

# L'ELETTROSTIMOLAZIONE FUNZIONALE NELLE DISFUNZIONI PERINEALI

Gianfranco Lamberti

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## INDICE

La FES: principi generali, indicazioni e controindicazioni

La FES: frequenza, durata dello stimolo, intensità dello stimolo; i diversi tipi di elettrodi

La stimolazione transcutanea di S3, la stimolazione peniena e la PTNS

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- Possibilità di generare, a livello nervoso o di tessuto muscolare, un potenziale di azione artificiale mediante l'applicazione di un campo elettrico esterno.
- Si viene così a creare, nel tessuto eccitabile, una "corrente ionica", e quando lo spostamento di ioni è tale da superare il valore soglia della membrana, si ha come conseguenza la generazione di un potenziale di azione.

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## RAZIONALE D'USO

INDUZIONE DI UN EFFETTO MOTORIO SU  
NERVI E MUSCOLI DEL PAVIMENTO PELVICO

INDUZIONE DI STIMOLAZIONE SENSORIALE  
DAL PAVIMENTO PELVICO

MODULAZIONE DELLA ATTIVITA'  
DETRUSORIALE

4

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- **FORMA D'ONDA**
- **FREQUENZA**
- **DURATA**
- **INTENSITA'**
- **TEMPI DI LAVORO/PAUSA**
- **DURATA E FREQUENZA DELLE SEDUTE**
- **DURATA DELLA TERAPIA**
- **SEDE DI EROGAZIONE**

## CARATTERISTICHE DELLO STIMOLO

BIROLI 2006

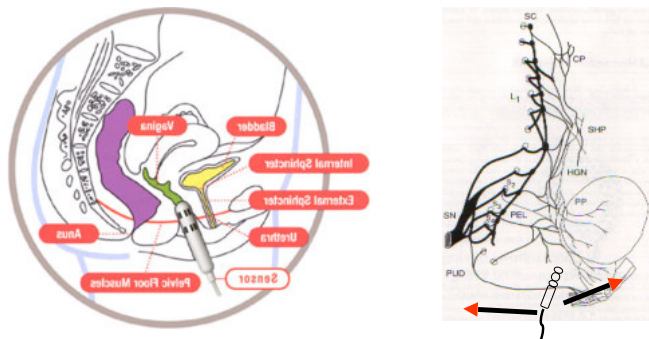
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**STIMOLARE LA CONTRAZIONE MUSCOLARE  
ATTRAVERSO LA STIMOLAZIONE DELLE FIBRE  
NERVOSE DEL NERVO PUDENDO**

- Via ortodromica (diretta)
- Via antidromica (indiretta, che sfrutta circuiti spinali e sovraspinali)

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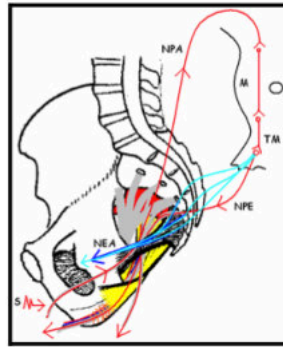
**STIMOLAZIONE SENSORIALE DAL PAVIMENTO  
PELVICO (creare afferenze dalla periferia)**

**Non solo effetti sensitivi e motori indiretti**

**È pensabile di poter “imparare” attraverso la  
stimolazione del pavimento pelvico?**

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Réflexe sacré (E. de Bisschop MD. copyright 2006)

*S = zone de stimulation ; NPA = voie afférente du nerf pudendal ; NPE = voie éférente du nerf pudendal ; NEA = nerf de l'évateur de l'anus ; TM = module de transfert ; M = niveau médullaire S2 à S4.*

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## MODULAZIONE DELLA ATTIVITA' DETRUSORIALE

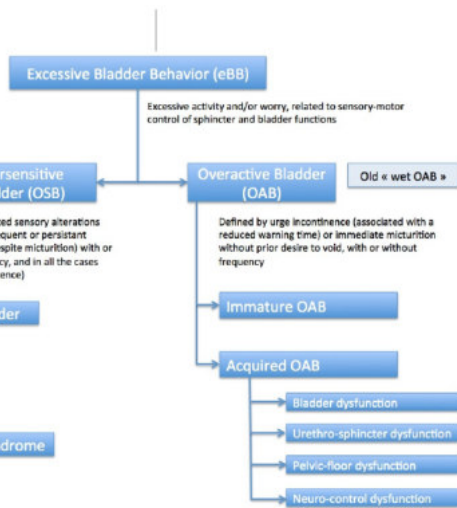
Inibizione del parasimpatico

Attivazione del simpatico

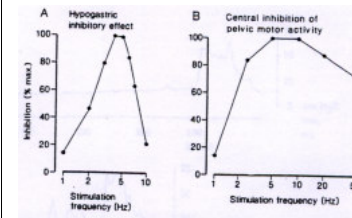
utilizzando vie diverse .....

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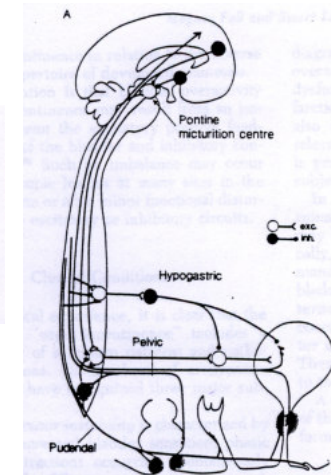
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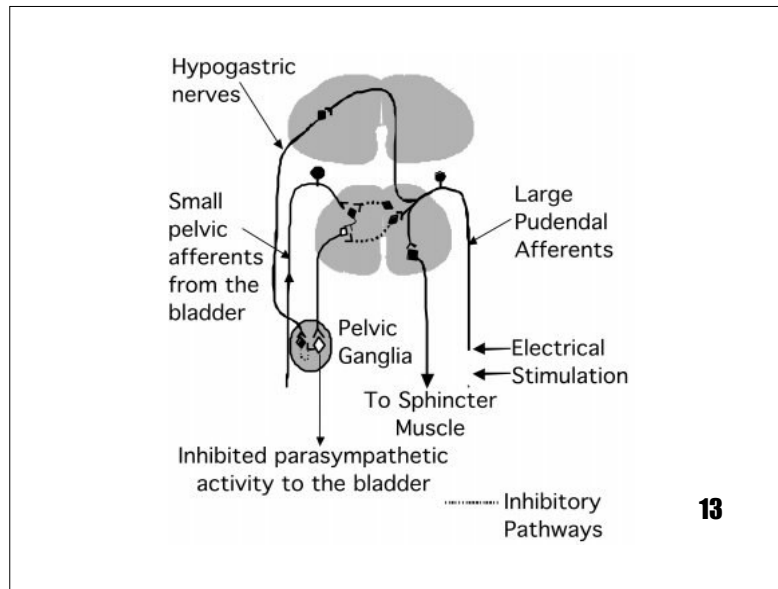
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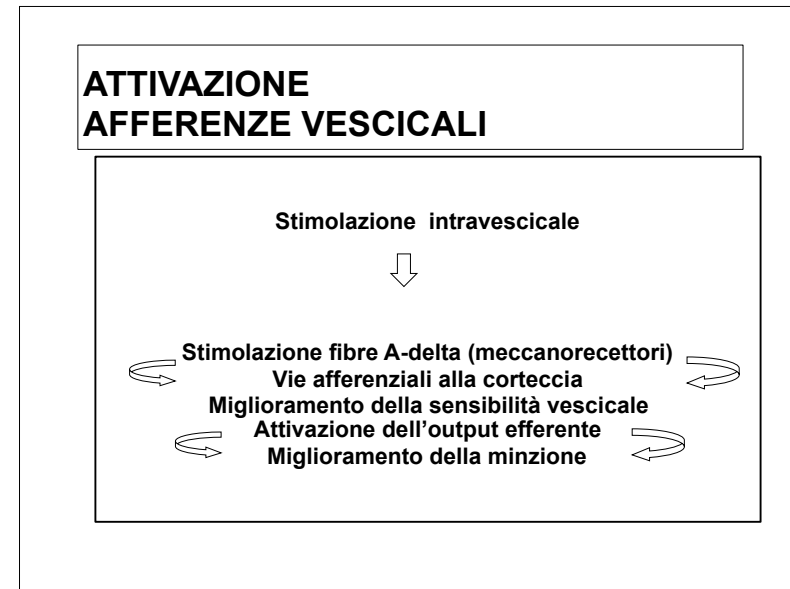
Fall 1991



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## EFFETTO ANTALGICO

- Gate control ?
- Rilascio endorfine a livello della sostanza grigia periacqueduttale
- Miglioramento della capacità di rilasciamento di PP grazie alla presa di coscienza dello status ed al rilasciamento postisometrico

BIROLI 2006

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## EFFETTI NEL TEMPO

- Effetti a breve termine (persistenza dell'effetto al termine della stimolazione)
- Effetti a lungo termine (effetto terapeutico nel tempo)

BIROLI 2006

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**MECCANISMO DI AZIONE (1)**

**ELETTROSTIMOLAZIONE** (diffusione dello stimolo)

**NEUROMODULAZIONE** (modificazioni dello stato di eccitabilità neuronale)

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**Stimolazione diretta (efferente) =**  
elettrostimolazione dove si presuppone che la corrente si sostituisca ad uno stimolo nervoso deficitario nell'espletamento di una funzione.

