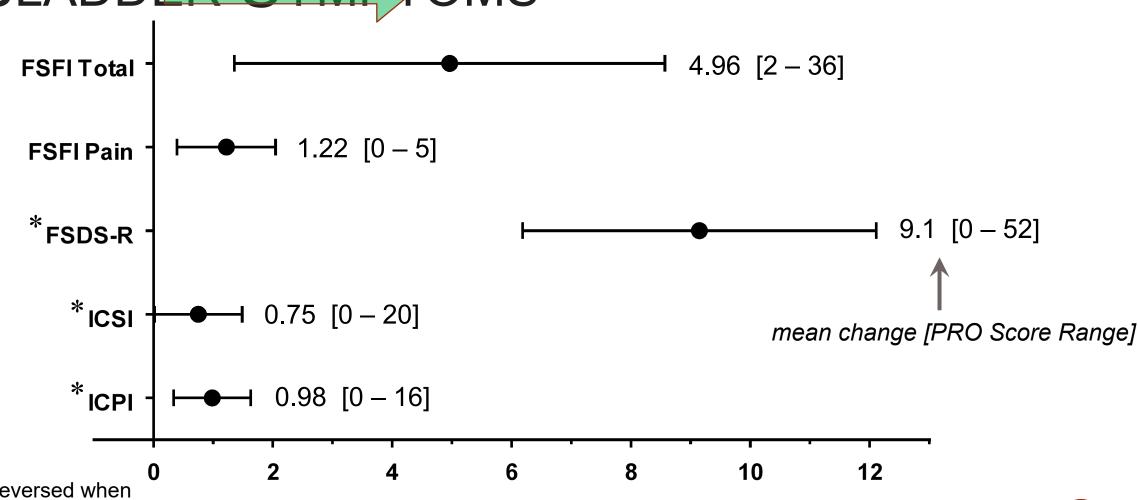
	0	1	2	3
Labia majora resorption	Normal	Mild loss	Moderate loss	Severe loss / disappeared
Labia minora resorption	Normal	Mild loss	Moderate loss	Severe loss / disappeared
Clitoral atrophy	Normal	Mild decrease	Moderate decrease	Severe decrease / phimosis
Urethral meatal prolapse	Normal	Mild prominence	Moderate prominence	Severe prominence
Introital stenosis	Normal	Mild decrease / stenosis	Moderate decrease or stenosis	Severe decrease or stenosis
Pallor	Normal	Mild decrease	Moderate decrease	Severe decrease
Erythema	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Mucosa inflammation	Normal	Mild	None / mucosa not inflamed	None / mucosa inflamed
Vaginal ruggation	Normal	Mild loss	Moderate loss	Severe loss
Anterior vaginal wall atrophy	Normal	Mild loss	Moderate loss	Severe loss

EFFECTS OF FRACTIONAL CO₂ LASER THERAPY ON VESTIBULE VISUAL SCALE





THERAPY ON SEXUAL FUNCTION & BLADDER FORMS

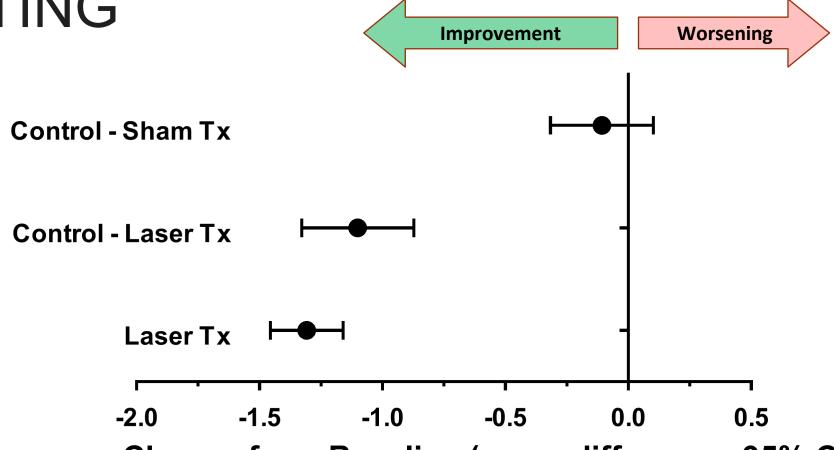


*Signs were reversed when improvement was reflected by decreasing scores

Change from Baseline (mean difference, 95% CI)



