

TRANSVAGINAL SUBTRIGONAL PRP FOR OVERACTIVE BLADDER

Clinical improvement over 15 months after one treatment

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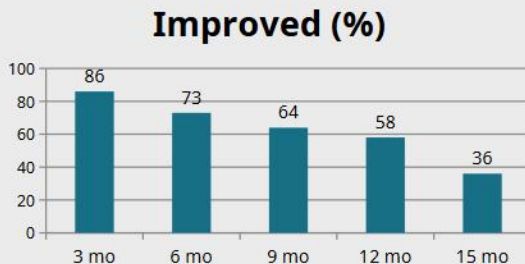
BACKGROUND AND AIM

To describe clinical improvement over 15 months after one transvaginal subtrigonal platelet-rich plasma (PRP) treatment for overactive bladder (OAB).

METHODS

Prospective cohort of 634 women with OAB. PRP was delivered by anterior vaginal wall injections. OABq-SF assessments were recorded at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months.

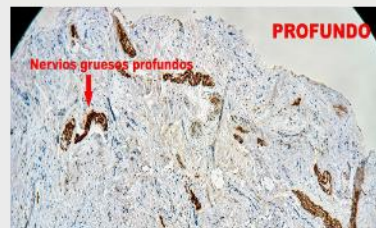
CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT OVER TIME



86% improved at 3 months; 36% at 15 months
CONCLUSION

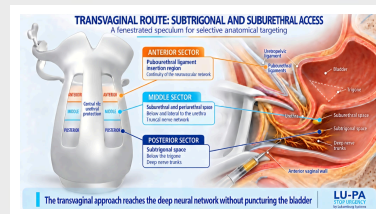
Improvement declined by 50 percentage points. Controlled studies should assess durability, retreatment and anatomical targeting.

HISTOLOGY



S-100 staining shows deep nerve trunks. This image does not demonstrate a PRP effect.

SUBTRIGONAL APPROACH



Fenestrated speculum and anatomical targeting. Schematic supplied by authors.