Introduction And Objectives:
Nocturnal enuresis is known as a childhood disease but it also seen in adult life. It effects on patient’s personality and causes social problems. However, neuroanatomical, psychological, and functional causes of nocturnal enuresis is a condition that can be treated. In this retrospective study we investigated the diagnostic method of lumbosacral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) which is commonly used in clinical evaluation of adult patients with nocturnal enuresis.

Methods:
Adult patients who have complaint about bed-wetting during sleep and admitted to our clinic between 2009-2016 investigated and a database was performed. Lumbosacral (vertebral+spinal cord) MR images, physical examination and urodynamics studies added to this database.

Results:
The data of 70 patients (68 males, 2 female) accordance with the criteria has been reached. The mean age was 21.6 years (range: 18-43). On physical examination, twenty-nine patients had lumbosacral/sacral hypertrichosis, one patient had meatal stenosis, one patient had increased anal sphincter tonus and other patients were normal. On videourodynamics study (VUDS), 10 (14.2%) patients had single pathology while 56 (80%) patients had two or more associated VUDS findings. 4 (5.7%) patients had normal VUDS results. On the lumbosacral spinal MRI, only 4 (5.7%) patients had neurogenic pathology to explain nocturnal enuresis (1 tethered cord, 1 filum terminale lipoma, 1 vertebral hemangioma, 1 scoliosis) were detected. 53 (75.7%) patients had normal MRI, while 15 (21.4%) patients had pathology of vertebral bone structure (12 Schmorl nodule, 3 changes in bone structure) were detected.

Conclusions:
According to our study, in patients who diagnosed as an enuresis, lumbosacral spinal MRI appears to be an important diagnostic test, but the benefit is controversial.

Financial Disclosures:
None

Keywords:
Magnetic resonance Imaging (MRI), Neurogenic Bladder, Urodynamics