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**ABSTRACT**

**Hypothesis / aims of study**

To compare functional outcomes between patients who received an artificial urinary sphincter (AUS) or a male sling for male urinary incontinence (UI).

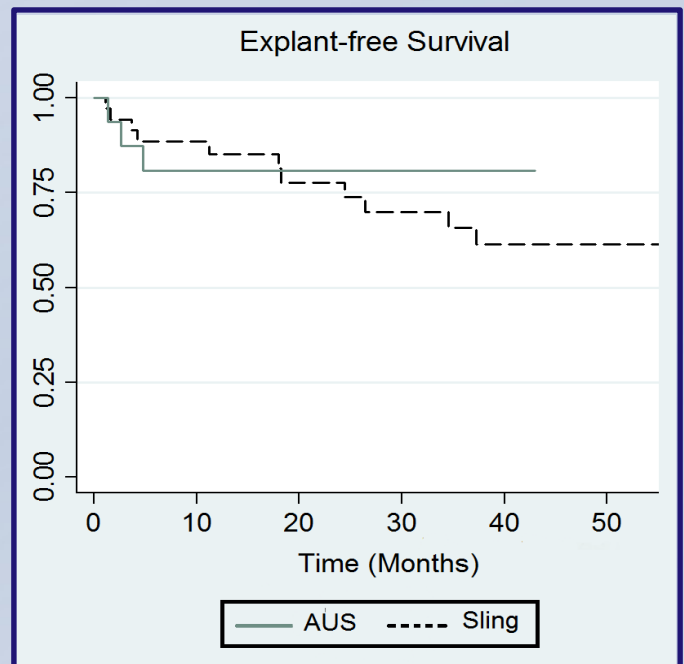
**METHODS**

- Retrospective study between July 2010 and August 2017.
- AMS800® AUS (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, USA) and Argus® Male Sling (Promedon, Cordoba, Argentina).
- Success definition: completely dry or 1 small safety pad per day after surgery.

**RESULTS**

	Total (n=54)	Sling (n=37)	AUS (n=17)	P
Age, median (range)	68 (63-71,25)	68 (62,5-72)	69 (64-71,5)	0.8
Severe incontinence, n° (%)	27 (50)	15 (40)	12 (70)	0.04
Obesity n° (%)	18 (33,3)	10 (27%)	8 (47,1)	0.21
Diabetes, n° (%)	6 (11,1)	2 (5,4)	4 (23,5)	0.16
Pelvic Radiotherapy, n° (%)	19 (35,2)	10 (27)	9 (52,9)	0.07
Urethral Surgery, n° (%)	23 (42)	14 (37)	9 (52)	0.37
Incontinence Surgery, n° (%)	13 (24)	8 (21)	5 (29)	0.28
Etiology of Incontinence, n (%)				
Radical Prostatectomy, n (%)	33 (61)	22 (59)	11 (65)	0.55
Retropubic Adenomectomy, n (%)	7 (13)	4 (11)	3 (18)	0.41
TURP, n (%)	6 (11)	5 (14)	1 (6)	0.65
Other (trauma, neurogenic, post-radiotherapy), n (%)	8 (15)	6 (16)	2 (12)	1

	Global (n=54)	AUS (n=17)	Sling (n=37)	P
Success rate, n (%)	37 (68.5)	13 (76)	23 (62)	0.46
Zero pad use, n (%)	17 (31.5)	9 (53)	8 (22)	0.02
Median pad decrease, n	3	5	3	0.009
Postoperative pain, n (%)	19 (35)	2 (12)	17 (46)	0.01
Readjustment, n (%)	19	-	19 (51)	-
Explant, n (%)	15 (28)	3 (18)	12 (32)	0.33



**CONCLUSIONS**

- Success rates did not differ significantly between patients who received a male sling or an AUS.
- AUS patients had significantly higher zero-pad rate and pad-use decrease, less postoperative pain and need for secondary procedures, providing a higher impact on UI control.
- AUS has better long-term outcomes than the male sling as a result of lower reintervention rates and better continence control.

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