

## Abstract 26-1206: Effectiveness of Double-Dose MV140 in patients with Recurrent Urinary Tract infections (rUTIs) Secondary to Neuropathic bladder (NB) of Multiple Aetiologies

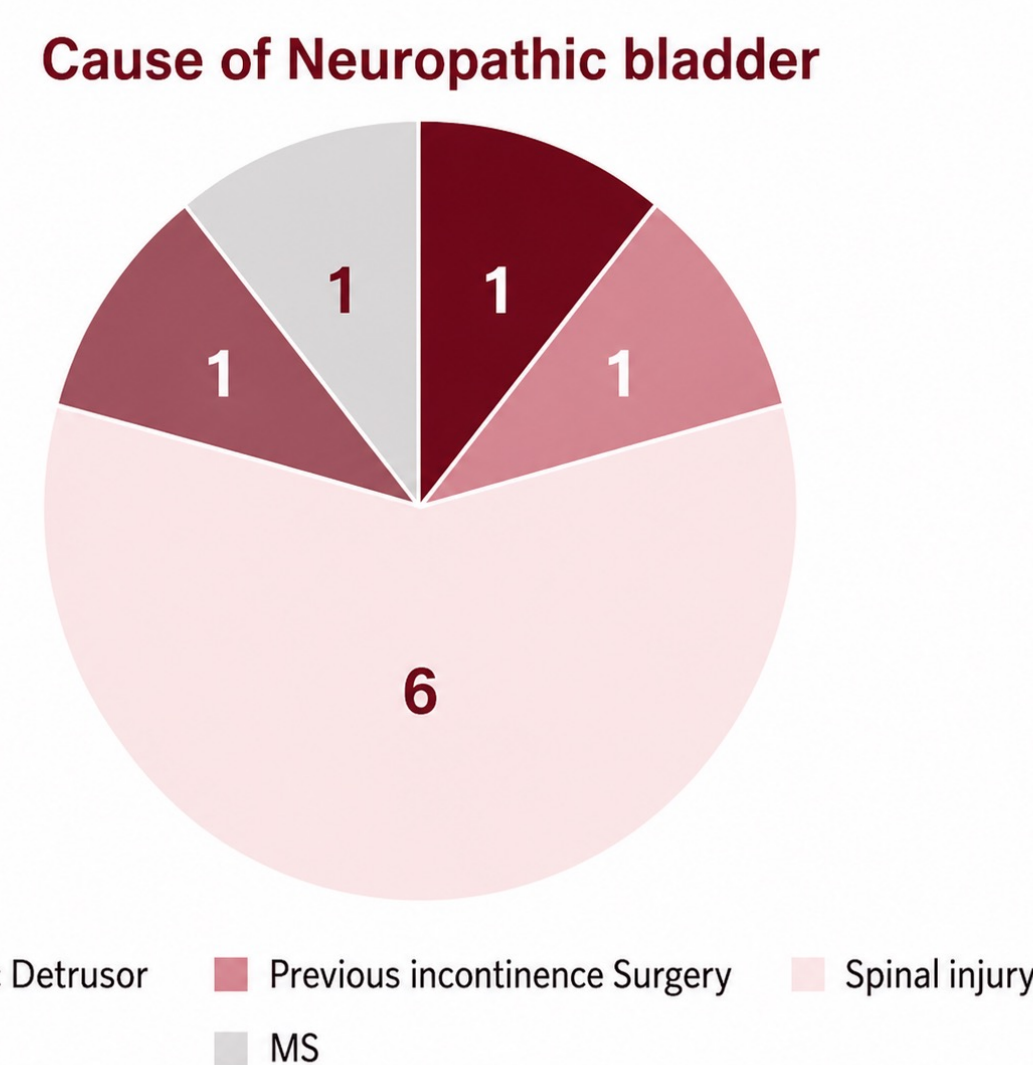
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### INTRODUCTION

- rUTIs are a significant burden in neuropathic bladder (NB), contributing to morbidity, antimicrobial resistance, and reduced quality of life
- MV140: sublingual bacterial immunomodulator containing inactivated Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterococcus faecalis, and Proteus vulgaris
- Demonstrated efficacy in idiopathic rUTIs, with ~52.6% infection-free at 9-year follow-up
- Limited evidence for its role in NB, particularly at higher dosing regimens
- Aim: prospective evaluation of double-dose MV140 in patients with NB

### METHODS

- Prospective review of 14 patients (11 female and 3 male; mean age 46 years, range 24-72)
- Double dose regimen: 2 sublingual puffs administered twice daily.
- Data sources: electronic patient records—hospital admissions, urine cultures, prior/concomitant therapies, MV140 dosing dates, and pre/post infection severity and microbiology.



