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# Bladder and Sphincter Disorders in MOGAD: Contribution of Urodynamic Assessment

**Topic:** Physical Modalities

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## BACKGROUND

Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated disease (MOGAD) is a rare autoimmune demyelinating disorder of the central nervous system, characterized by inflammatory lesions affecting the optic nerves and spinal cord. These lesions can lead to various neurological deficits, including bladder and sphincter dysfunction. This study highlights the importance of urodynamic assessment in diagnosing and managing these disorders in MOGAD patients

## CASE DESCRIPTION

We present the case of a 23-year-old female who developed tetraparesis and sphincter dysfunction at the age of 17. The diagnosis of MOGAD was established based on clinical and radiological criteria. Despite a favorable motor and sensory recovery, persistent bladder and sphincter dysfunction remained, manifesting as urinary urgency, enuresis, and anal incontinence.

Evaluation scores were as follows:

*USP:* Stress urinary incontinence (9/9), bladder overactivity (17/21), dysuria (2/9).

*MHU:* Urgency (4), urge urinary incontinence (4), stress urinary incontinence (4).

Clincal examination revealed abolished deep tendon reflexes and an incomplete American Spinal Injury Association (ASIA) D classification with perineal involvement. Urodynamic assessment identified a hyperactive neurogenic bladder with detrusor sphincter dyssynergia. Consequently, treatment with anticholinergics, intermittent self-catheterization, and perineal rehabilitation was initiated.

## DISCUSSION

Bladder and sphincter dysfunctions, such as detrusor overactivity and detrusor sphincter dyssynergia, are common in MOGAD and significantly impact patients' quality of life. Urodynamic assessment is a key tool for characterizing these dysfunctions and guiding management, including pharmacological treatment, self-catheterization, and pelvic floor rehabilitation. Integrating this evaluation into patient care leads to a marked improvement in urinary symptoms and helps preserve upper urinary tract function.

## CONCLUSION

Urodynamic assessment is essential in the evaluation and management of bladder and sphincter disorders in MOGAD patients. It enables precise diagnosis and targeted treatment, significantly improving bladder function and overall quality of life

**Statement of Disclosures**

None

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