

SUMMARY

Title of work: Interference of an overactive bladder by n. tibialis stimulation

Aim: The aim of this work was to authenticate whether a 12-week-long Stoller's afferent nerve stimulation can influence the activity of the detrusor of the urine bladder through its inhibition and in this way improve some objective and subjective parameters of urgent incontinence (uroflowmetry, filling cystometry, OAB V8 questionnaire).

Method: The group consisted of seven female patients with overactive bladder. The therapy of afferent nerve stimulation lasted for 12 weeks. Before the start of the therapy, and after its completion all the patients were examined for urodynamic functions (uroflowmetry, cystometry). All the patients also filled in the OAB V8 questionnaire- before and after the therapy- in which only subjective feelings were assessed.

Results: The hypothesis in which we presupposed the descensus of the hyperactivity of the urinary bladder was validated with 75% of the patients which was demonstrated by urodynamic examination. Further hypothesis in which we presupposed the increase of the capacity of the urinary bladder was not possible to validate or refute as the average increase of the capacity of the urinary bladder was statistically insignificant. Stoller's afferent nerve stimulation has a long-term effect with 87,5% patients. As for it we were able to validate even another hypothesis. Stoller's afferent nerve stimulation has a positive influence even with the mixed type of urine incontinence.

Key words: overactive bladder, Stoller's afferent nerve stimulation, pelvis bottom