

EVALUATION OF PERCUTANEOUS TIBIAL NERVE STIMULATION FOR TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY PAINFUL BLADDER SYNDROME

Hypothesis / aims of study

to evaluate the efficacy of intermittent percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation as a treatment modality in patients with refractory PBS/IC.

Study design, materials and methods

20 female patients with PBS/IC; each had a 30-minute session of PTNS per week for 12 successive weeks and the symptoms were assessed before, during and after the treatment sessions by voiding diary, visual analog scale for pain, interstitial cystitis symptom and problem indices and general response assessment scale. The scores of the previous questionnaires were evaluated at week 0, 6 and 12. All patients were females. Their age ranged between 31 -53 years (mean 40.8 ± 6.3) and they had their symptoms for a duration ranging from 1-9 years (mean 4.5 ± 2.4).

Results

At week 0, the VAS, day time frequency, nocturia and average voiding volume were 5.6 ± 1.1 , 14.5 ± 4.0 , 3.0 ± 0.9 , 131.8 ± 35.3 respectively, meanwhile at week 12 these scores were 5.2 ± 1.5 , 12.15 ± 3.7 , 2.6 ± 0.7 , 141.0 ± 36.2 respectively.

Interpretation of results

There was no statistically significant difference between the scores of the ICPI between weeks 0, 6 and 12 as (P value was 0.937). As regards the general response assessment score after the 12th session; 17 patients (85%) reported having no effect, 1 patient (5%) reported as having worse symptoms and 2 patients (10%) reported having a mild good response.

Concluding message

Intermittent PTNS is not a satisfactory treatment for refractory PBS/IC. However, it is recommended to perform more studies with larger sample size of patients and maybe closer sessions in order to confirm these results.

Disclosures

Funding: None **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Tanta University ethical committee **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes