Home Bladder Manometry Predicts Urodynamic Intravesical Pressure and Hydronephrosis

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Introduction

• Patients with neurogenic bladder are at risk for elevated bladder pressures and renal deterioration

 Objective: to evaluate the ability of home bladder manometry to help identify patients with an elevated bladder pressure and progressive hydronephrosis



Home Bladder Manometry





Methods

- Prospective collected home manometry (n = 50)
- Children with spina bifida/neurogenic bladder on CIC
- Compared to UDS and RBUS
 - Detrusor pressure at 50% and 85% of maximum cystometric capacity (MCC)
 - Progression of hydronephrosis
- VUR IV/V excluded



Methods

- ROC curves and AUC used to correlate home bladder manometry pressures with UDS intravesical pressures and hydronephrosis
- Safe UDS findings:
 - P_{det} at 50% MCC < 20 cm H_2O
 - P_{det} at 85% MCC < 40 cm H_2O
- Safe RBUS findings:
 - Absence of high grade hydronephrosis (SFU grade III/IV)



Home Manometry Predicts UDS Detrusor Pressure



Home Manometry Predicts High Grade Hydronephrosis



Home manometry < 20 cm H₂O predicts no hydronephrosis progression

Sensitivity	100%
Specificity	76%



Conclusions

- Elevated home manometry strongly correlates with increased urodynamic intravesical pressures and high-grade hydronephrosis
- Home manometry may be use as screening tool for NGB on CIC to identify need for more aggressive management and evaluation