**Stimolazione indiretta (afferente) =**  
neuromodulazione dove si presuppone che gli effetti siano conseguenti ad una "influenza modulatoria" mediata a livello del Sistema Nervoso Centrale

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**MECCANISMO DI AZIONE (2)**

- a breve termine (effetto endorfinico, sui muscoli, angiogenesi)

- a lungo termine (neuroplasticità)

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Vol. 39 (4): 454-464, July - August, 2013  
doi: 10.1590/S1677-5538.IBJU.2013.04.02

**Electrical Stimulation for Urinary Incontinence in Women: A Systematic Review**

Lucas Schreiner, Thais Guimarães dos Santos, Alessandra Borba Anton de Souza, Christiana Campani Nygaard, Irenio Gomes da Silva Filho

Int Braz J Urol. 2013; 39: 454-64

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**Cochrane Library**  
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

**Electrical stimulation with non-implanted devices for stress urinary incontinence in women (Review)**

Stewart F, Bingham B, Be K, Glazner CMA

Stewart F, Bingham B, Be K, Glazner CMA  
Electrical stimulation with non-implanted devices for stress urinary incontinence in women.  
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD012396.  
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.cd012396.pub2  
[www.cochranelibrary.com](http://www.cochranelibrary.com)

Electrical stimulation with non-implanted devices for stress urinary incontinence in women (Review)  
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**WILEY**

**Authors' conclusions**

The current evidence base indicated that electrical stimulation is probably more effective than no active or sham treatment, but it is not possible to say whether ES is similar to PMT or other active treatments in effectiveness or not. Overall, the quality of the evidence was too low to provide reliable results. Without sufficiently powered trials measuring clinically important outcomes, such as subjective assessment of urinary incontinence, we cannot draw robust conclusions about the overall effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of electrical stimulation for stress urinary incontinence in women.

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**Cochrane Library**  
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

**Electrical stimulation with non-implanted electrodes for overactive bladder in adults (Review)**

Stewart F, Gameiro LF, El Dib R, Gameiro MO, Kapoor A, Amaro JL

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Electrical stimulation with non-implanted electrodes for overactive bladder in adults.  
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DOI: 10.1002/14651858.cd010596.pub2  
[www.cochranelibrary.com](http://www.cochranelibrary.com)

Electrical stimulation with non-implanted electrodes for overactive bladder in adults (Review)  
Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

**WILEY**

**Authors' conclusions**

Electrical stimulation shows promise in treating OAB, compared to no active treatment, placebo/sham treatment, PMT and drug treatment. It is possible that adding ES to other treatments such as PMT may be beneficial. However, the low quality of the evidence base overall means that we cannot have full confidence in these conclusions until adequately powered trials have been carried out, measuring subjective outcomes and adverse effects.

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Neurourology and Urodynamics 16:559–565 (1997)

**Maximal Functional Electrical Stimulation in Routine Practice**

Gudmundur Geirsson<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Magnus Fall<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urology, Reykjavik Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland  
<sup>2</sup>Urology Division, Department of Surgery, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Göteborg University, Sweden

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elderly and had problems cooperating adequately during the procedure.

The therapeutic effects of electrical stimulation depend on artificial activation of nerves. The first requirement for an effect is that the stimulation intensity is high enough to elicit activity in the relevant nerves. The threshold intensity varies inversely with the fiber diameter, and the distance between the nerves, and the stimulating electrodes. In practice, the distance between electrode and nerve is the most decisive factor. An optimal electrode configuration and proper positioning is crucial for the effect. A problem with stimulation within the pelvic floor area is that all externally applied electrodes induce skin or mucosa sensations at much lower intensities than pelvic floor contraction by direct stimulation of the motor fibers. The difference between the detection threshold and pain is quite narrow, with the maximal tolerance

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## Rapidità della conduzione nervosa

Dipende del diametro dei nervi e dalle funzioni terminali (tonica o fasica)

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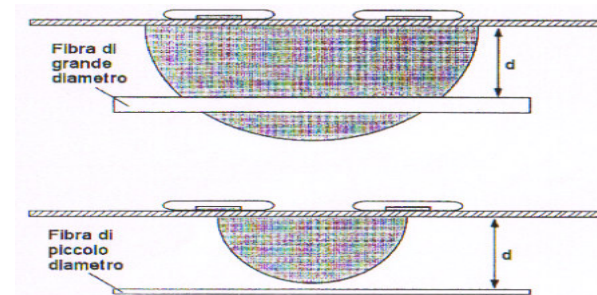
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**Le fibre di grande diametro (NERVOSE) innervano fibre fast-twitch (fasiche MUSCOLARI), hanno una soglia di risposta più bassa (NERVOSE), innervano fibre «molto affaticabili» (MUSCOLARI)**

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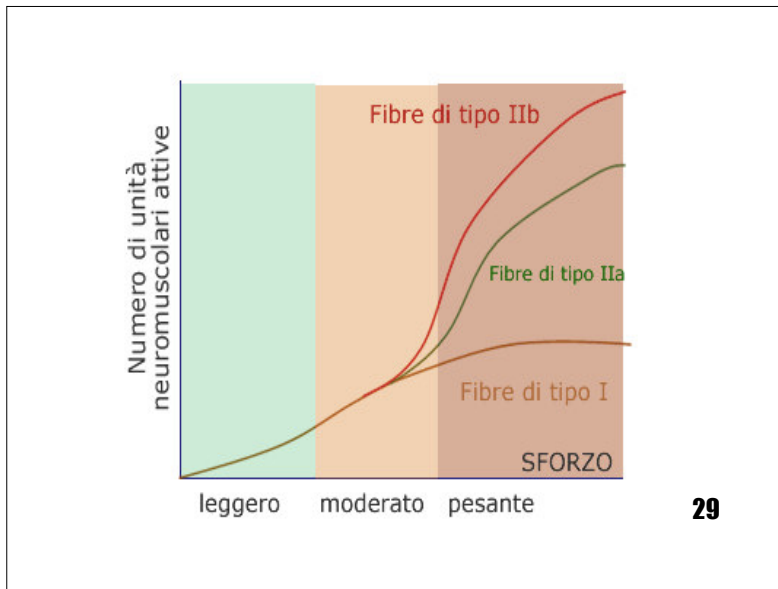
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**Reclutamento e diametro delle fibre: le fibre a maggior diametro risultano essere quelle più precocemente eccitate.**



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Le fibre di diametro più piccolo (slow twitch-toniche) hanno una conduzione più lenta « sono poco affaticabili »

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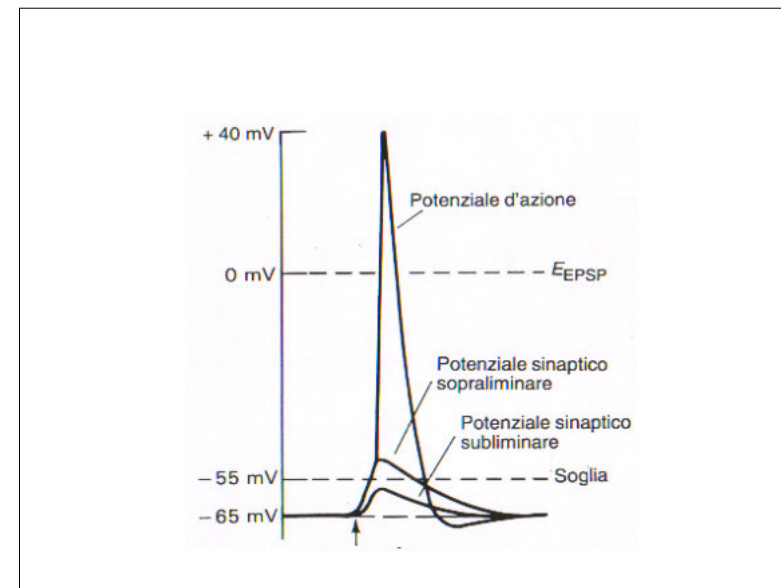
### Two Theories of Muscle Strength Augmentation Using Percutaneous Electrical Stimulation

