









# Pelvic Health after Spinal Cord Injury: Where We Are and Where We Are Going

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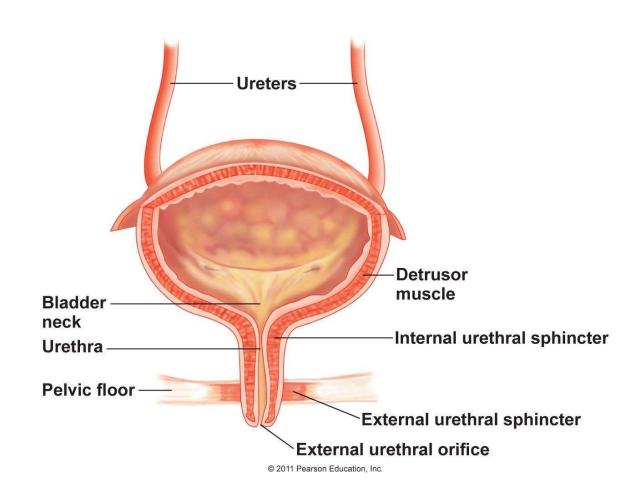






# Function of the Lower Urinary Tract

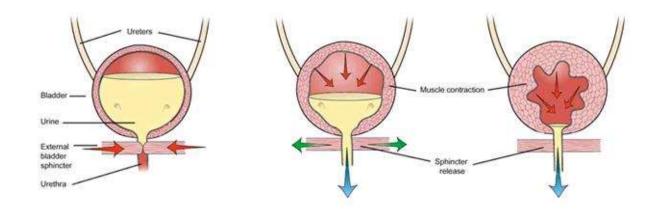






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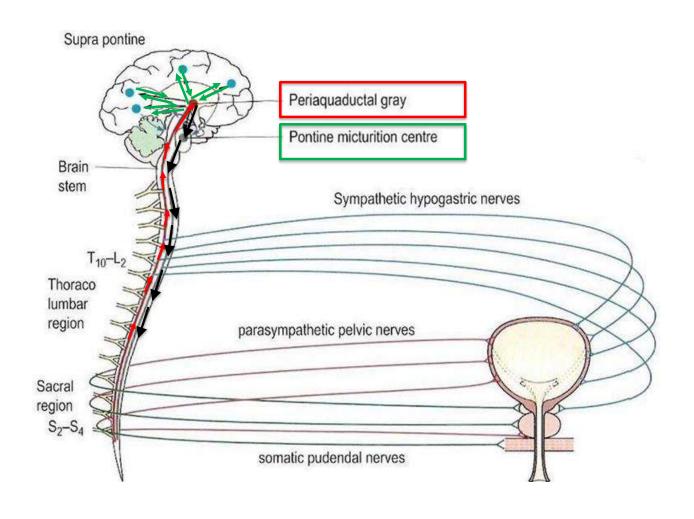






### Function of the Lower Urinary Tract







### Spinal cord injury effect on the LUT



#### **BLADDER**

#### Overactive

- Detrusor overactivity
  - Urge incontinence

#### **OUTLET**

#### Overactive

- Detrusor-Sphincter Dyssenergia
  - Retention

#### **CLINICAL PICTURE**

- Detrusor overactivity incontinence
  - Urinary retention



# Urological management of SCI



- What are our goals?
  - Prevent injury to the upper tracts decrease bladder pressure
  - Allow bladder emptying
  - Prevent incontinence
  - Decrease urinary tract infections



### Goal#1: Prevent injury to the upper tracts



 How can we decrease bladder pressure?

