MACROPLASTIQUE INJECTION TO THE BLADDER NECK

What is Macroplastique injection?
This is a minimally invasive operation for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence. It is an operation where a material known as Macroplastique® is injected into the bladder neck via a cystoscope (a fine telescope in your bladder).

What is involved?
The procedure is performed usually with a light general anaesthetic. A small telescope is placed in your bladder to ensure the bladder looks normal initially. The Macroplastique is injected using a special device called the "Macroplastique Injection System" until the bladder neck appears closed.

Complications:
As with any operation there can be infection but this is usually treatable with antibiotics. 2 - 3:100 women develop difficulty in passing urine and this may require the use of a catheter. This will usually only be for a very short (days) time. 2 – 7:100 women develop bladder overactivity and this can be treated with pelvic floor exercises and medication.

Hospitalisation:
This procedure is done as a day procedure. If you are temporarily unable to pass urine after surgery you may have to stay an additional day or two.

Results:
The success rate of the treatment is between 53% and 71%. About 30% of women may require a ‘top up’ injection if the first procedure does not work well.

Post-operative instruction:
When you go home you must not lift heavy objects or do strenuous work for around four days. Avoid intercourse for the same period of time. You can return to work usually in 3 - 4 days. You will be seen 6 – 8 weeks after the operation. Dr Frazer will be happy to discuss any concerns that you may have regarding this operation.

You may experience for up to 72 hours:
- urinary frequency;
- dysuria – burning and stinging when you pass urine;
- haematuria (slight blood stained urine).

Should you have any concerns post-operatively you may contact Dr Frazer during office hours on 55649300 for advice. After hours present to Pindara Hospital Accident & Emergency Department or visit your local GP.