LASER THERAPY ON COTTON SWAB TESTING



Change from Baseline (mean difference, 95% CI)

Pain Sensitivity Scale: Range = 0 - 3



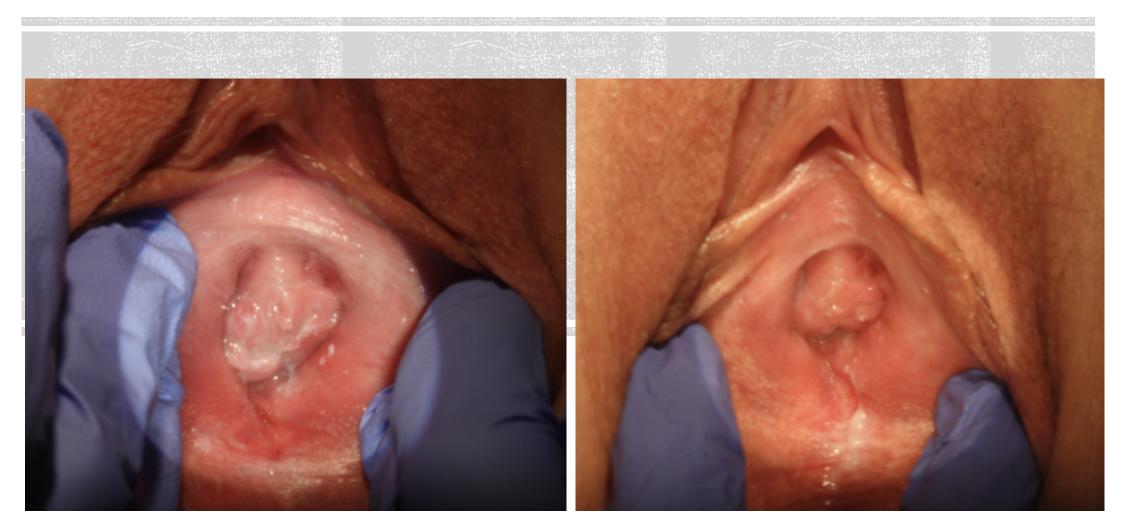
RESULTS – ADVERSE EVENTS (N=57)

- No serious adverse events occurred.
- Mild and moderate adverse events related to the procedure included
 - burning (n=4) lasting 2 to 3 days
 - itching (n=1) lasting 2 to 3 days
 - a fissure and increased vestibular pain (n=1) possibly related to procedure