- Medications
- Botulinum toxin injection
- Surgery
   (Augment/Ileal conduit)







### Goal#2: Allow bladder emptying



- Paraplegia (i.e. good hand function)
  - Clean intermittent catheterization
- Tetraplegia (i.e. poor hand function)
  - Indwelling catheter
  - Surgery
    - External sphincterotomy and condom catheter
    - Incontinent ileovesicostomy
    - Ileal conduit



#### Goal#3: Prevent Incontinence



- Medications
- Botulinum toxin injection
- Surgery

Same as Goal #1



# Goal#4: Prevent Urinary Tract Infections



- Toughest problem to treat
  - Minimize catheterization time
  - Optimize bladder dynamics
  - Provider and patient education





#### "Normal" Sexual Function



- Arousal
- Lubrication
- Orgasm



- Arousal
- Erection
- Orgasm
- Ejaculation











#### Psychological

- Overall self-confidence
- Body image
- Perception of "ability" compared to others
- Surgical scars
- Incontinence





#### Psychological

- Sex should be spontaneous
- Sex must involve the genitalia
- Sex must involve penetration
- (And be with 2 perfectly sculpted and manicured people)



#### Psychological

- Vast majority of men and women have difficulty with physical arousal.
- 50% of men and 75% of women report difficulty with psychological arousal.





- 62-75% of men with SCI report erections
  - Depends on level and completeness of injury
- However, for the majority (66%) the erections are short-lived or unreliable.







#### Lubrication after SCI

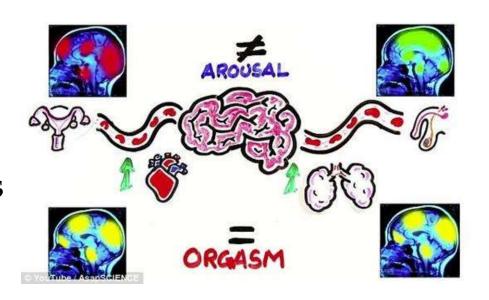
- Only 50% report adequate lubrication
- 66% of women consider it a top problem during intercourse
- Altered sensation during arousal:
  - Tingling, spasms
  - Headache, pain, shortness of breath





#### Orgasm after SCI

- "Peak" of sexual excitement
  - Vasocongestion and neuromuscular tension.
  - Accompanied by pleasant genital and physical sensations
  - Associated with mental euphoria

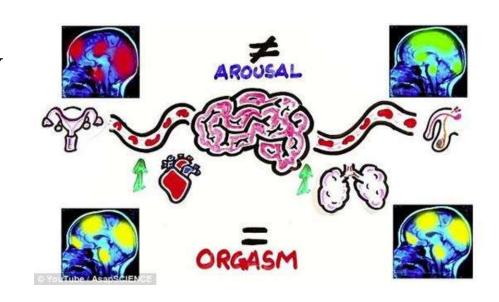






### Orgasm after SCI

- 40-50% of men and women are able to achieve orgasm: length and intensity of stimulation may need to be greater than prior to injury.
- Vagus nerve bypasses the cord from genital region to brain



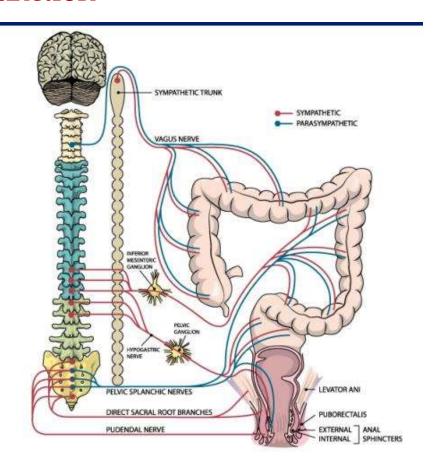


#### Bowel Dysfunction after SCI



#### Normal Bowel Function

- Function of the colon:
  - Storage of stool
  - Elimination of stool
  - Water absorption
- How do we maintain continence:
  - Stool enters rectum → more rapid colon contractions
  - Stool enters anal canal → internal sphincter relaxes → external sphincter contracts → strong urge to defecate
- How do we eliminate:
  - Voluntary relaxation of the sphincter
  - Valsalva to increase intra-abdominal pressure





