Sacral neuromodulation outcomes in neurourological voiding dysfunction

Resultados de la neuromulación sacra en la disfunción miccional neurológica

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Abstract

Objective: To demonstrate the changes in the urodynamic parameters of patients with posterior sacral neuromodulation and compare these changes to their pre-implantation parameters.

Design: Observational, retrospective, comparative study of related variables. Urodynamic studies were performed on neurological patients who were candidates for posterior sacral neuromodulation (n=9). The candidates for a definitive neuromodulator underwent comparative statistical analysis using student’s t test for related samples. We evaluated on pressure-flow study: maximum flow, Pdet max, effectiveness of voiding, and compliance.

Results: Statistically significant results were found in the urodynamic measurements at peak flow (Qmax p<0.002) and in changes in detrusor pressures (p<0.001), there were no statistically significant differences found in voiding effectiveness (p=0.02).

Limitations of the study-implication: A larger number of patients are needed to compare our results to international reports, and to adjust the time of implantation after neurological lesions, since our sample was very heterogeneous.

Originality: There are no reports of sacral neuromodulation in Mexican patients exclusively with neurological disorders as described in other populations; this sample is being described as the largest population of neuromodulator carriers with neurourological diseases in Mexico.

Conclusions: In spite of not finding differences in the effectiveness of voiding in our sample, this difference is of great clinical importance since it means a decrease in or suspension of clean intermittent catheterization, which is probably also reflected in the changes of the detrusor pressures that are within the limits and has benefits for the patient as protection of the upper urinary tract and a decrease of expenses.

Key words: posterior sacral neuromodulation, neurourological voiding dysfunction, neurourological diseases

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Resumen

Objetivo: Demostrar los cambios en parámetros urodinámicos de pacientes portadores de neuromodulador sacro posterior con respecto a sus parámetros previa implantación

Diseño: Estudio observacional, retrospectivo, comparativo (de variables relacionadas), se realizaron estudios urodinámicos a pacientes neurológicos candidatos a neuromodulación sacra posterior (n=9), a los candidatos a neuromodulador definitivo se realizaron análisis estadístico comparativo mediante t de student muestras relacionadas evaluando en Flujo-presión: flujo máximo, Pdet max, efectividad de vaciamiento y complianza.

Resultados: se encontraron resultados estadísticamente significativos en mediciones urodinámicas de flujo máximo (Qmax p<0.002) y cambio en presiones del detrusor (p<0.001), no se encontraron diferencias estadísticamente significativas en efectividad de vaciamiento (p=0.02)

Limitaciones del estudio-implicaciones: Hacen falta un mayor número de pacientes para comparar nuestros resultados con los reportes internacionales y ajustar el tiempo de implantación posterior a las lesiones neurológicas ya que nuestra muestra fue muy heterogénea

Originalidad: No se encuentran reportes de neuromodulación sacra en pacientes mexicanos con trastornos neurológicos exclusivos, como se han descrito en otras poblaciones; siendo esta la población descrita más grande portadora de neuromodulador con enfermedades neurológicas descrita en México.

Conclusiones: A pesar de no encontrar diferencias en la efectividad de vaciamiento en nuestra muestra, esta diferencia es de suma importancia clínica ya que significa disminución o suspensión del cateterismo limpio intermitente, lo que probablemente se vea reflejado también por los cambios en las presiones del detrusor hacen que se encuentren dentro de los límites y tiene beneficios para el paciente como protección del tracto urinario superior y disminución de gastos.

Palabras clave: neuromodulación sacra posterior, disfunción miccional neurológica, con enfermedades neurológicas

Introduction

Lower Urinary tract dysfunction is a common condition, concomitant with previously diagnosed neurological patients. However, in some other conditions, a bladder-sphincter neuromuscular dysfunction can be present prior to the neurological presentation, and therefore, it hints to looking after a neurological concomitant disease (for example, neoplasms, root compression, myelodegenerative diseases, etc.). Unfortunately, the upper urinary tract has sometimes already suffered some damage at the time of the urological/neuroweurological
diagnosis. This situation is of importance since it can lead to an upper function impairment, or a life-threatening condition.

