

Pilot study: performance of the ProgenSA PCA3 test in post-oxytocin urine specimens

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Objectives

The primary objective is to determine the yield of prostate cells (PSA mRNA) in the urine specimen after oxytocin nasal spray, using a urine specimen with no manipulation as a reference method.

Results

The hypothesis that oxytocin nasal spray could yield enough prostate cells into the urine specimen, and potentially could replace the digital rectal examination to yield enough prostate cells into urine, is not confirmed in this pilot study. The amount of PSA mRNA in the post-oxytocin urine specimens was in the same range as the urine specimens with no manipulation at all. And 3 post-oxytocin urine samples had not enough prostate cells to count.

Conclusion

Oxytocin nasal spray did not increase the amount of prostate cells yielded in the urine sample, compared to the urine samples with no manipulation at all. Thus, oxytocin nasal spray does not seem to be potential to replace a digital rectal examination before the PCA3 test. We will not further test the possible potential of oxytocin nasal spray in this setting.