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New device for intermittent emptying of the bladder in female children and adolescents: a pilot study

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Summary Introduction: Urinary incontinence (UI) is a challenging problem for the urological community. Clean intermittent catheterization (CIC) is the most commonly used method to restore bladder emptying to the state close to the physiological condition. This procedure can cause negative aspects such as pain and possible urethral injury. In addition, there is a negative impact on self-image and decline in quality of patient’s life. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a new intraurethral self-retaining device (ISRD), in female children and adolescents, as an attractive alternative to CIC.

Materials and methods: A prospective clinical pilot study was performed, in a single-institution, including female children and adolescent patients with urinary incontinence secondary to myelomeningocele who were already in an intermittent bladder catheterization program. Assessments included the use of a visual analogue scale in diagnosis of UI, reported adverse events, and the King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ) to evaluate quality of life, which was answered by patients and the caregivers of younger patients before and 6 months after enrolment

Discussion: The device was efficient and well tolerated by most patients (84%). The ISRD significantly improved quality of life in children and adolescents (p<0.0001 for both) (Table). The safe insertion and removal of the ISRD can be considered an...
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