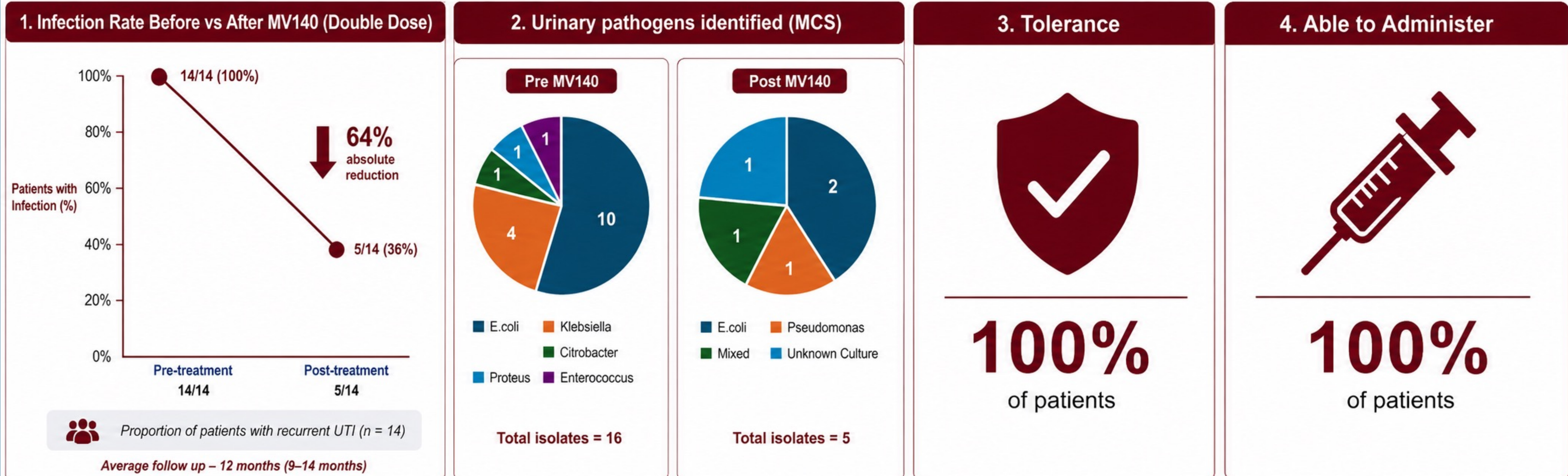
- 13 patients performed ISC, 1 self voided
- 3 patients continued concurrent intravesical gentamicin and iALURIL instillations.

#### Endpoints:

**Primary:** Reduction in infection frequency

**Secondary:** UTI-free status, infection severity, bacteriological clearance

### RESULTS



MCS: Microscopy, Culture and Sensitivity

Median annual infection frequency decreased from 5 to 2 episodes per patient.  
Two patients had persistent asymptomatic bacteriuria at completion of the 3-month treatment course.

### CONCLUSION

#### KEY INSIGHTS

- Median annual infection frequency** reduced from 5 to 2 episodes per patient
- Two patients had persistent asymptomatic bacteriuria** at completion of the 3-month treatment course
- Double-dose MV140** associated with a clinically meaningful reduction in infection recurrence, culture positivity, and symptom severity in NB-related rUTIs
- Extends prior long-term MV140** evidence to a neuropathic cohort
- Supports a favourable safety** profile with sustained clinical benefit

#### FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Larger, multicentre** prospective studies to confirm efficacy
- Comparative studies** versus standard prophylactic strategies
- Optimisation of dosing** regimens in neuropathic bladder populations
- Longer-term follow-up** to assess durability of response
- Evaluation of impact on** antimicrobial resistance patterns