

ENDOSCOPIC REMOVAL OF ARTIFICIAL URINARY SPHINCTER

Introduction

Cuff erosion of the artificial urinary sphincter (AUS) is a complication that requires removal of the sphincter cuff and its tubing and carries with it the morbidity of an open surgical procedure. We describe a minimally invasive technique for endoscopic removal of an eroded AUS cuff with much lower morbidity and enhanced recovery.

Design

Six patients with eroded AUS cuffs were managed by endoscopic removal of the cuff. Their bladders were managed with urethral catheters in the interim and they were offered delayed replacement of the cuff 12-24 weeks later. The accompanying video describes the technique.

Results

There were no immediate complications reported in any of the patients. All have had successful open AUS replacements and accrued a median follow-up of 3 years (range 2-5 years). No new cuff erosions or urethral strictures have been reported.

Conclusion

In patients with eroded AUS cuffs where a replacement is planned, endoscopic removal of the cuff offers a minimally invasive and less morbid alternative to open removal. Further clinical experience with this technique will determine if it can become the established management modality for removal of eroded AUS cuffs.

Disclosures

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