Pekbay, 2019 Abstract

Pelvic Floor Muscle Therapy In Children With OAB

Objective
This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of biofeedback-assisted pelvic floor muscle therapy (PFMT) on symptoms, bladder capacity, uroflowmetry, and pelvic floor muscle activity (PFMA) in children with resistant overactive bladder (OAB) or dysfunctional voiding (DV) with associated seconder bladder overactivity (DV/SBO).

Results
Urgency cured or improved in 12 of 17 (71%) of children in group-1 and in six of seven (86%) children in group-2. Refractory overactive bladder (OAB) in children can be treated with second line modalities such as biofeedback using electromyography (EMG), transcutaneous electrical stimulation (TENS), and botulinum toxin.

Other symptoms cured or improved with 64%-100% recovery rates in group-1 and 50%-80% in group-2. In children with refractory OAB or DV/SBO, biofeedback-assisted PFMT provides symptomatic improvement and increases functional bladder capacity.

According to International Continence Society (ICS), electromyography (EMG) should be performed before the treatment of LUTD and the evaluation of PFMs can be made with different non-invasive methods.

Participants and Clinicians
A total of 24 children with resistant OAB were included in the study. Patients were divided into two groups as: Group-1 pure OAB and Group-2 DV/SBO. Children were evaluated with voiding diary, uroflowmetry-EMG, PFMA before and after treatment. All patients were treated with PFMT.

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Methods
Between June 2013 and January 2018, 24 children with OAB or bladder overactivity symptoms, who were resistant to standard urotherapy and antimuscarinic therapy, were included in this study. These children were previously treated using antimuscarinic drugs for an average of 3.6 months in the first step. The measurement of PFMA and biofeedback-assisted PFMT were performed by a trained

physiotherapist with the same device, a NeuroTrac MyoPlus 4 (Verity Medical). PFMA was measured before each session of biofeedback-assisted PFMT to determine the status of PFMs.

The abstract of the study can be found https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nau.24007.