#### Bowel Dysfunction after SCI



#### Bowel Dysfunction after SCI

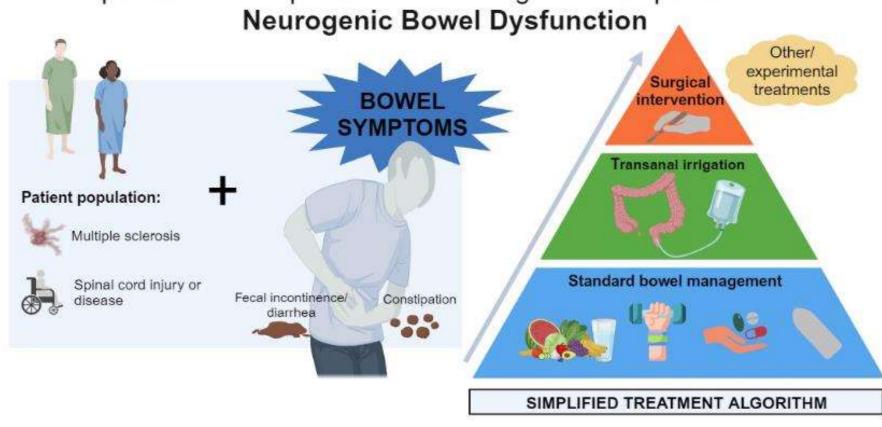
- Loss of voluntary control of external anal sphincter
- Impaired colonic peristalsis
- · Loss of synergy between colon and anal sphincter
- Loss of sensation of bowel fullness
- Constipation
- Prolonged bowel movement
- Occasional bowel incontinence
- Frequent gas incontinence



### Bowel Dysfunction after SCI



Updated and simplified treatment algorithm for persons with





#### What are we missing and how can we get there?



Voluntary control

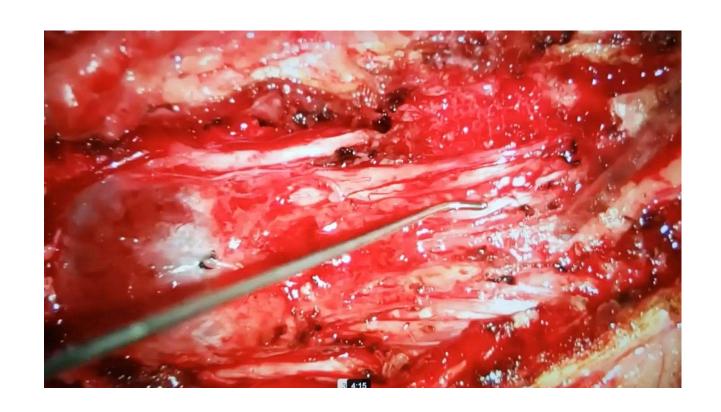


- Sensation
- Education



# Voluntary control



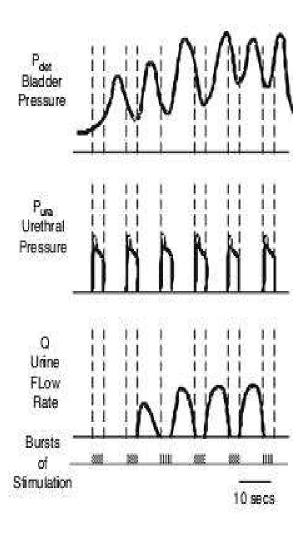




# Voluntary control









### Sensation (via neuromodulation?)

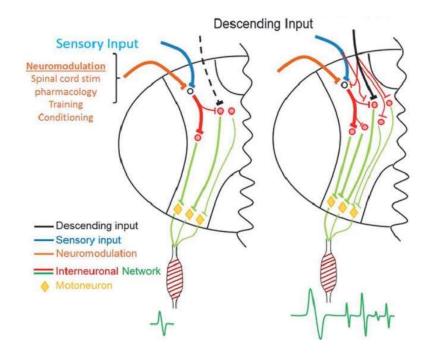


Non-invasive Neuromodulation of Spinal Cord Restores Lower Urinary Tract Function After Paralysis

#### Spinal neuromodulation

- Based on the idea that most injuries are incomplete
- Stimulation induces plasticity of neural fibers and restoration of inputs from higher centers

A Proof-of-Concept Study of Transcutaneous Magnetic Spinal Cord Stimulation for Neurogenic Bladder





### Sensation (via neuromodulation?)



Non-invasive Neuromodulation of Spinal Cord Restores Lower Urinary Tract Function After Paralysis A Proof-of-Concept Study of Transcutaneous Magnetic Spinal Cord Stimulation for Neurogenic Bladder

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# Sensation (via neuromodulation?)



