

## Liste-48

### SACRAL NERVE STIMULATION TO CONTROL MICTURITION DISORDERS

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Introduction: Sacral nerve stimulation (SNS) was tested in 40 patients (2 males), aged 20 to 77 (mean 52,3) with refractory micturition disorders including retention (n=7), urge incontinence (n=17), or any combination (n=16). All patients had urodynamic evaluation and failed conservative and/or surgical treatments.

Technique: All patients underwent transcutaneous peripheral nerve evaluation (PNE) to test the clinical response to SNS. Placement of the electrode (Medtronic, PNE 3065U), usually in the S3 foramen, was considered adequate when contraction of the pelvic floor could be obtained. The electrode was kept in place between 0 and 10 days. Patients completed a diary to evaluate efficacy. Implantation of a definitive electrode (Medtronic, Quadripolar 3080) and pacemaker (Medtronic, Interstim 3023) under general anaesthesia in the prone position, was considered when subjective improvement exceeded 80%.

Results: 57 PNE were performed in 40 patients (mean test time 4,5 days). Successful trial stimulation was obtained in 20 patients, 20 had unsatisfactory or no response. Definitive implantation was performed in 5 patients with excellent long term results with a mean follow-up time of 7 months (min 2, max 11).

Discussion: Placement of PNE electrode is easy and simple but early displacement and migration is a common problem. After definitive implantation, efficacy is well maintained although reprogramming may be required. The reimbursement of this therapy is still not accepted by most Swiss insurance.

Conclusion: SNS is a new and effective therapy for a wide range of voiding and continence disorders with poor response to conventional treatments.