

NEUROPATHIC SPHINCTERS FAILURE – WHAT TO DO FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF CONTINENCE ?

Hypothesis / aims of study

Evaluation of the results of continent reservoir construction in patients with neuropathic sphincters failure and reasons for different complications

Study design, materials and methods

In 30 incontinent patients with neuropathic sphincters failure aged from 13 to 36 years (medium 16,9) continent reservoir was constructed using own bladder without or with augmentation cystoplasty with the use of different methods depending on the condition of upper urinary tract, bladder volume and the intravesical pressure. The closure of bladder neck was done in all patients to achieve continence. An attempt of surgical increase in urethral resistance had been used earlier with poor result in 6 out of 30 with incontinence. In 2 male and 1 female patients Young-Dees method of bladder neck reconstruction was applied. One female had undergone sling procedure and in 2 others the artificial sphincter was used. Necrosis of urethral wall with multiple urethro-cutaneous fistulas had developed due to the compression of sphincteric cuff in these patients. Additionally, continent faecal stoma was constructed in 12 patients which was due to severe constipation with/or neurogenic faecal incontinence.

Results

Patients' follow-up ranged from 6 months to 15 years. Continent stoma complications were observed in 8 patients. They were related to stomal outlet in 6 and/or stomal conduit in 2 patients. Reservoir complications were observed in 3 patients. Two out them developed reservoir's stones and one suffered from reservoir-urethral fistula.

Interpretation of results

Results are dependent on patients selection according to their optimal age for surgical treatment what allows them to understand the continent reservoir idea and to avoid many different complications.

Concluding message

Construction of continent reservoir using bladder with or without augmentation and the closure of incompetent bladder neck is a useful management in patients with neuropathic sphincters failure.

It has important effect on their normal development without complexes and isolation from school society and their peers.

<i>Specify source of funding or grant</i>	No funding or grant
<i>Is this a clinical trial?</i>	No
<i>What were the subjects in the study?</i>	HUMAN
<i>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</i>	No
<i>This study did not require ethics committee approval because</i>	The method is known as one option from different for achievement of continence. This study wasn't the experimental method.
<i>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</i>	Yes
<i>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</i>	Yes