**INTRODUCTION**

The artificial urinary sphincter (AUS) has proved its usefulness and is now considered the gold standard for the management of severe stress urinary incontinence in males with a high success rate (1).

The aim of the study is to first report the experience in 4 tertiary hospitals in Spain with the pre-connected, pre-filled and refillable AUS ZSI 375 PF (Zephyr Surgical Implants, Geneva, Switzerland).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Retrospective, nonrandomised, multicentre study.

From December 2015 to March 2018, 23 male patients underwent refillable artificial urinary sphincter ZSI 375 PF implantation in 4 tertiary hospitals in Spain.

Success rates were defined as dry (≤1 pad/day), improved (≥2 pads/day) and failed. Data collection of clinical chart and clinical interview and exploration of the patients was performed and introduced in an Excel calculation worksheet. Statistical analysis was done through G-stat 2.0.

**RESULTS**

Median age was 69 years old (range 56-83).

Median pad test was 1200 g (range 260-1533).

No intraoperative complications were recorded, and patients were discharged 1-3 days after surgery.

The device was activated 50 days after surgery on average (range 45-60).

Refill was performed in 12 patients (1-3 times each) with a median volume of 0.4 ml. Nine of these patients have received ERT (including the patient after HIFU, 75%).

Complications: Erosion developed in 2 patients with prior RUTI and cervicotomy and the device was explanted (Clavien-Dindo IIIb) (10.5%); one patient had prior ERT. Postoperative hydrocele appeared in another patient which was managed conservatively (Clavien-Dindo I).

**CONCLUDING MESSAGE**

- The refillable artificial urinary sphincter ZSI 375 PF is a reliable alternative with good continence results and a low complications rate. Although previous radiation therapy might influence the achievement of complete continence after implantation, it is not an absolute contraindication.
- Careful information should be given to patients with previous urinary tract infections since they seem to have a higher risk for device infection and explantation.

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