E-Poster

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Assessment of Posterior Tibial Nerve Stimulation Effectiveness in Pediatric Overactive Bladder: A Moroccan Study

Topic: Specific Target Groups (Children, Women, Elderly, Athletes, Musicians, Refugees, Ethnic Groups, Workers, and Others)

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BACKGROUND

Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulation (TTNS) has shown efficacy in treating overactive bladder syndrome (OAB). This study evaluates its effectiveness in improving OAB parameters in a pediatric population.

METHODS

A prospective study included 46 children with refractory (non-responsive to the medical and rehabilitation treatments) non-neurogenic OAB treated with daily 20-minute TTNS sessions (5/week, 10 Hz, 2000 ms). Voiding diary and uroflowmetry data were assessed at 1 and 6 months.

RESULTS

Forty six children were included (27 girls, 19 boys), with a mean age of 12.7 ± 1.9 years. All patients had OAB syndrome and underwent renal bladder ultrasound and urodynamic evaluation, which showed no detrusor overactivity on cystomanometry. A three-day voiding diary was completed. The average TTNS duration was seven months, with 6 children lost to follow-up.

At one month, improvements were observed in voiding diary and uroflowmetry parameters. At six months, OAB had resolved in 28 children, while 39.14% still had urinary frequency and urgency without incontinence

CONCLUSION

Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulation is a promising therapeutic option for managing OAB syndrome in non-neurogenic bladder due to its non-invasive nature and ease of use. Further studies are needed in this area.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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