**Anthony Delitto  
Lynn Snyder-Mackler**

*Electrical stimulation of muscle is a commonly used, well-substantiated strategy that physical therapists use to augment strength in patients with muscle weakness. Two distinctly different theories of strength augmentation using percutaneous muscle stimulation are presented. The first theory proposes that augmentation of muscle strength with electrically elicited muscle contractions occurs in a similar manner to augmentation of muscle strength with voluntary exercise. Electrically elicited muscle contractions of relatively high intensity with low numbers of repetitions strengthen muscle proportionally to the external load on the muscle in a manner that is equivalent to voluntary contraction. The second theory proposes that augmentation of muscle strength using percutaneous stimulation is fundamentally different from augmentation of strength with voluntary exercise. This theory uses the physiological differences between electrically elicited and voluntary contractions, such as the reversal of motor unit recruitment order, as a basis for argument. Both theories are partially substantiated using published literature. Strategies for testing both theories are also presented. [Delitto A, Snyder-Mackler L: Two theories of muscle strength augmentation using percutaneous electrical stimulation. Phys Ther 70:158-164, 1990]*

Dott. Nome Cognome

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- A livello pelvi-perineale, sin dal primo '900 si è attuata la possibilità di utilizzare la corrente elettrica, anche se non prioritariamente per il "rinforzo" della muscolatura

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## Clinical Application of Electrotherapeutic Modalities

ANDREW J. ROBINSON  
and LYNN SNYDER-MACKLER

PHYS THER. 1988; 68:1235-1238.

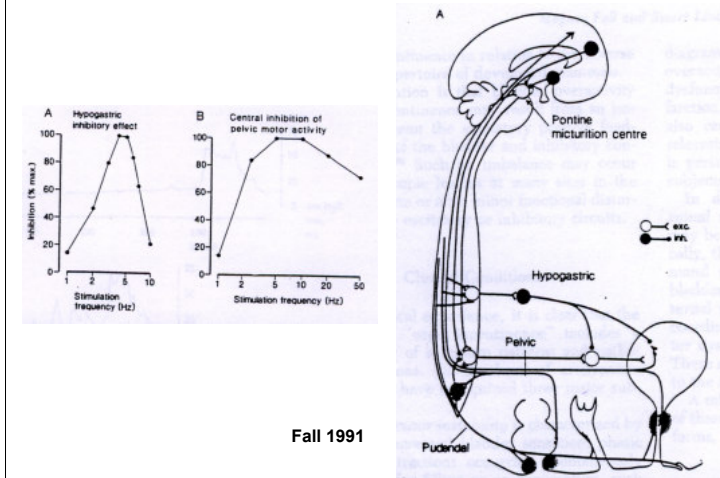
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Dott. Nome Cognome

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- Una grande "evoluzione" è avvenuta con il riconoscimento della attività inibente il detrusore da parte della corrente "fornita" con diversa modalità al pavimento pelvico

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Fall 1991

Dott. Nome Cognome

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- L'elettrodo varia per forma, dimensione, materiale impiegato, durata operativa.
- Di solito, è costituito da una parte di supporto in materiale non conduttivo in cui è inserita una parte conduttrice.

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- Deve essere meccanicamente "stabile", cioè non muoversi, e ciò dipende dalla forma; deve inoltre aderire perfettamente alle zone di contatto o che ci sia materiale non conduttore accidentalmente interposto. L'estensione del materiale di supporto e del materiale conduttore influenza enormemente la forma e l'intensità del campo elettrico.

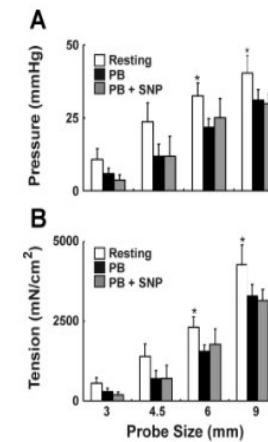
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*Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol* 295: G367–G373, 2008.  
First published July 3, 2008; doi:10.1152/ajpgi.00033.2008.

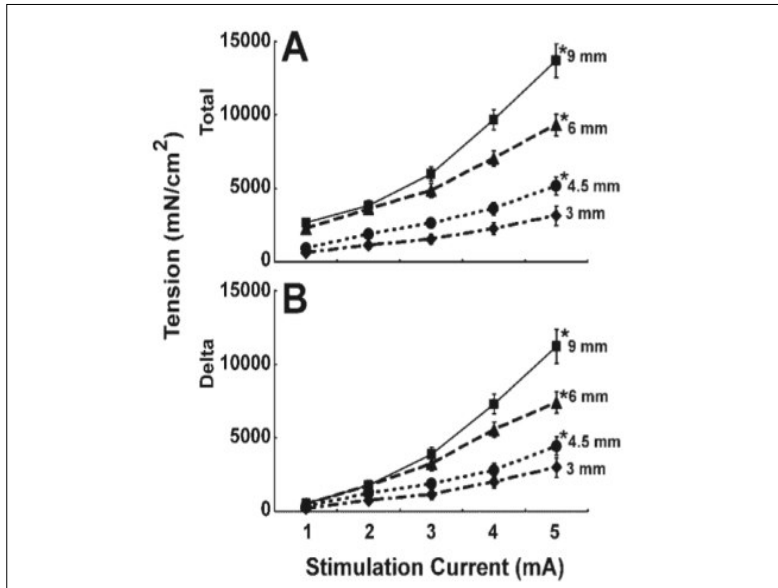
### Length-tension relationship of the external anal sphincter muscle: implications for the anal canal function

Mahadevan Raj Rajasekaran,<sup>1</sup> Yanfen Jiang,<sup>1</sup> Valmik Bhargava,<sup>1</sup> Ryan Littlefield,<sup>3</sup> Andrew Lee,<sup>1</sup> Richard L. Lieber,<sup>2</sup> and Ravinder K. Mittal<sup>1</sup>

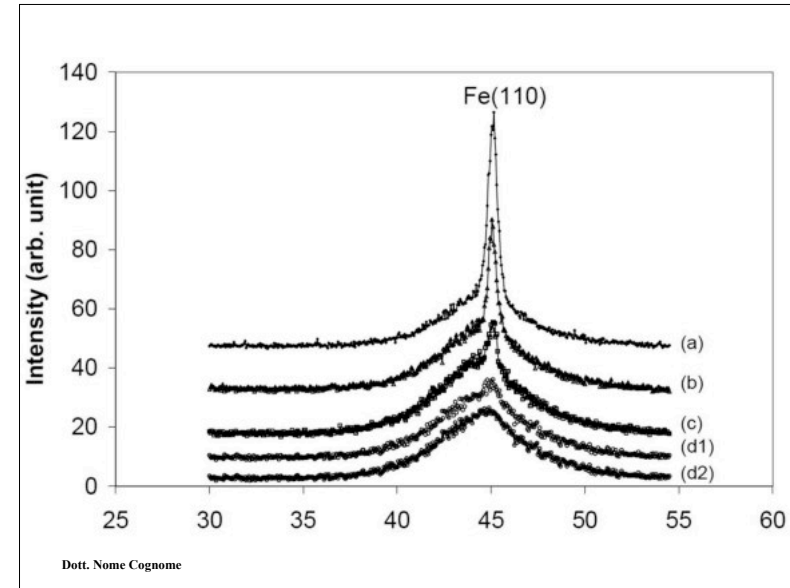
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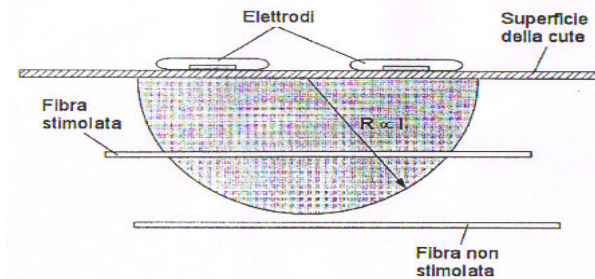


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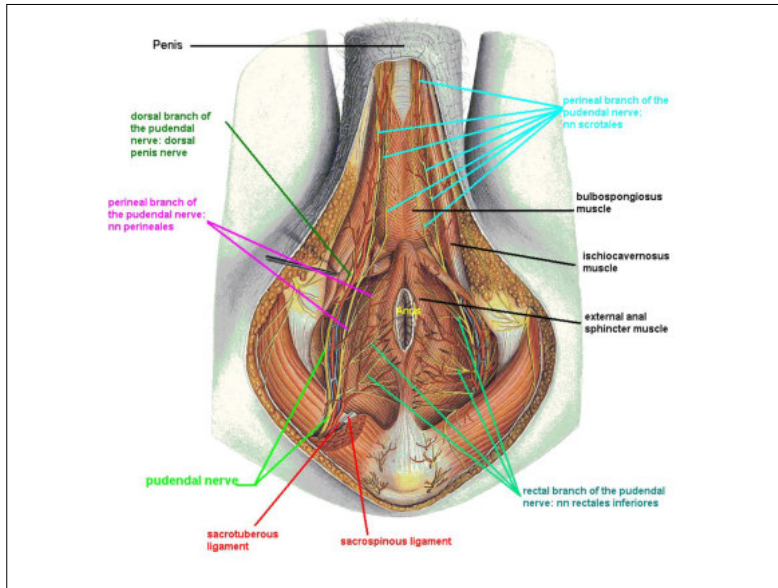
- Il reclutamento indica il numero delle fibre nervose o delle fibre muscolari (o meglio delle unità motorie) che vengono attivate, cioè su cui si genera un P.A., in relazione ai valori dei parametri di stimolazione utilizzati (intensità, forma d'onda) o delle caratteristiche delle fibre stesse (distanza dagli elettrodi e diametro).

