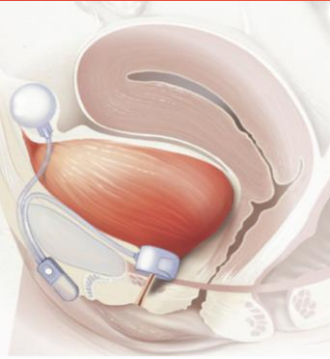


LAPAROSCOPIC IMPLANTATION OF A FEMALE ARTIFICIAL URINARY SPHINCTER IN COMPLEX CASES

A minimally invasive alternative in the robotic era

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OBJECTIVE

Evaluate perioperative and functional outcomes of posterior laparoscopic faUS implantation and descriptively compare them with contemporary, predominantly robotic, literature.

CONCLUSION

Laparoscopic faUS implantation was safe and effective, with functional and safety outcomes comparable to robotic surgery, supporting it as a minimally invasive alternative when robotic systems are unavailable.

STUDY DESIGN & METHODS

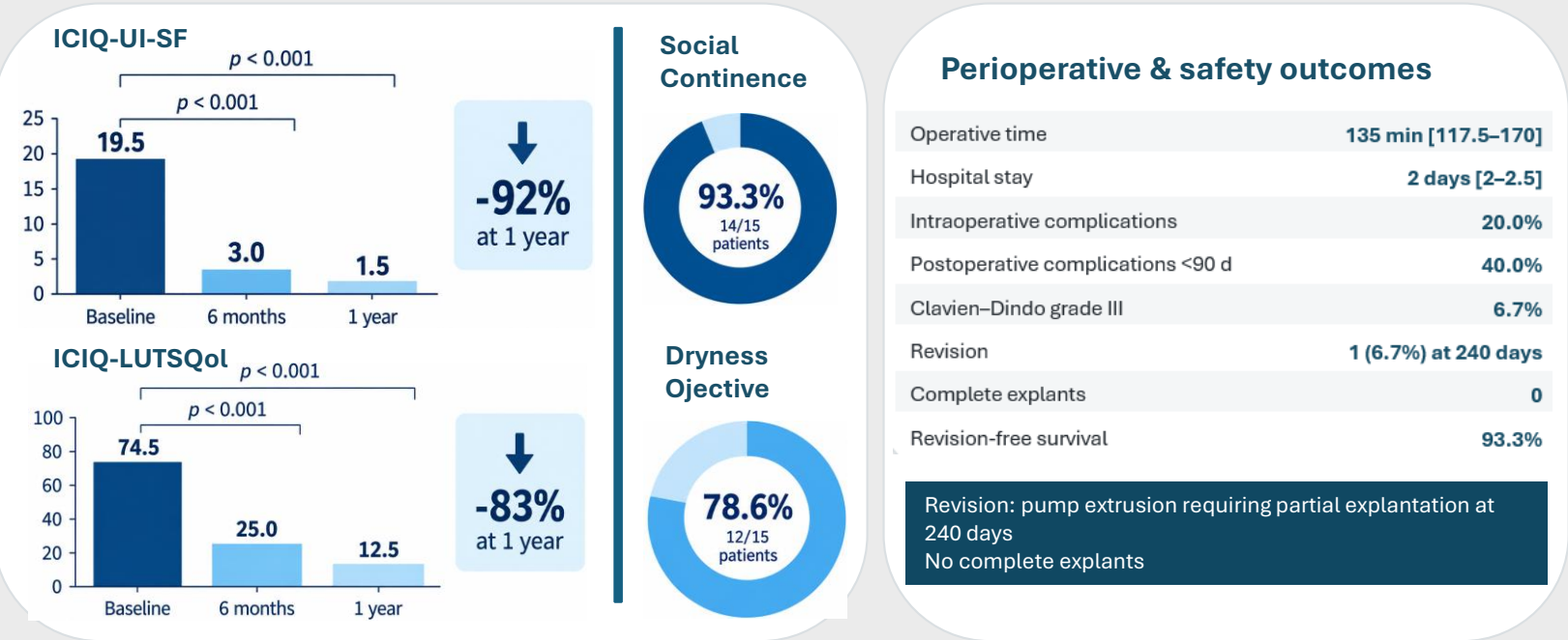
15 women Refractory SUI due to intrinsic sphincter deficiency	May 2022–Mar 2026 Single-center retrospective series	Posterior laparoscopy All procedures by one surgeon	Outcomes ICIQ-UI-SF · ICIQ-FLUTSsex · ICIQ-LUTSqol · PGI-I · 24-h pad test
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Continence: social continence + objective dryness at last follow-up | Wilcoxon test | Kaplan–Meier revision-free survival

COHORT COMPLEXITY

67 y Median age [59–78.5]	60% Prior incontinence surgery	46.7% Prior mesh removal	20% Neurological disease
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RESULTS



SOCIAL CONTINENCE	93.3%	Functional outcomes improved significantly; revision-free survival remained high.
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LIMITATIONS • Retrospective design • Small sample size