

Evaluation of Urinary Continence Following Open Radical Cystectomy with Orthotopic Neobladder in Females Using a Validated Questionnaire

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Background

Orthotopic neobladder (ONB) following radical cystectomy (RC) is less frequent in female patients compared to males, due to unclear functional outcomes. We prospectively evaluated the continence outcomes in female patients undergoing open RC and ONB with a validated pad usage questionnaire.

Materials and Methods

- IRB approved database 2012-2018:
- 42 ONB for female patients
- ONB is 38% of all urinary diversions in female patients
- Patients prospectively followed with a validated, pictorial, pad usage questionnaire at follow-up clinic visits:
- number, size, wetness of pads, and catheter use
- Daytime continence was defined as no pad usage or an almost dry pad

Results

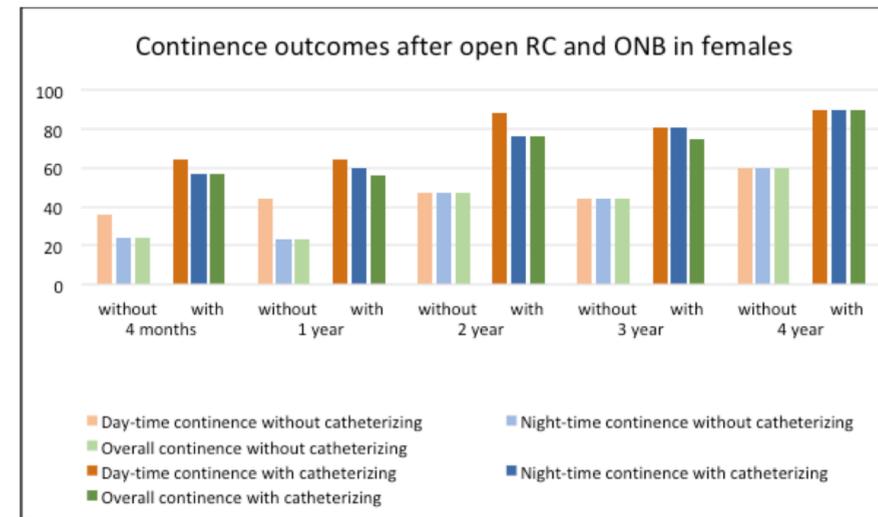
- 32 patients had complete data from interval clinic visits with at least 1 year of follow-up
- Median age: 65 years (range: 42-81)
- Median BMI: 25.6 (range: 18-35)
- Median follow-up: 3 years (range: 1-7).

Table: Patients Characteristics

Variables		Value
Pathological stage	Organ confined ($\leq T2$)	75 %
	Extra vesical ($\geq T3$)	16 %
	Node positive	9 %
Positive CIS		41 %
Lympho-vascular Invasion		22 %
Multifocal tumor		25 %
Smoking		53 %
Diabetes		17 %
Operative time (hours)*		5.2 [4.6-6.2]
Hospital stay (days)		5 [4-7]
Estimated blood loss* (cc)		500 [350-800]
ASA	1-2	22 %
	3-4	78 %
CCMI	0	44 %
	1	28 %
	2	28 %
Pre-op chemotherapy		41 %
Adjuvant chemotherapy		9 %

Data are presented in rates (%) unless otherwise mentioned;
 * Data are presented in Median [interquartile range]

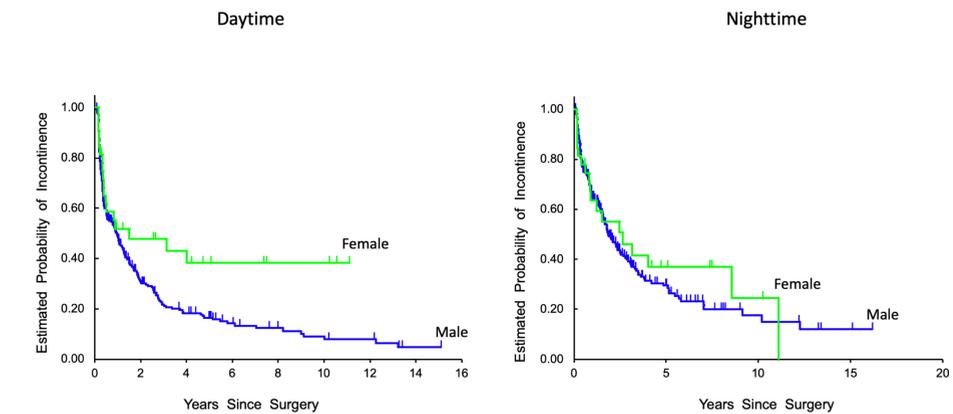
Results (continued)



Results (continued)

- Catheterization: 10 pts (36%); due to:
 - Retention: 7%
 - High post-void residuals: 25%
 - To empty their neobladder prior to sleeping: 4%
- Neobladder-vaginal fistulae: 4 pts (14%)
- 1 pt converted to a continent cutaneous diversion

Results (continued)



According to Kaplan Meier Curve:

- Daytime continence rate was significantly less in females compared to males ($P=0.024$)
- There was no significant difference in nighttime continence rate between females and males ($P=0.58$)

Conclusions

Open RC and ONB in selected female patients can have good functional outcomes. Day and nighttime continence improve over time and majority of patients achieve continence by 2 years.

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