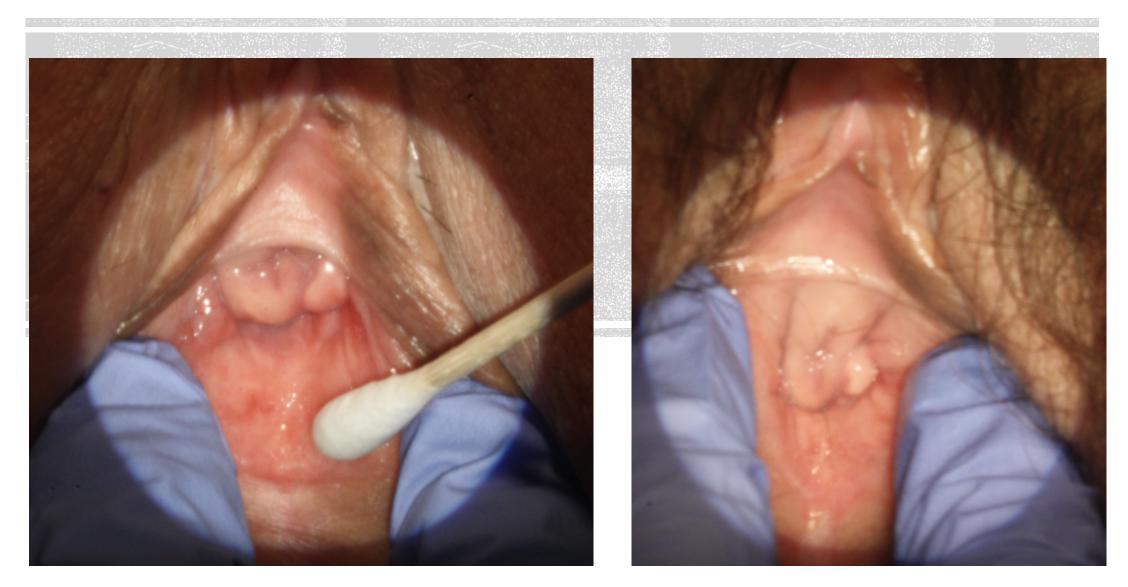
104 NVS – screen Aug 15, 2017 Baseline

104 NVS – Visit 6 FU 2 Dec 19, 2017 Last FU after Active Treatment



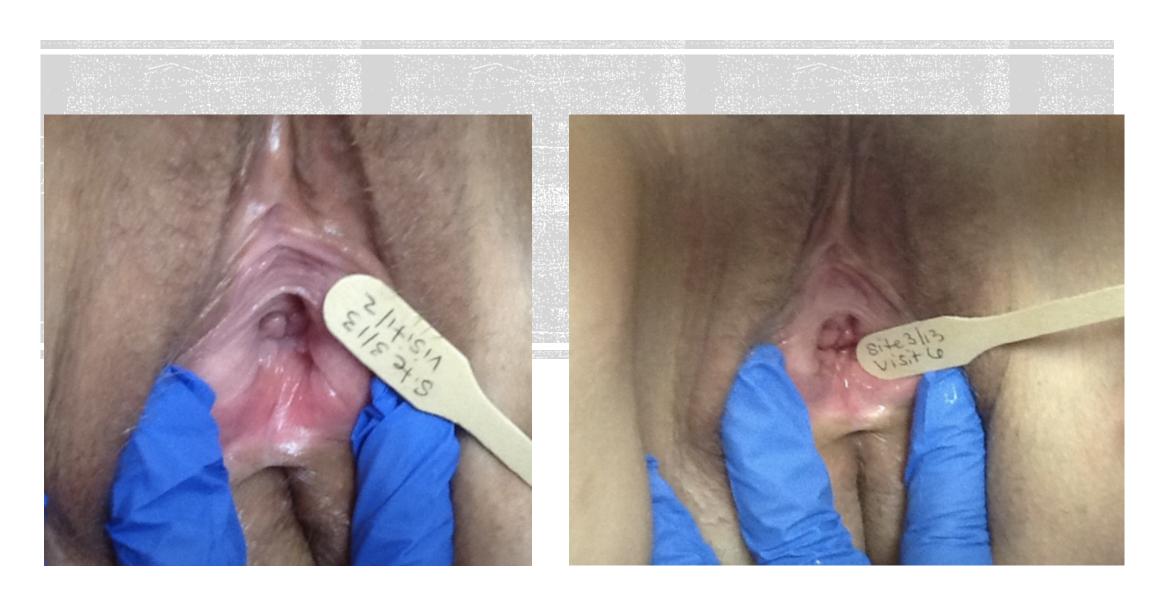
107 MGW – screen Nov 1, 2017 Baseline

107 MGW – Visit 6 FU 2 Mar 2, 2018 Last FU after Active Treatment



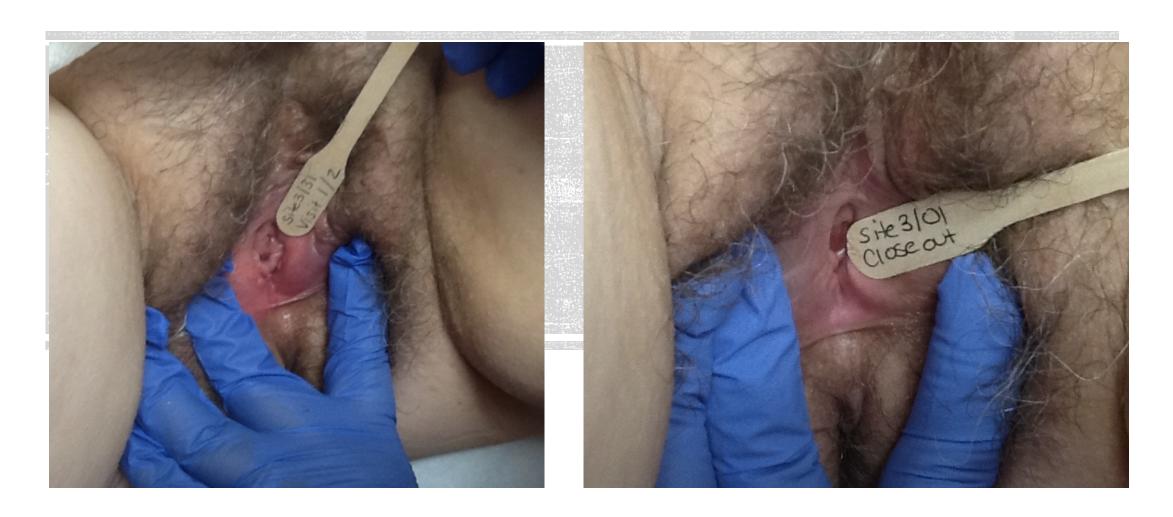
313 – Visit 1 Baseline

313 – Visit 6 Last FU after Active Treatment



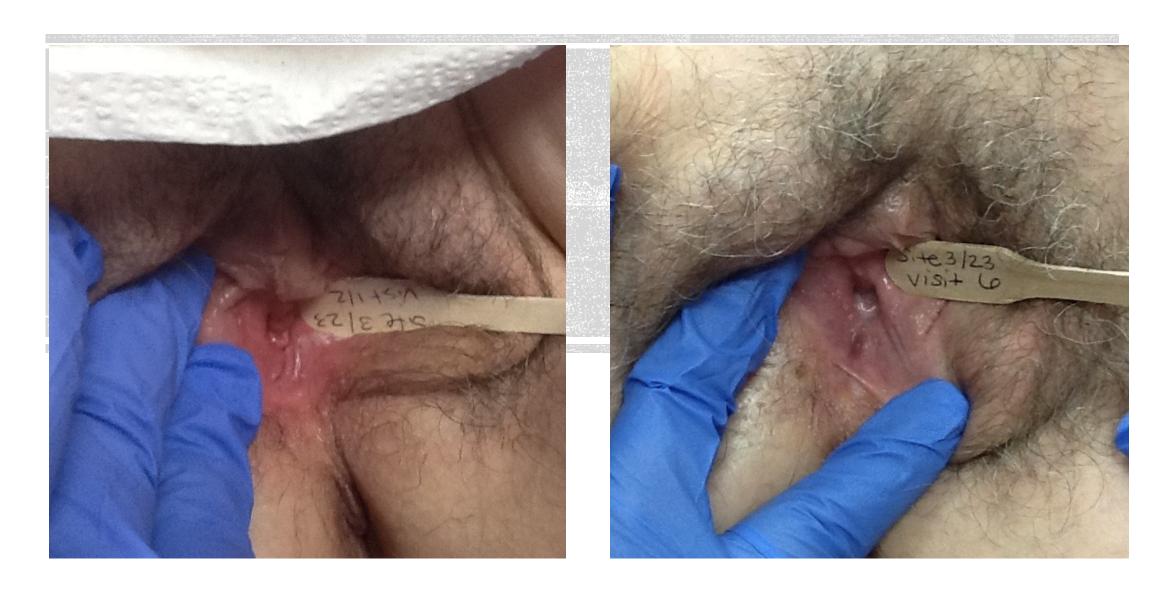
301 – Visit 1 Baseline

301 – Visit 6 Last FU after Active Treatment



323 – Visit 1 Baseline

323 – Visit 6 Last FU after Active Treatment



02 GMM – Visit 1 Baseline 02 GMM – Visit 5 1st FU after Sham Rx 02 GMM – Visit 6 Last FU after Active Rx





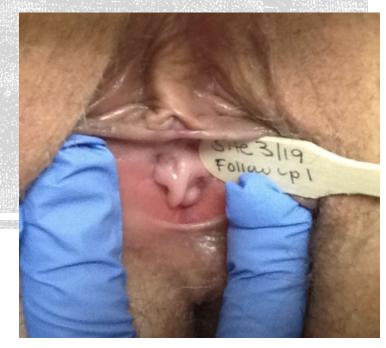
319 – Visit 1 Baseline

319 – Visit 5 1st FU after Sham Rx

319 – Visit 6 Last FU after Active Rx







CONCLUSION

- CO₂ fractional laser (MLT) treatment shows functional improvement in women complaining of vestibular pain
- CO₂ improvement in visual parameters of the VGTA
- CO₂ fractional laser treatment showed improvement:
 - Sexual pain (FSFI pain domain, cotton-tipped swab test, pain diary)
 - Overall sexual function (FSFI)
 - Sexual distress (FSDS-R)
 - Voiding difficulties (ICSI) and associated pain (ICPI)
- Improvement was not correlated to Free T values