**Healthy Controls** 

Stroke

↓ Cerebellum

↓ Insula

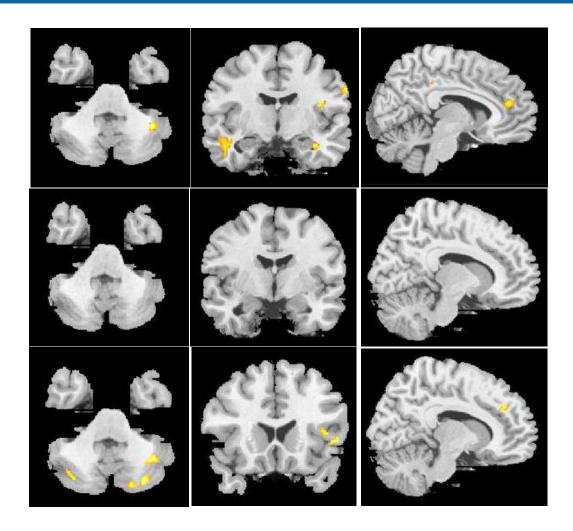
↓ Prefrontal cortex

Post-stim Stroke

↑ Cerebellum

↑ Insula

↑ Prefrontal cortex





# Sensation (via stimulation)

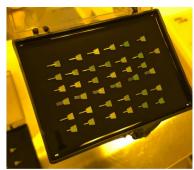


Micturition in Healthy people

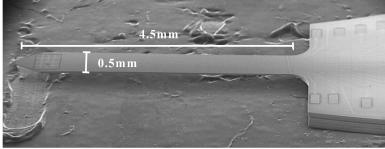


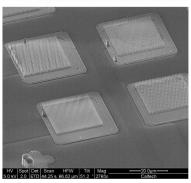
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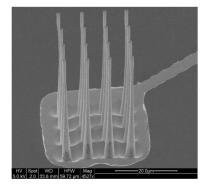


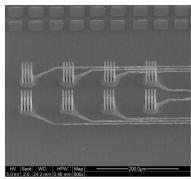




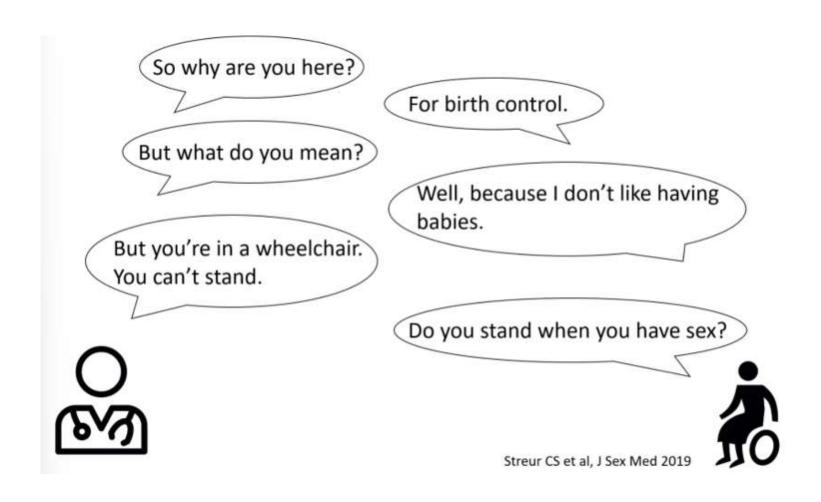














#### Education



#### Bowel dysfunction is a hot potato

- Not many **gastroenterologists** are interested
- Colorectal surgeons focus on surgical interventions
- **Urologists** are not experts

#### Solutions???

- Neurogenic bowel as an integral part of GI or colorectal surgery curriculum
- Incentivize neurogenic bowel care
- Multidisciplinary rounds/teams





#### Conclusions



- Bladder, sexual and bowel dysfunctions are (mostly) not life-threatening
- However...
  - they are almost universal in patients with SCI
  - they have tremendous impact on quality of life
- Focus on restoration and education