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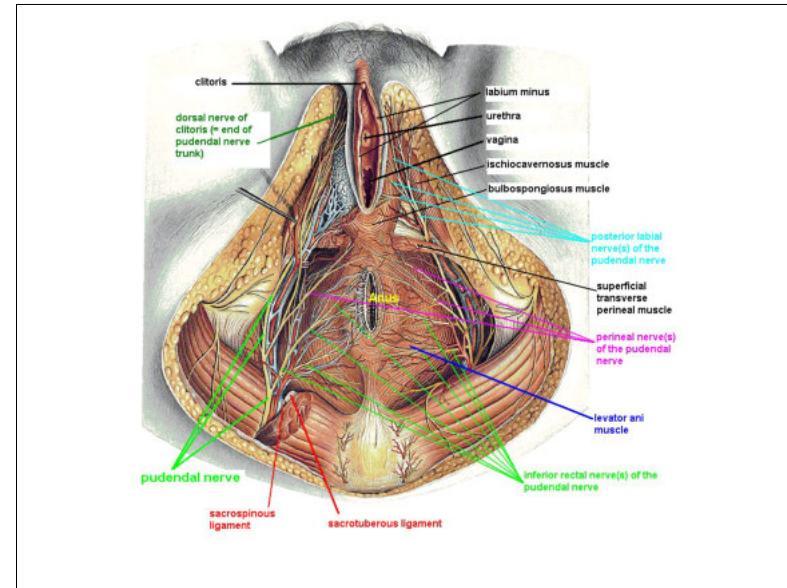
Reclutamento e distanza delle fibre: le fibre più vicine all'elettrodo risultano essere le prime ad



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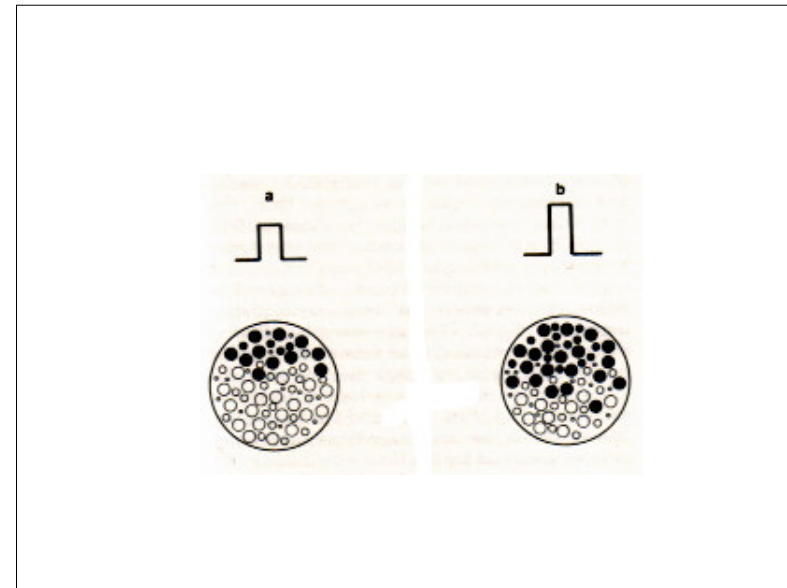
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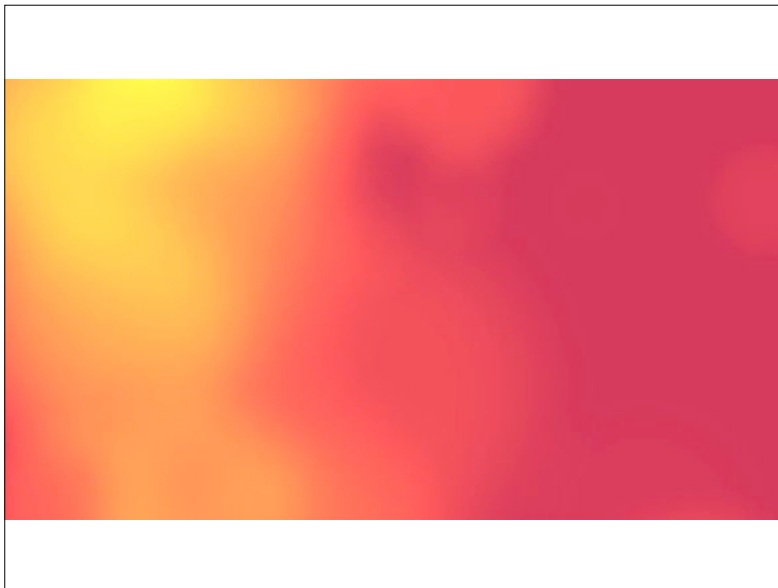
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- Non è possibile stabilire legami lineari fra i parametri di stimolazione e la "forza" muscolare ottenuta o l' "allungamento" muscolare stesso.

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- L'intensità di stimolazione deve sempre essere la più elevata possibile, il più vicino possibile alla soglia del dolore. (attenzione alle modalità di somministrazione!!!!)
- Una scarsa tolleranza allo stimolo elettrico (possibile anche a valori bassi) è motivo di sospensione della terapia stessa.

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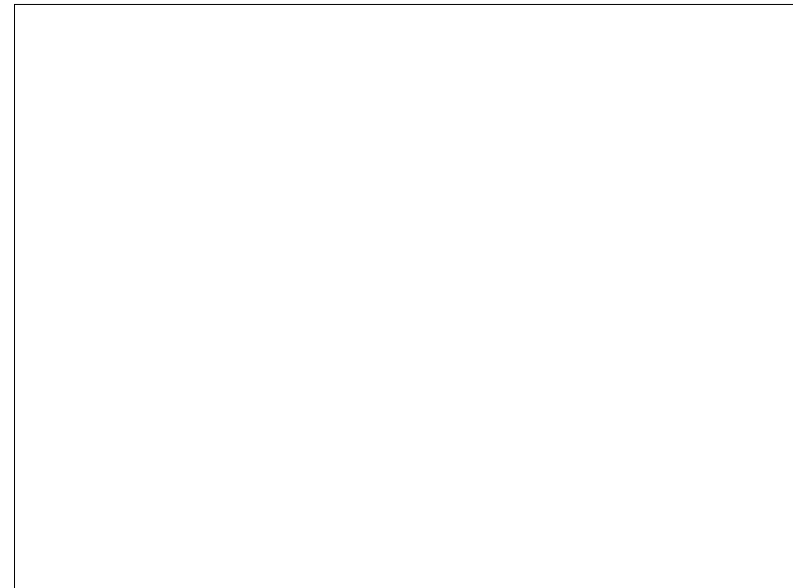
« il campo di depolarizzazione »  
deve attraversare differenti strutture  
prima di raggiungere l'obiettivo  
*imuscoli ....*  
con una  
« perdita progressiva dell' intensità.... »

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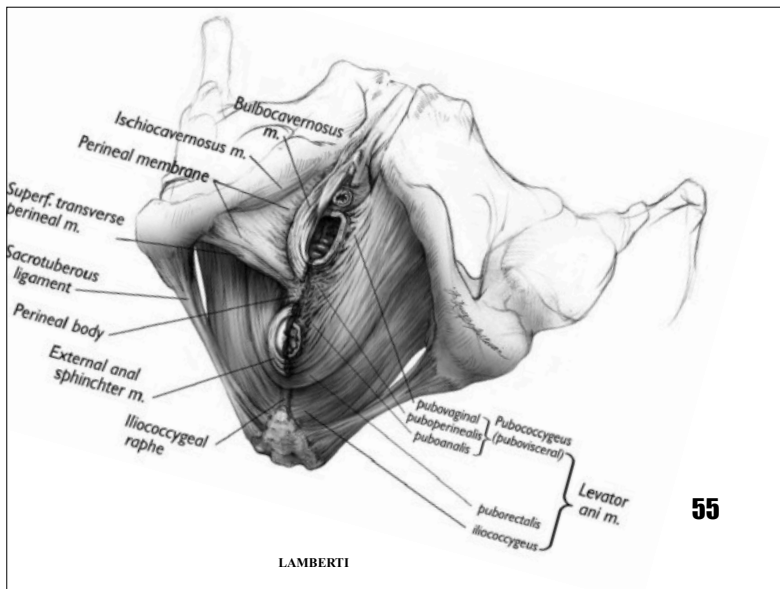