Neurological diseases that affect the urinary tract and their urological manifestation regularly depend on the location of the neurological impact; for example, suprapontine, pons, upper motoneuron and lower spinal diseases (peripheral neuropathies), sacral disorders, demyelination disorders, and other syndromes without an evident neurological disorder.\(^{(1)}\)

Any spinal injury, such as the ones secondary to car accident, weapon injuries, herniated discs, sudden hyperextension injuries, as well as non-traumatic causes, such as neurological infections, strokes, or even tumor, also present functional urological disorders.\(^{(2)}\)

In 2016, the United States of America recorded an incidence of 12,000 spinal injuries, and 81% of these patients developed lower tract dysfunction within the first year post-injury. Until 1969, 75% of spinal cord injury patients died because of neurological disease complications such as renal insufficiency and urosepsis.\(^{(1)}\)

Pelvic floor dysfunction, as well as genitourinary dysfunction, is a frequent consequence of spinal cord injury, and it usually brings a negative impact in the quality of life of patients, and a drop in life expectancy.\(^{(2)}\)

In line with these neurological and urological correlation findings, previous research has developed a clinical classification based on urodynamic findings.

- Above brainstem: symptoms would include urinary frequency, urgency, with or without urge urinary incontinence. Bladder sensations can be normal or diminished. Urodynamics could show neurogenic detrusor overactivity, maybe with incomplete voiding, particularly in elderly patients.
- Suprasacral spinal cord injuries: symptoms could include urinary frequency, urgency; with or without urge urinary incontinence, but it could be as severe as incomplete voiding; autonomic dysreflexia may be present when neurological injury is above T6, due to detrusor sphincter dyssynergia. Urodynamics may show neurological detrusor overactivity with detrusor sphincter dyssynergia and abnormal voiding.
- Sacral cord injury: symptoms include diminished bladder filling sensations and stress urinary incontinence. Urodynamic findings are underactive detrusor, and incomplete voiding with normo-active or underactive external urinary sphincter.
- Infra sacral injury: symptoms may include normal or diminished bladder filling sensations. Urodynamics may show underactive detrusor; external urinary sphincter may be hyperactive or with lack of relaxation.\(^{(2,3)}\)

Bladder function is also dependent on the place of the injury; therefore, it is crucial to define this feature and prognosis to develop the correct long/short term urological approach. Sacral neuromodulation is an approved, secure, and efficient treatment in patients with lower urinary tract symptoms, when conservative measures aren’t enough or fail; either those for detrusor overactivity or non-obstructive abnormal detrusor, or functional voiding. The success of proof lapse stimulation is defined as
a reduction of >50% in one or more micturition symptoms, in comparison with the initial symptoms. Then a definitive Implant Pulse Generator (IPG) is placed.(4)

Our hospital group previously evaluated outcomes of all posterior neuromodulation (SNM) implanted patients with encouraging results, improving urge urinary incontinence and post void residual rates in the general population.(5) This is the reason why in this research we evaluated outcomes specifically for neurological voiding dysfunction, trying to contribute to the limited data in this kind of patients.

**Material and methods**

A retrospective, observational, comparative (related values) case series was performed from January 2010 to June 2021. We reviewed medical records of both, male and female patients, treated with posterior sacral neuromodulation due to dysfunctional voiding secondary to a neurological disease.

The inclusion criteria were as follows:
A) 18-year-old patients or older.
B) Signed informed consent by the patient for the use of their personal data for clinical research purposes.
C) Urodynamic study before and after neuromodulator placement.
D) Dysfunctional voiding related to a neurological disease.
E) Neurological disease must have been treated before neuromodulator placement in any of the implantation phases.

The exclusion criteria were:
a) An incomplete urodynamic report or charts, before or after neuromodulator placement.
b) Unable to follow up or contact.
c) Non neurological-related micturition dysfunction.
d) Untreated neurological condition.
e) Neurological condition evidenced after neuromodulator placement (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Graphic example of inclusion and exclusion criteria**
The analyzed variables were urinary incontinence per day if observed and number of clean intermittent catheterizations per day. The urodynamic variables were: voiding efficiency, maximum flow rate (Qmax), both at uroflow and pressure-flow studies, as well as maximum detrusor pressure (Pdet Max), and detrusor pressure at maximum flow rate (PdetQmax).

Our initial population (n) was 19 neurologically related dysfunctional voiding patients. However, 10 of them were lost due to different causes (see Results section); so, 9 patients were finally analyzed with the variables previously described.

As variables analyzed are continuous quantitative, distribution test was performed, as normal distribution was demonstrated, those variables underwent student’s t test for related samples for statistical analysis to demonstrate differences before and after neuromodulator implantation.

### Results

We implanted definitive IPG posterior sacral neuromodulation on 19 patients with some related neurological disease. Unfortunately, 7 patients were lost due to lack of a urodynamic test (Five of them were lacking the test before treatment because it was performed outside our center, and 2 lacking it after treatment: 1 was unable to make telephone contact, maybe no longer a military beneficiary, and 1 deceased because of renal failure in transplant waiting list). Another patient was excluded due to neurological diagnosis evidenced 4 years after neuromodular implantation, one patient remains neurologically untreated to this day, and another one died because of covid infection and was lost for follow-up.

The results of the remaining 9 patients were as follows: 55% of the treated patients were males and 45% females. The mean age was 39 years old with a minimum of 20 and maximum of 58 years (Table 1).

### Table 1. Demographic features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Urodynamic diagnosis</th>
<th>Neurological diagnosis</th>
<th>Injury level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>DSD</td>
<td>Pudendal nerve weapon injury (unilateral)</td>
<td>S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Hiprefactive sphincter, overactive detrusor</td>
<td>Radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia)</td>
<td>L4, L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>DSD</td>
<td>Radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia)</td>
<td>L3-L4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Underactive detrusor</td>
<td>Radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia)</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>DSD, Hiprefactive sphincter</td>
<td>Congenital sacral bone malformation with radicular compression</td>
<td>S1-S3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Overactive detrusor, DSD, urge urinary incontinence</td>
<td>Myelomeningocele</td>
<td>L1-L5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>DSD</td>
<td>Iatrogenic incomplete spinal cord injury</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Underactive detrusor</td>
<td>Radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia)</td>
<td>L5-S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Overactive detrusor, DSD</td>
<td>Radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia)</td>
<td>L5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M= male, F= female, DSD= Dyssynergia sphincter-detrusor,
We found heterogeneous neurological presentations, the most frequent being radicular compression (lumbar discal hernia), in 55% of patients.

In order to assess surgical response, patients were classified by their urodynamic findings according to detrusor pressure in underactive or not; and they were also analyzed separately. We obviated post-void residual as a variable, but we did evaluate voiding efficiency (Table 2) and differences between compliance pre and post-surgery (Table 3). Main statistically significant differences were observed in $P_{\text{detMax}}$ and $P_{\text{detQmax}} (p < 0.001)$ with better outcome lowering detrusor pressures; elevating maximum flow and a discrete improvement in voiding efficiency; to evaluate changes in compliance we categorized this variable according to urodynamic diagnosis and found statistically significant differences in the over active detrusor/ detrusor sphincter dyssynergia group and no differences in the underactive detrusor group. Nevertheless, those discrete changes (not statistically significant) made two of three patients free of clean intermittent catheterization and have taken all patients to normal rates of post-void residual.

Table 2. Related sample variables (pre and postsurgical urodynamic measures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Qmax1 (ml/seg)</th>
<th>Qmax2 (ml/seg)</th>
<th>PdetMax1 (cmH2O)</th>
<th>PdetMax2 (cmH2O)</th>
<th>PdetQmax1 (cmH2O)</th>
<th>PdetQmax2 (cmH2O)</th>
<th>VE1 (%)</th>
<th>VE2 (%)</th>
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<td>51</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qmax1= maximum flow before SNM; Qmax2= Maximum flow after SNM; PdetMax1=Maximum detrusor pressure before SNM; PdetMax2=Maximum detrusor pressure after SNM; PdetQmax1= detrusor pressure at maximum flow before SNM; PdetQmax2= detrusor pressure at maximum flow after SNM; VE1=Voiding efficiency before SNM; VE2= Voiding efficiency after SNM. All variables were analyzed by t student for related samples. *this subjects were diagnosed as underactive detrusor, so their difference was analized separately.
Future Perspectives

More long-term studies of larger numbers of patients are needed to make these findings replicable. As the primary center in which this surgery is performed in Mexico, we will continue assessing as many features as possible, in order to define which patients display better results, and are ideal for this treatment, looking for the maximal neurological benefit for patients.

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