

Item 1 of 1 ([Display the citation in PubMed](#))

1. Urol Int. 1989;44(2):90-5.

Long-term electrostimulation of the pelvic floor: primary therapy in female stress incontinence?

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Source

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Abstract

A prospective evaluation of the therapeutic effect of neuromuscular electrical pelvic floor stimulation was performed in 55 women with urinary stress incontinence awaiting surgical repair. Chronic stimulation was applied anally or vaginally by an integrated plug electrode for a median of 5.4 months. After therapy, 68% of the patients were continent or had improved so such that the planned operation was cancelled. At 2-year follow-up, the persisting success rate after electrostimulation was reduced to 56%, 31% had undergone surgical repair or were awaiting colposuspension, 9% were still incontinent, but refused surgery, and 4% were deceased. However, in the high-compliance group of 45 patients who had used the device regularly for at least 3 months, the success rate of pelvic floor stimulation was 72% at 2-year follow-up. The therapeutic effect could be verified objectively by positive changes in clinical stress test and dynamic urethral pressure profile. Approximately 2,300 pounds were saved for each patient avoiding surgery. A 40% reduction of the total cost of stress incontinence therapy was attained by the presented model.

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