

OUTCOMES OF TRANSOBTURATOR TAPE PROCEDURE FOR THE TREATMENT OF STRESS INCONTINENCE IN FEMALES WITH NEUROPATHIC BLADDERS

Hypothesis / aims of study

To evaluate the long term safety and efficacy of the transobturator tape procedure for the treatment of stress incontinence in females with neuropathic bladders

Study design, materials and methods

Thirty women (mean age 61.9 years; range 35-87 years) with neuropathic bladder dysfunction and Video-cystometrogram (VCMG) confirmed stress urinary incontinence were treated with transobturator tape procedure in a single institution. The clinical notes, yearly clinical follow-up, VCMG, and the Patient Global Impression of Improvement (PGI-I) were analysed. Success was defined as very much improved/ much improved on PGI-I, patient reported continence on physical activity and lack of evidence for stress incontinence on urodynamics.

Results

The mean follow-up was 3.6 years (range 6months-8 years). 1patient lost to follow up and 3 failed the procedure. 26/30 (86.6%) reported symptomatic improvement out of which 21(70%) achieved continence. No bladder or vaginal injuries were encountered. No tape erosions were seen during the duration of the study. The mode of bladder emptying remained unchanged before and after the procedure. 26 were performing ISC or had long term catheters prior to surgery. Thigh pain was reported in 3 cases; of which 2 were transient. 3 developed OAB symptoms.

Interpretation of results

Transobturator tape procedure is a safe and effective procedure for the treatment of stress incontinence in females with neuropathic bladders.

Concluding message

In females with spinal cord pathology and stress urinary incontinence necessitating a definitive intervention, insertion of transobturator tape should be considered.

Disclosures

Funding: None **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics not Req'd:** This is a retrospective study looking at outcomes after surgical interventions **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes