



## **Service Priorities and Programmes**

### **Electronic Presentations**

**Convention ID:** 1012

**Submitting author:** Dr Wai Man Raymond Kan

**Post title:** Resident, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, KCC

#### **Artificial Urinary Sphincter Programme: a meaningful partnership with the Hong Kong Cancer Fund**

*Kan RWM, Ho LY, Kan CF, Chan SWH*

*Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, Queen Elizabeth Hospital*

#### **Keywords:**

Artificial urinary sphincter

Prostate cancer

Radical prostatectomy

Quality of life

Hong Kong Cancer Fund

Hong Kong Cancer Fund

#### **Introduction**

Radical prostatectomy is a treatment of choice for localised prostate cancer. Post-operative urinary continence recovery may be suboptimal in some of our patients. Surgical placement of artificial urinary sphincter, albeit costly, is a promising solution to alleviate distressing post-operative urinary incontinence. Our Multi-disciplinary Support Service at Queen Elizabeth Hospital is a comprehensive programme to address the multi-facetted need of our prostate cancer patients. Since December 2010, our Service had solicited a generous one-million-dollar financial aid from the Hong Kong Cancer Fund, to aid our financially-needy patients to install artificial urinary sphincter. Our Service had a comprehensive follow-up programme to evaluate its impact on our patients' quality of life.

#### **Objectives**

To quantify the impact of post-operative incontinence on our patients' quality of life. To demonstrate the clinical efficacy of artificial urinary sphincter placement, and to evaluate its impact on our patients' quality of life.

#### **Methodology**

The quality of life of our patients was evaluated before and after cancer treatment by WHO-5 Well-being Index. The relations between quality of life and the tri-factors of prostate cancer recovery, namely continence, erectile function and cancer control were evaluated by linear regression and paired samples t-test. The clinical outcome of artificial urinary sphincter placement was demonstrated by one-hour pad test performed before and regularly after the operation. The impact on patients' quality of life was evaluated by two questionnaires, namely Urogenital Distress Inventory-6 and Incontinence Impact Questionnaire-7.

#### **Result**

Our patients' quality of life was better than the pre-operative level starting from the 9th

month onwards after cancer treatment. Continence was the sole factor demonstrating a linear correlation with quality of life, implying that continence recovery had the greatest impact on our patients' general well-being. Placement of artificial urinary sphincter significantly reduced the degree of urinary leakage. The improvement in continence translated into a significant betterment in quality of life. We hope our ever-encouraging results would beckon renewed support from our healthcare partners, service providers and patients.