

## OUTCOME OF THE ARTIFICIAL URINARY SPHNCTERS (AMS-800) IN A SINGLE INSTITUTION IN 12 YEARS PERIOD.

### Hypothesis / aims of study

Severe stress urinary incontinence due to intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD) is a challenge for Urologists. Artificial Urinary Sphincter (AUS) is currently considered the gold standard treatment. The aim of this study was to assess the outcomes in patients who underwent this procedure.

### Study design, materials and methods

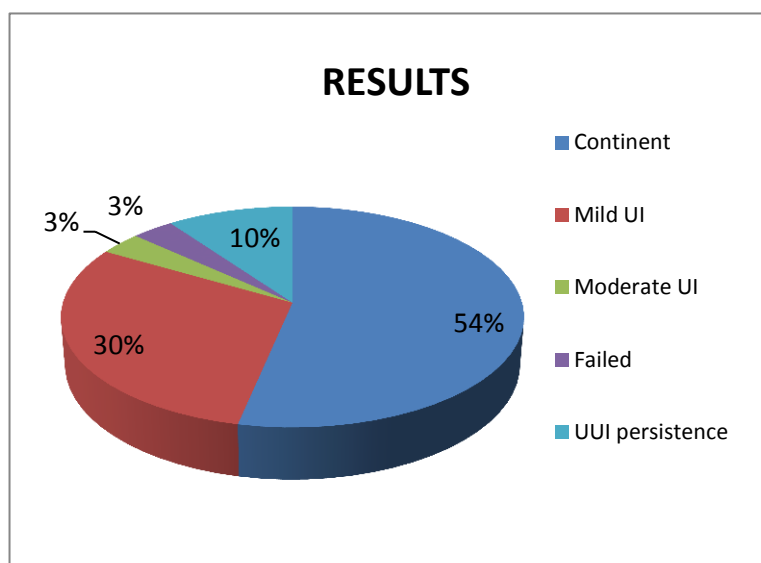
A retrospective analysis of all the AUS (AMS-800) implantation in our center between January 1st 2000 and December 31st 2012 was performed. 44 patients underwent 51 implantations.

### Results

In 37 cases it was a primarily AUS implantation and in 14 it was a replacement. The mean age was 64,3 (ranged 11-84), and 92% of them were males. The mean follow-up was 77,33 months (ranged 2-224). The main indications for the intervention were sphincter deficiency after radical prostatectomy and neurogenic bladder dysfunction. Of the 26 patients who had previous prostatectomy, 50% were exposed to Radiotherapy.

A 54% rate of continence, defined as "no need of pads" and a 30% rate of mild residual urinary incontinence was found. In only one case the patient had moderate residual urinary incontinence. 35% of the patients had to undergo a reintervention, in 9 cases before 10 months. The immediate reintervention's causes were especially erosion and infection, and the long-term reintervention's ones were mostly mechanism failures and erosions.

75% of the prostatectomized patients who underwent a reintervention had previously received radiotherapy. When analyzing those who received radiotherapy vs those who did not, we found better rates of continence in the radiotherapy group (62% vs 36%), but a higher rate of reintervention (29% vs 0%).



### Interpretation

In our series providing a implantation has a high complication and reintervention rate (35%).

### of results

we have observed that in spite of high continence rate (54%) AUS

### Concluding message

AUS is the gold-standard treatment for severe sphincter deficiency, but it still has a high rate of complications. Previous radiotherapy is a risk factor for reintervention, but on the other hand, in our study these patients had a better rate of continence.

### Disclosures

**Funding:** No grant. **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics not Req'd:** It is a retrospective review of the data we already have. The patients have a signed informed consent of the surgery where we ask them if they allow us to use their data.

**Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes