

Percutaneous Tibial Nerve Stimulation Using Urgent[®] PC Neuromodulation System Clinical Highlights

Percutaneous Tibial Nerve Stimulation (PTNS) has been used since 2000 to treat urinary urgency, urinary frequency (daytime and/or nighttime), and urge incontinence.

Review Publication

A recently published review article summarized key publications.¹ Results of the analysis indicated that the majority of patients responded to PTNS. Reductions in the number of voids, void volume and voids per night were highly significant.

The responses to therapy and the number of patients evaluated under each criteria were:

- Number of daytime voids - 244 patients improved an average of 23% (7 papers, p<0.001)
- Nighttime voiding - 151 patients improved 41% (5 papers, p=0.002)
- Voiding volume - 182 patients improved 43% (5 papers, p<0.001)
- Incontinence episodes - 167 patients improved 45% (4 papers, p=0.023)
- Incontinence QoL - 122 patients improved 17% (3 papers, p=0.033)

Overactive Bladder Innovative Therapy (OrBIT) Trial

A recent trial compared PTNS with Urgent PC to tolterodine extended release for the treatment of OAB symptoms.² This 11 center, 100 patient, randomized controlled trial demonstrates that PTNS delivers objective effectiveness comparable to pharmacotherapy and statistically significant improvements in patient assessments of OAB symptoms. PTNS is a clinically significant treatment alternative for OAB symptoms and represents an important addition to the therapeutic armamentarium.

Patients who responded to treatment were offered continued treatment for 9 additional months.³ Follow-up at 6 and 12 months demonstrated that Urgent PC has excellent durability. At 12 months there was a 96% cure/improvement rate based on patient and physician assessment. Average interval between treatments was 21 days.

Visit www.uroplasty.com for additional clinical information.

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1. MacDiarmid, S.A., & Staskin D. (2009). Percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation: a literature based assessment. *Curr Bldr Dysfunction Rept*, 4, 29-33
 2. Peters, K.M., MacDiarmid, S.A., Wooldridge, L.S., Leong, F.C., Shobeiri, S.A., Rovner, E.S., et al. (2009). Randomized trial of percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation versus extended-release tolterodine: results from the Overactive Bladder Innovative Therapy Trial. *J Urol*, 182(3), 1055-1061.
 3. MacDiarmid, S.A., Peters, K.M., Shobeiri, S.A., Wooldridge, L.S., Rovner, E.S., Leong, F.C., et al. (2010). Long-term durability of percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation for the treatment of overactive bladder. *J Urol*, 183, 234-240.