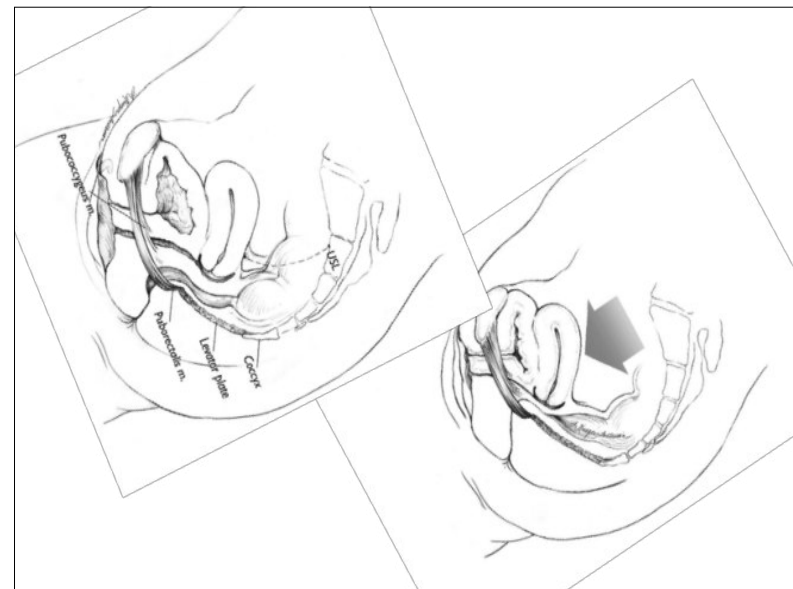
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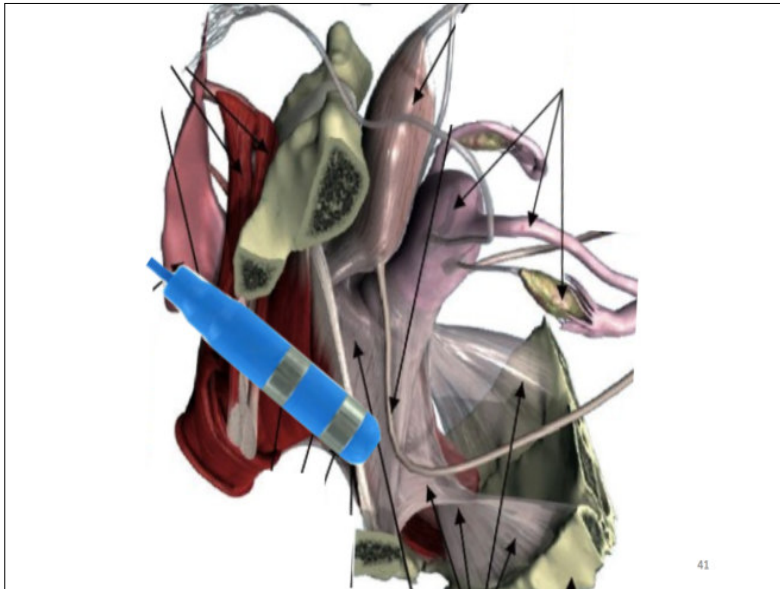
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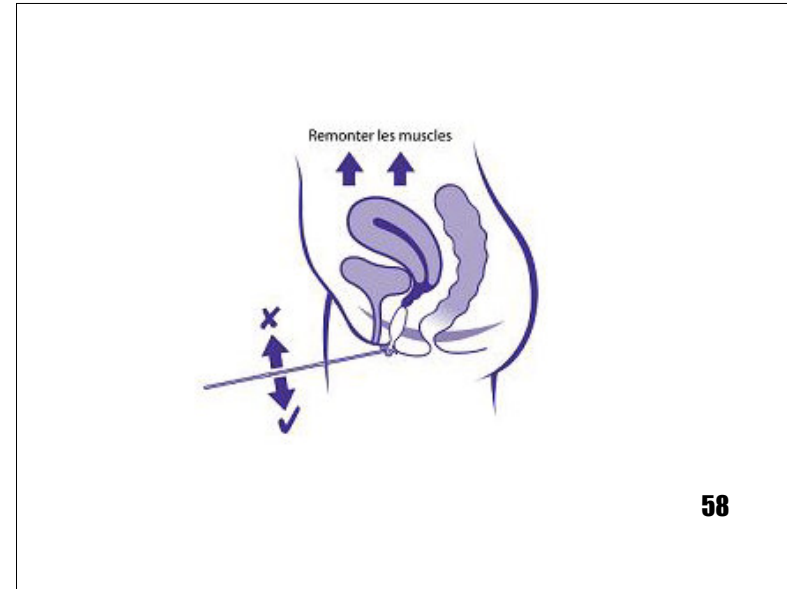
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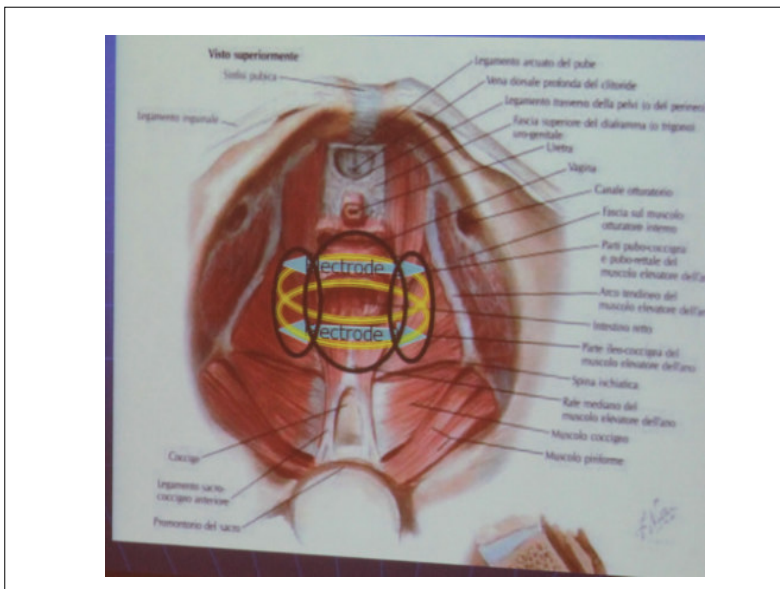
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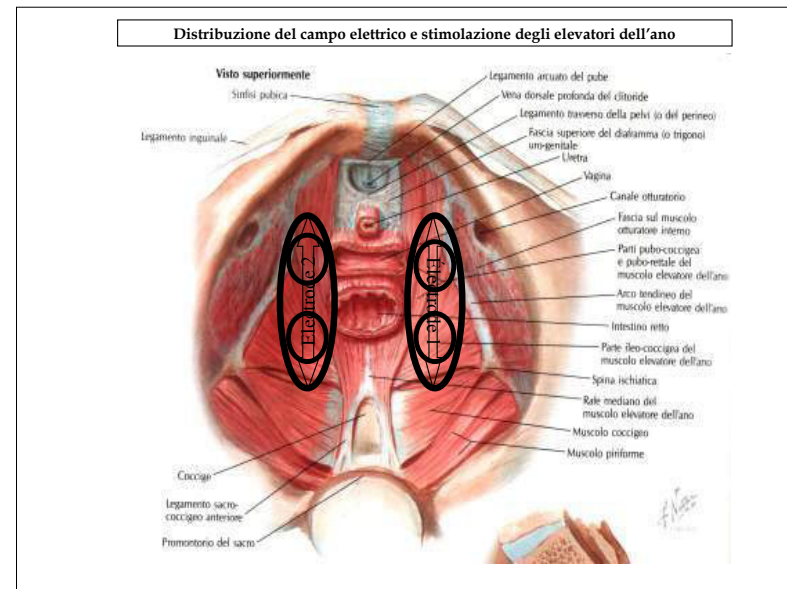
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## TOLLERANZA ALLA CORRENTE

- Qualità della muscolatura striata
- Impedenza vaginale ed età
- secrezione vaginale
- Periodo mestruale
- Ansia della paziente
- Posizione della sonda
- Ripienezza del retto

