Eight moderate early postoperative complications (Clavien grade II–II) and two severe postoperative complications were reported. Repeated surgery was necessary in 6 patients for anastomotic stenosis (n = 3), peristomal hernia (n = 1), repeated pyelonephritis (n = 1). At last follow-up, no renal insufficiency or peristomal urinary leakages were reported.

**Conclusion.**– CNCUD is the last resort treatment of neurogenic bladder in spina bifida patients. Few data are available in the literature concerning adult spina bifida patients. CNCUD provided upper urinary tract protection without problem of stoma equipment in this population.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.307

CO03-006-e

**Effectiveness of botulinum toxin (300 UI) in the treatment of neurogenic detrusor overactivity (NDO) on the occurrence of symptomatic urinary tract infections**

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**Objective.**– To determine the efficacy of bladder injections of Botox® 300 UI on symptomatic urinary infections.

**Method.**– Analysis of a database of patients with NDO, using intermittent catheterization, regularly treated with 300 IU Botox® between 2002 and 2011.

We studied the rate of patients with symptomatic lower and upper urinary tract infections before and after the first injection. Urinary tract infections were defined by the association of urinary tract colonization and clinical signs.

**Results.**– One hundred and eighty-three patients were included (165 SCI, 18 multiple sclerosis). There was a significant decrease in the number of patients with symptomatic lower urinary tract infections after the first injection (23.2% versus 4.3%) and febrile urinary tract infections (27.2% versus 7.1%).

**Conclusion.**– This study shows the effectiveness of injections (300 IU Botox®) on the occurrence of symptomatic urinary tract infection in a homogeneous population of patients using self-catheterization.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.308

**Posters**

P017-e

**Lazy bladder syndrome: Review of 126 cases**

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**Keywords:** Lazy bladder; Infrequent voiders; Voiding dysfunction; Urinary retention; Poor contractility

The aim of our study is to compare clinical features and urodynamic findings in asymptomatic or symptomatic patients with Lazy Bladder Syndrome (LBS). We reviewed the charts of 126 adult patients diagnosed with LBS. We divided patients into 2 groups: asymptomatic and symptomatic patients. After, we performed a comparative analysis of the data.

The incidence of LBS was significantly higher in women (81%). Twenty-one patients were asymptomatic (17%), 105 patients were symptomatic (83%). The patients with symptomatic LBS were significantly older (54.3 years ± 14.7). Voiding dysfunction (53%) and urinary retention (27%) were the most common symptoms in symptomatic group. Reduced bladder sensation was revealed no difference in the 2 groups, but in the symptomatic group, detrusor had also a poor contractility (P = 0.001). Nineteen patients (18%) had uro-nephrological complications.

LBS is certainly underestimated. Voiding dysfunction and urinary retention in infrequent voiders or uro-nephrological complication (urinary tract infection with fever, ureteral reflux…) should recall LBS diagnosis.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.309

P018-e

**Non-neurogenic bladder syndrome in adults**

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**Keywords:** Hinman; Non-neurogenic bladder syndrome

**Introduction.**– The Hinman syndrome or non-neurogenic bladder syndrome is an uncommon disorder, due to discoordination between the underactive detrusor muscle and external sphincter (failure of relaxation). It typically occurs in childhood but some adult cases have been observed. We present two cases whose main feature is the adult presentation.

**Observations.**– Case 1: an 18 year old woman, who had a history of years of urinary incontinence during her childhood, suffered from an episode of acute urinary retention. Renal ultrasound was normal and urodynamic study showed dysynergic external sphincteric activity during voiding.

Case 2: a 26 year old man, who had suffered from pyelonefritis when he was a child, complained of difficulty to start voiding for last 8 months. Renal ultrasound was normal and urodynamic study showed detrusor acontractility. Uroflow measurements showed a staccato pattern.

The treatment in both patients consisted of intermittent catheterization to avoid urinary retention, percutaneous tibial posterior nerve stimulation, myofascial relaxation and rehabilitation techniques of sphincters with satisfactory results.

**Discussion.**– The dysfunctional voiding syndrome requires an active treatment because of potential renal damage. Treatment available nowadays includes urotherapy, biofeedback, alpha-blockers, botulinum toxin, neuromodulation and, in extreme cases surgery. Early physical therapy was an effective treatment in our patients.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.310

P019-e

**Libido disorders patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome**

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Keywords:** Obstructive sleep apnea; Libido

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) is the most common type of sleep apnea in general population, especially obese. It is characterized by the repeated episodes of upper airways obstruction during sleep. OSAS symptoms include: snoring, irregular breathing during sleep, excessive daytime sleepiness and sometimes decreased libido. The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of weakened sex drive in OSAS patients.

The study was conducted among 183 patients, who were to undergo a scheduled polysomnography. The survey included questions regarding OSAS symptoms, quality and length of sleep, sleep breathing disorder and the impairments of sexual functioning. 168 subjects responded to the question regarding the disturbance of libido in relation to sleep-disordered breathing. Weakened sex drive was reported by 113 patients (65%): 57.8% men and 74.5% women. Age of patients affected negatively the sex drive in men, but not in women. There was a positive correlation between apnoea-hypopnoea index with weakened sex drive. OSAS negatively influenced sex drive. More women were affected by the negative influence of sleep apnea on sex drive.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2014.03.311