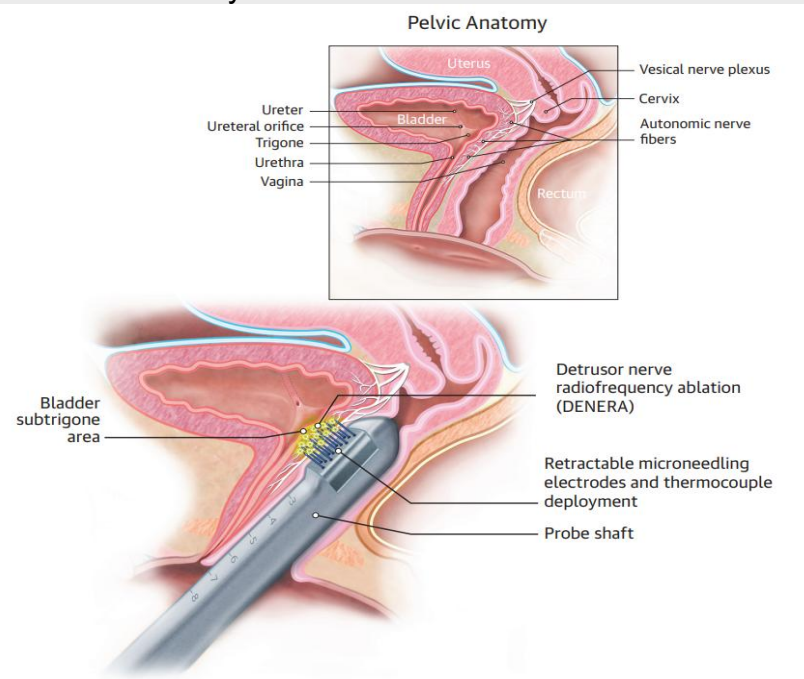


Office-based, radiofrequency delivered through the vaginal canal to ablate autonomic nerves shows statistically significant improvements in all measured outcomes for OAB after 6 months.

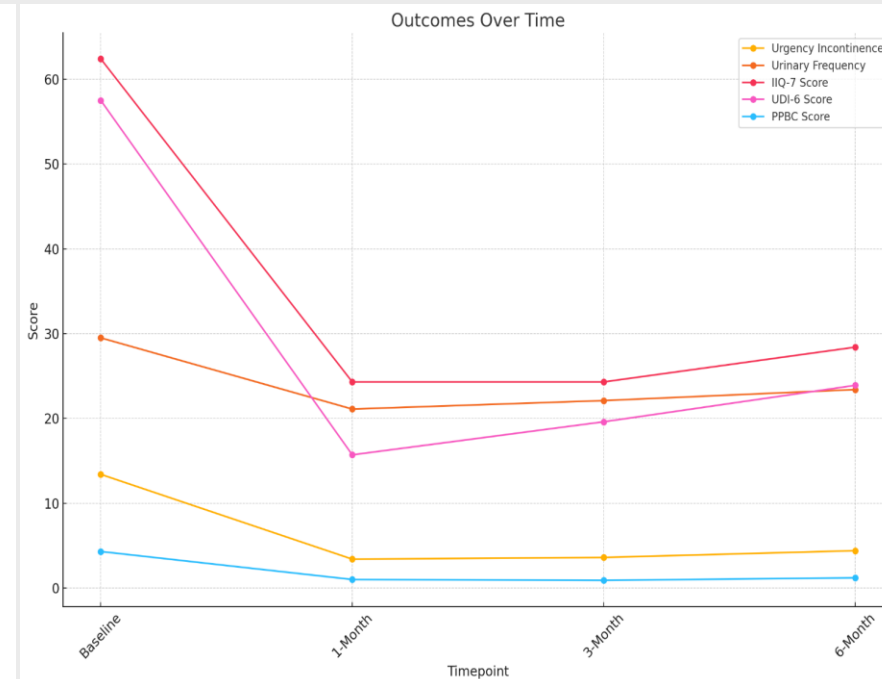
Background

- Overactive bladder (OAB) is a chronic condition that affects 35 million people in the US and 200 million people worldwide.
- The autonomic nerves and ganglia that impact bladder sensation and contractility are present below the proximal urethra and trigone.
- Radiofrequency (RF) energy can be applied transvesically to treat OAB.



Results

- All outcome measures show significant improvement from baseline to 6-months post-treatment.
- The most dramatic improvements occurred within the first month, with slight increases or plateaus afterward.
- The VAS pain score from the procedure was 0.94+/- 0.93.



Methods

- The vaginal RF is composed of 24 micro needles using a burst mode that penetrate the vaginal mucosa per pulse to a depth of 7mm; then 5 mm, then 3 mm.
- The energy level was set at 35W and approximately 100 pulses were delivered to the vaginal epithelium underneath the proximal urethra and bladder trigone
- 31 women followed for 6 months post-treatment.

Implications

- First study using RF energy delivered through the vaginal canal in office-based setting to ablate autonomic nerves responsible for OAB.
- Done under topical anesthesia and has minimal to no down time with no adverse events.
- Additional investigation with randomized controlled trials and longer follow up are necessary to support these preliminary results.

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