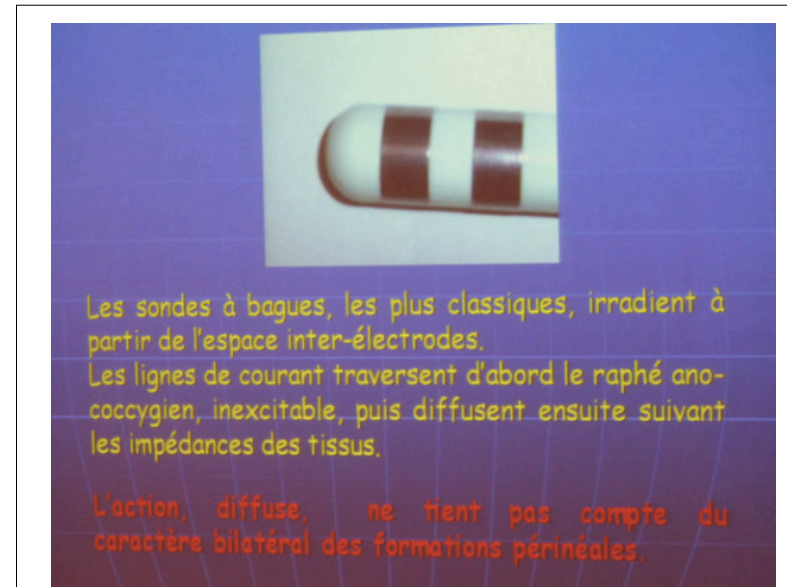
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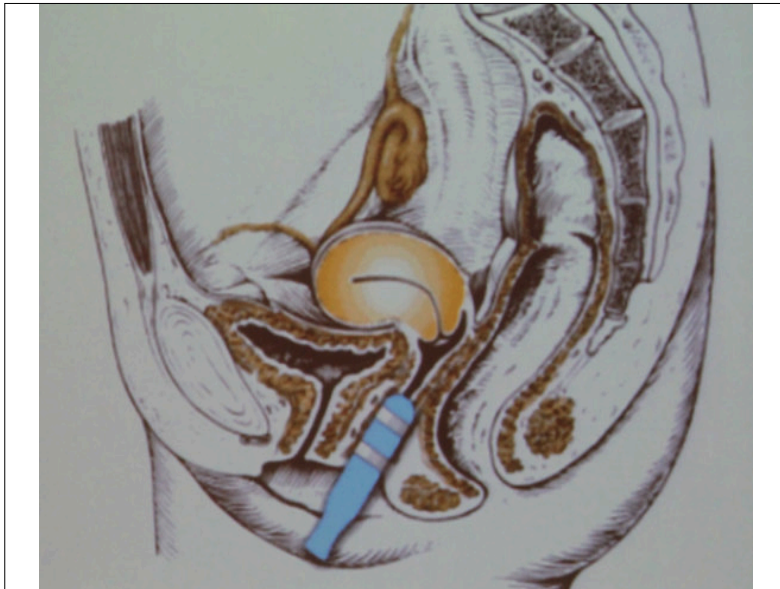


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**I PARAMETRI  
GENERALI DELLA  
STIMOLAZIONE  
ELETTRICA**

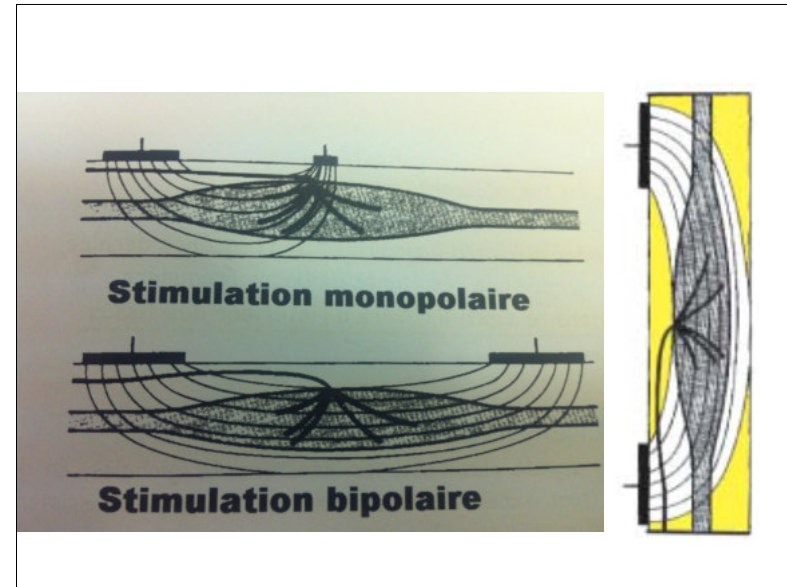
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# I PARAMETRI GENERALI: STIMOLO BIPOLARE

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Les impulsions rectangulaires (G. de Biology)

**Impulsions**

- Monophasiques Sconsigliato
- Biphasiques solitamente utilizzato
- Alternantes

**Stimulation bipolaire**

Prive di effetti termici  
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## Faradic Current Stimulation

**Faradic current** is a short-duration interrupted Surged direct current with a pulse duration of 0.1 to 1ms, and frequency of 30 -100Hz

### Pulse duration (0.02-1ms)

Therapeutic selection 0.02, 0.05, 0.1 & 1ms.

PD=0.1ms , frequency of 70Hz, & Skin resistance = 50Ω,

PD=1ms with frequency of 50Hz, and skin resistance = 1000Ω

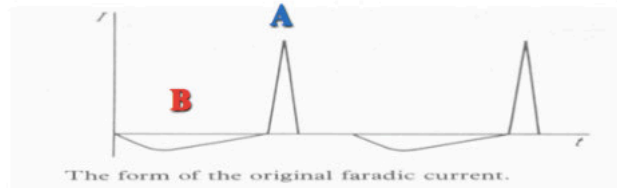
**Polarity** :Active electrodes usually the cathode (-)

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## Faradic Current Stimulation

■ **Faradism** is unevenly alternating current with each cycle consisting of two unequal phases, with frequency 1-150Hz.

- **B-Negative:** Low intensity long duration
- **A-Positive:** High intensity short duration

