

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

822/1 – Percutaneous posterior tibial nerve stimulation for overactive bladder syndrome

Consultation Comments table

IPAC date: Thursday 15th July 2010

Com . no.	Consultee name and organisation	Sec. no.	Comments	Response
				Please respond to all comments
1	Consultee 1 NHS Professional	2.1	will the guideline apply to adults only or is it intended to cover use in children. My unit at alder hey hospital in liverpool, is one of 3 centres in the uk, the others being oxford and aberdeen, where I know PTNS is used in children. Our data was presented at the european society of paediatric urologists 2009, but is published as a abstract only.	Thank you for your comment. This guidance applies equally to all adult and child patients. The majority of evidence presented to the Committee related to adults, although there were some small case series of children included in appendix A of the overview.
2	Consultee 2 Manufacturer, USA	2.2	The placement of PTNS within the algorithm of OAB care is correct. The only exception may be for those patients who are unable to take OAB drugs because of comorbidities such as narrow angle glaucoma or existig CNS disturbances. Â Also note that PTNS can be used on those patients who are not candidates for more invasive surgery such as sacral nerve stimulation nor bladder augmentation. Â In the UK, Botox bladder injections are ofte used to control OAB symptoms also.	Thank you for your comment. Section 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 of the guidance will be changed.

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3	Consultee 2 Manufacturer, USA	2.3	Excellent review of literature. Â Please note that in some of the case series references that urodynamic data were used to demonstrate improvement. Â Klingler et al demonstrated an increase in bladder volume, ~50+ cc, with PTNS therapy that exceeded that normally seen with OAB drugs. Â This amount of increased bladder capacity may give a patient an additional 60 minutes of continence, which has a substantial impact on quality of life. Â Currently the 12 month long term data show that those patients who improve at 12 weeks have continued improvement at 12 months with regular on-going therapy. It should be noted that OAB is a chronic condition with a therapeutic goal to ameliorate symptoms to the patients satisfaction. Â Therefore by definition all therapy must also be considered on-going. Â For example, OAB drugs must continue to be prescribed and ingested to be effective. Â The SNS stimulator must remain on to be effective. Â Any use of Botox injections must be continued indefinitely.	Please respond to all comments Thank you for your comment. The guidance will not be changed: further details of reported outcomes are included in the overview.
4	Consultee 2 Manufacturer, USA	2.4	Yes, Adverse Events are minor and transient, far fewer than those associated with SNS or surgery.	Thank you for your comment.

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