

Interventions for Male Stress Urinary Incontinence Following Prostate Treatment- A Review

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Introduction

- Male stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is a common complication following prostate treatment, such as the radical prostatectomy.
- This occurs due to damage of the internal sphincter (and sometimes external sphincter) muscle during prostate manipulation or removal.^{2,5}
- SUI impacts quality of life, mental health, daily activities, and more.
- Treatment options range from physical therapy techniques to surgical techniques to new innovative therapies such as stem-cell injections.
- The objective of this review is to map the current primary evidence for male SUI treatment, identify the most common study types and outcomes measured, categorize/organize the data into a reference table, and serve as a comprehensive resource for patients, researchers, and providers regarding the breadth of the available evidence.
- Scoping review was chosen to fulfill the increasing need for a comprehensive examination of the literature. Manuscript written according to PRISMA-ScR guidelines.

Methods

Inclusion Criteria:

- Primary research conducted from 2010-2025, male patients only, post-prostate treatment
- Stress urinary incontinence only
- All types of treatments included
- Excluded: reviews, research prior to 2010, mixed-gender populations

Databases and search terms used:

- PubMed, Embase, Cochrane library
- Some examples of search terms include: "male stress urinary incontinence", "AUS", "male sling"

Selection and Screening

- Titles and abstracts were thoroughly read. If it fit the selection criteria, a full-text review was conducted.
- Data charted into a table (see references) based on study type, intervention, outcomes, sample size, and key findings.

Results

Overview:

- 27 studies met the inclusion criteria
- Most common study types: cohort, clinical trials, observational studies, randomized control trials
- Most evidence was found for AUS and male sling

Outcomes Measured:

 Pad tests, patient-reported scores on surveys (ICIQ-UI-SF), number of incontinence episodes, complications, QoL measures

Results/Treatment Breakdown:

- Behavioral Therapy/PFMT: 3 studies, multimodal PFMT improves outcomes 10-12
- Pharmacologic (Duloxetine): 2 studies, mixed results and limited evidence ^{13,14}
- Artificial Urinary Sphincter: 3 studies, high satisfaction rates and improved quality of life, considered "gold standard" 15-17
- Male sling: 12 studies, most evidence, 60-80% cure rate (though some lower), 70-90% satisfaction, mild-moderate SUI 18-29
- Balloon device: 3 studies, varying success rates, higher complication rates 31-32
- Stem-cell injections: Adipose or muscle-derived, varying improvements but small samples, short follow-up periods ³³⁻³⁴
- Bulking agents: 1 study (Macroplastique) ~43% short-term success 35
- Penile clamp: 1 study, reduced leakage, no QoL improvement ⁷

 Treatments such as bulking agents, stem cell injections, and duloxetine show potential but would benefit from more studies and larger populations

Bulk of evidence found for the AUS and male sling

 Benefit of alternative treatments lies in their minimally invasive nature and less risk for post-surgical complications (explantation, etc)- preventing secondary operations

Conclusions

Also contain the strongest evidence for efficacy and quality of life

Field would benefit from more standardized outcome measures

Clinical Relevance

improvements

 Amount of evidence behind a certain treatment, patient's SUI severity, patient treatment preference, and risk of complications can guide patient and provider decision making

Limitations:

 Patient populations vary- SUI severity, age, other confounding characteristics that could affect generalizability

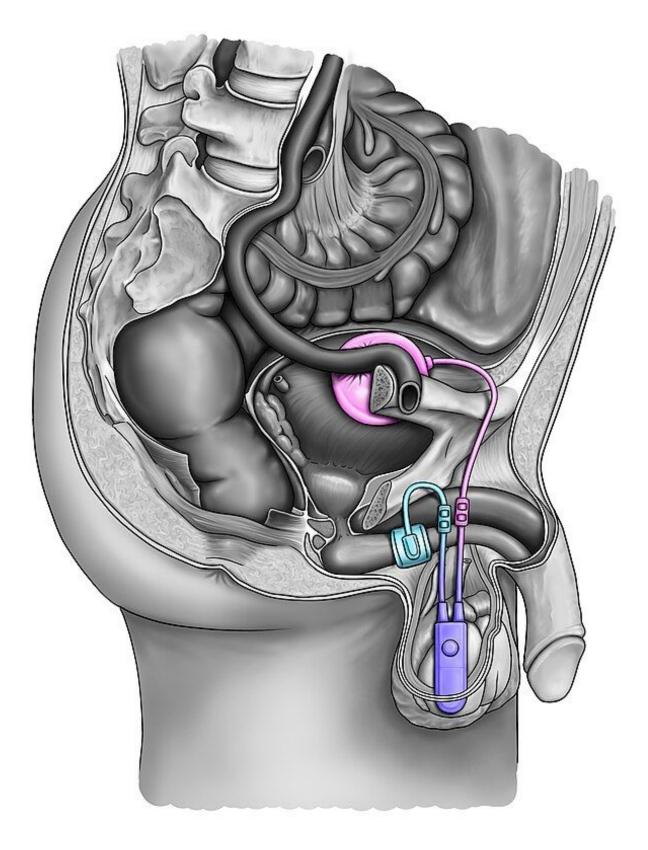
References



References and Summary Table can be found using the QR code or direct link: https://tinyurl.com/yvfxzypp

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Male Artificial Urinary Sphincter. Image from: "Implanted AMS 800" by Hovhannes Karapetyan, licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0, License: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/