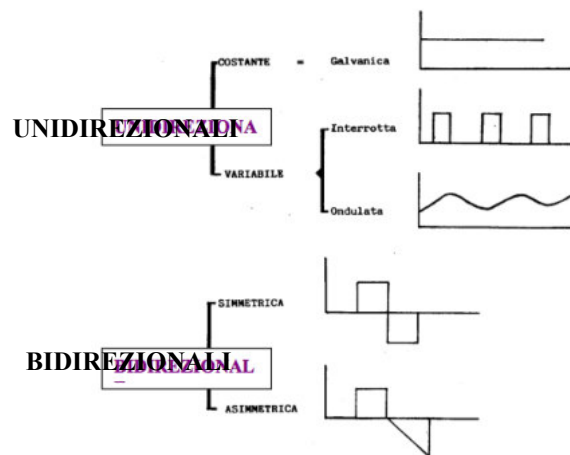


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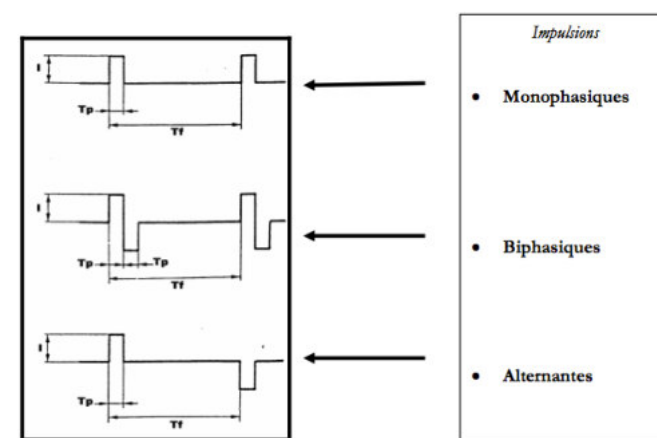
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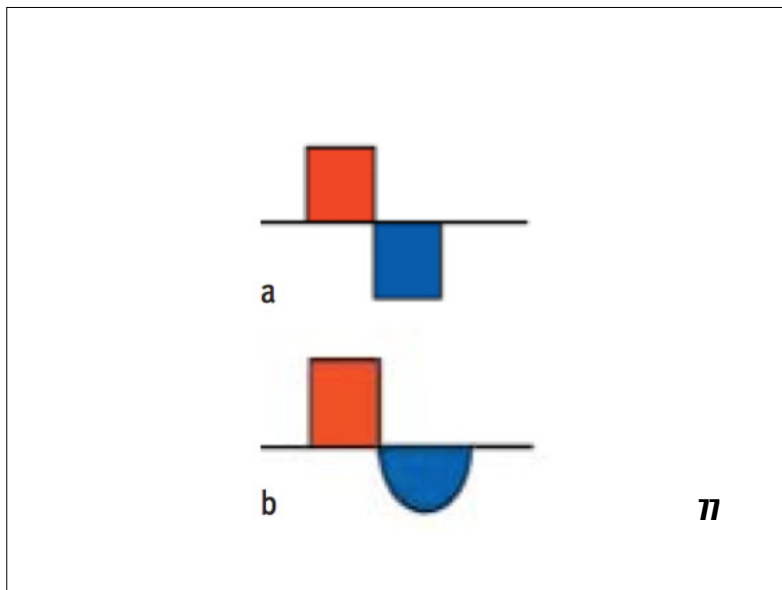
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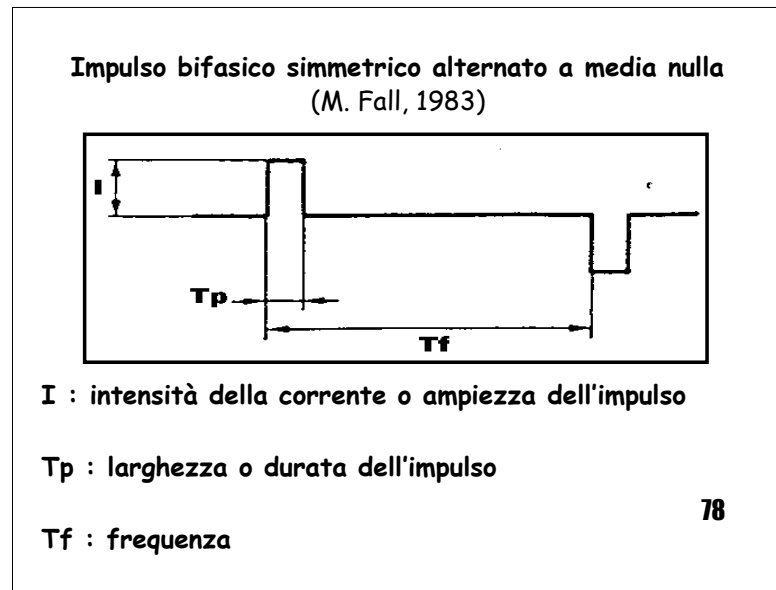


*Les impulsions rectangulaires (G. de Biscop)*

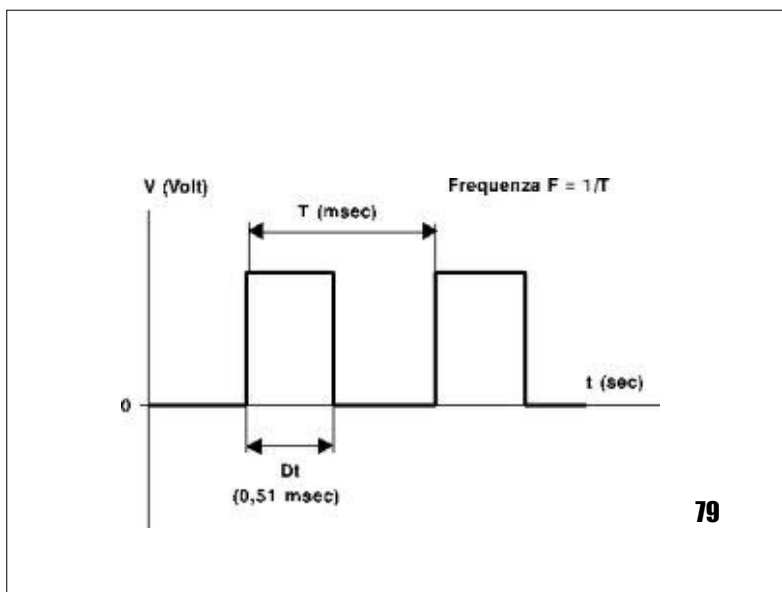
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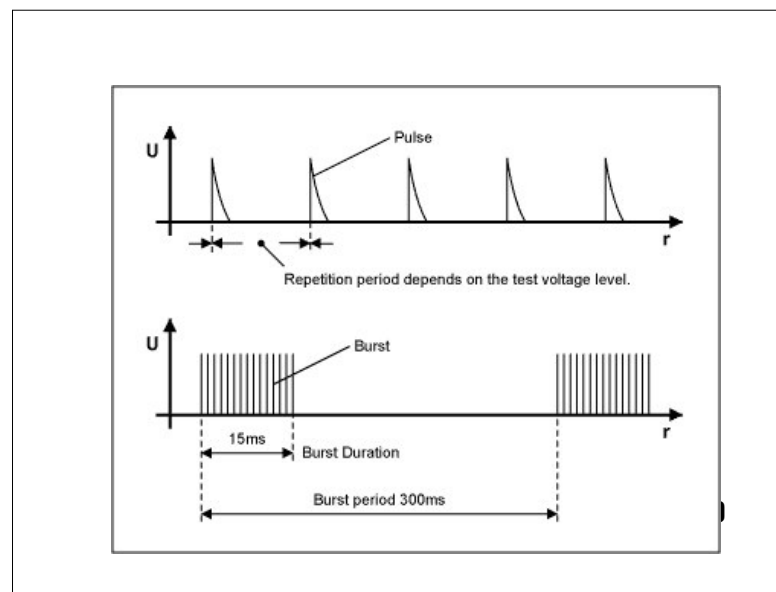
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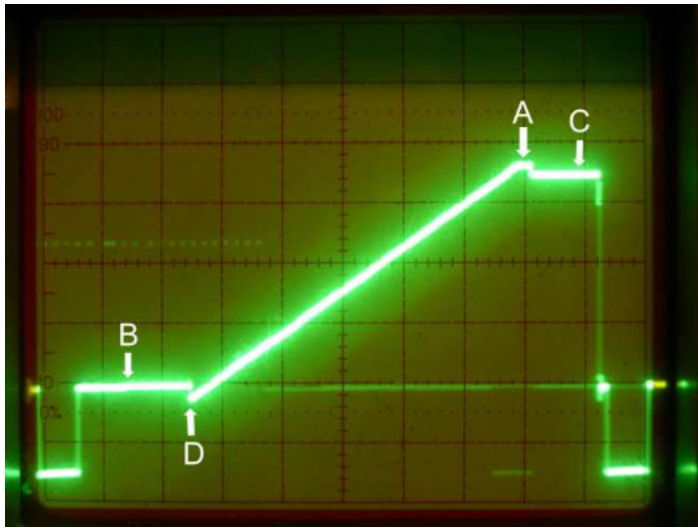
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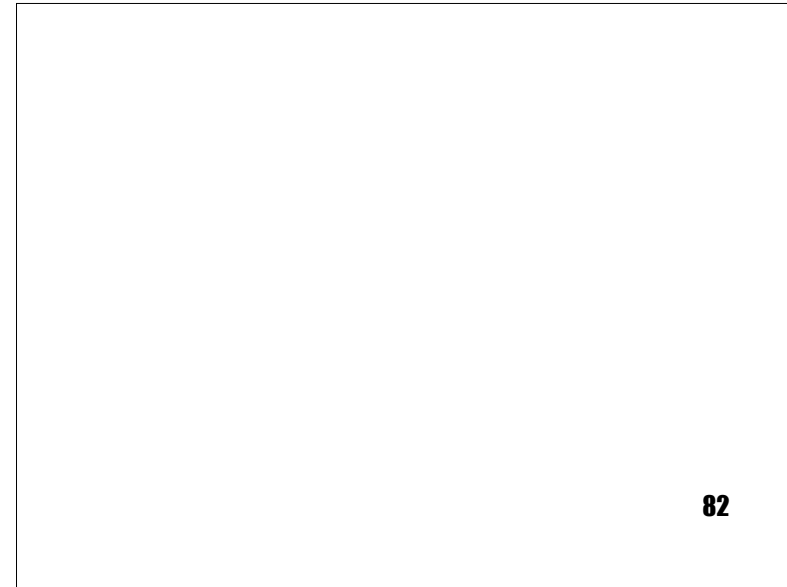
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## I PARAMETRI GENERALI: LA FREQUENZA

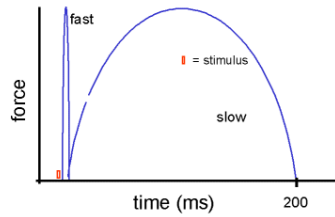
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## Frequenza

- viene espressa in Hz
- **Bassa (5 > 20)** nell'urgenza vescicale e per le fibre toniche (I)
- **Alta (35 > 60)** nell'insufficienza sfinterica, perineale e per le fibre fasiche (IIa & b)

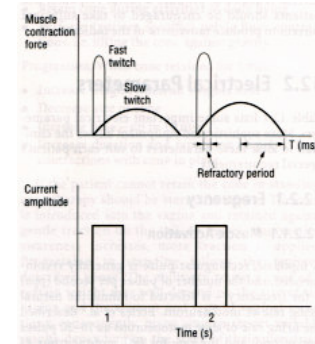
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1. Muscle containing predominantly fast fibres - eg. extraocular
  2. Muscle containing predominantly slow fibres - eg. soleus
- Note:** most anatomical muscles are composed of a mixture of fast and slow fibres - eg. gastrocnemius muscle

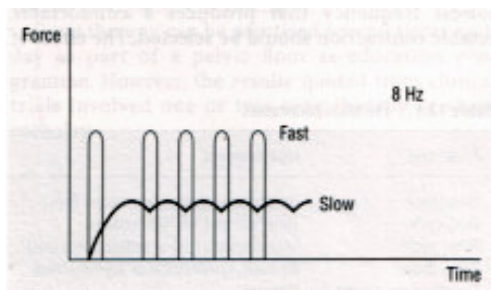
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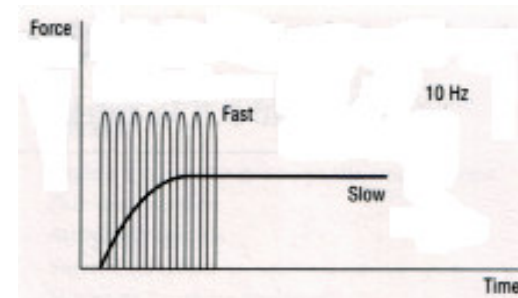
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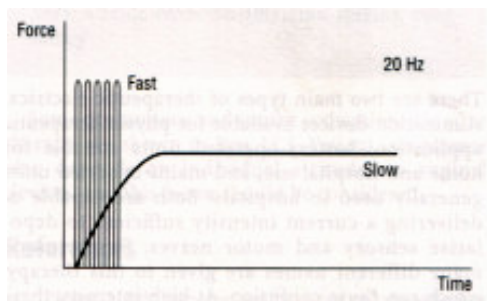
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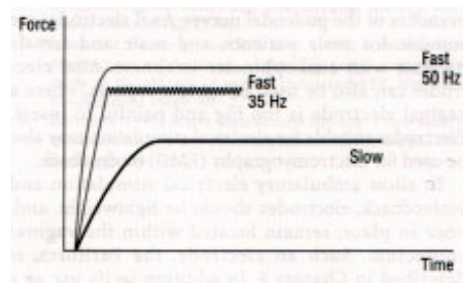
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- Dobbiamo dare per scontato il fatto che elettrostimoliano un pavimento pelvico **NORMALMENTE INNERVATO**

91

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- Quindi noi con i parametri che conosciamo

**STIMOLIAMO SEMPRE  
E SOLTANTO I NERVI  
ED I MUSCOLI  
NORMALMENTE  
INNERVATI !!**

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Principi della SEF

93

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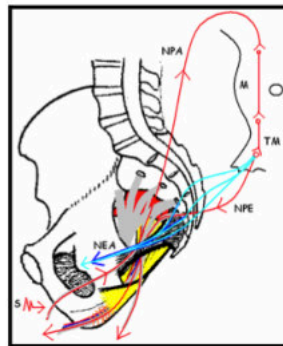
## INTEGRITA' archi riflessi

IUS  
Incontinenza da Sforzo  
Arco riflesso  
PUDENDO-PUDENDO:

Finalità :  
azione meccanica/trofica della S.E.F.

94

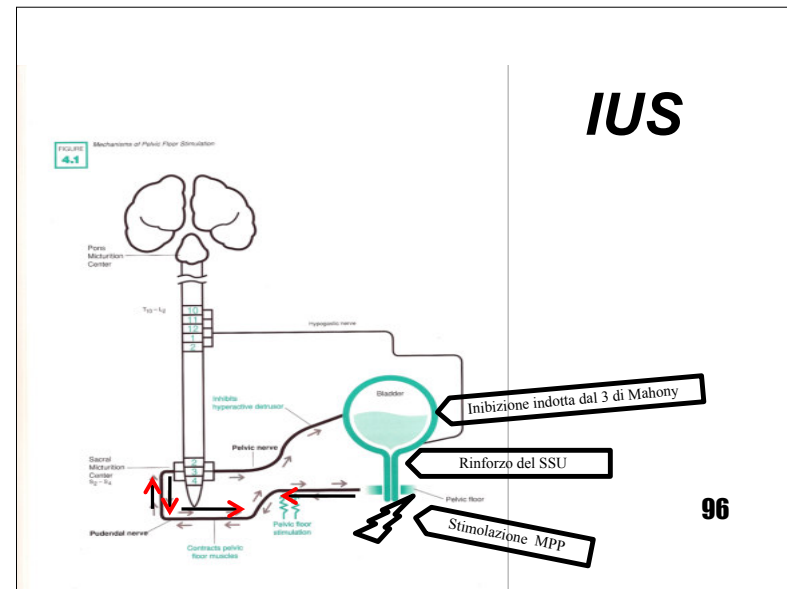
94



Réflexe sacré (E. de Bisschop MD. copyright 2006)

S = zone de stimulation ; NPA = voie afférente du nerf pudendal ; NPE = voie éférente du nerf pudendal ;  
NEA = nerf de l'élevateur de l'anus ; TM = module de transfert ; M = niveau médullaire S2 à S4.

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# IUS

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**Azione 1 =  
 Contrazione riflessa  
 dello sfintere uretrale esterno**

**Effetto 1 =  
 ➤ Compressione dell'uretra**

**97**

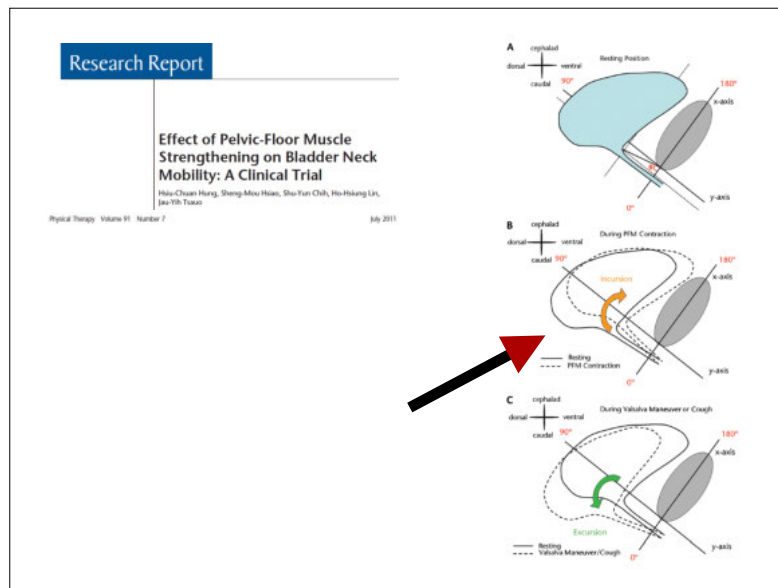
97

**Azione 2 =  
 Contrazione degli elevatori dell'ano (più efficace  
 più è forte la stimolazione)**

**Effetto 2 =**  
 ➤ innalzamento & spostamento in avanti del collo vescicale  
 ➤ aumento dell'angolo vescico-uretrale  
 ➤ allungamento dell'uretra

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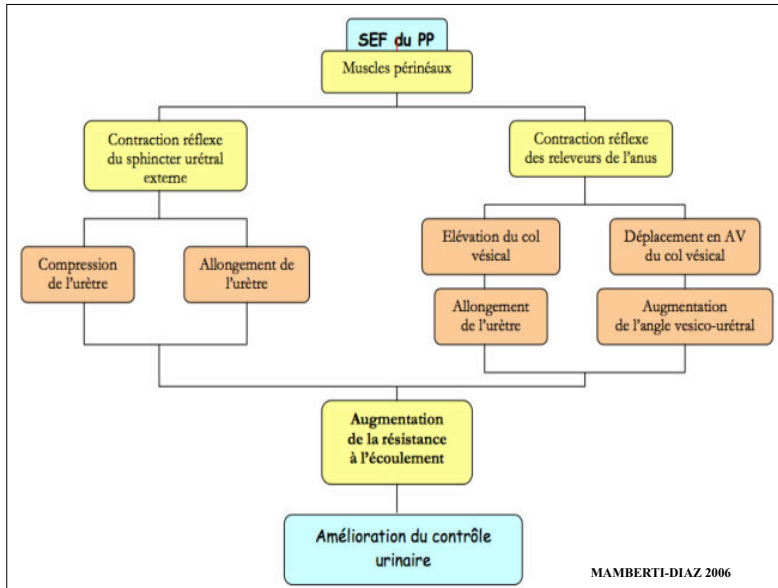


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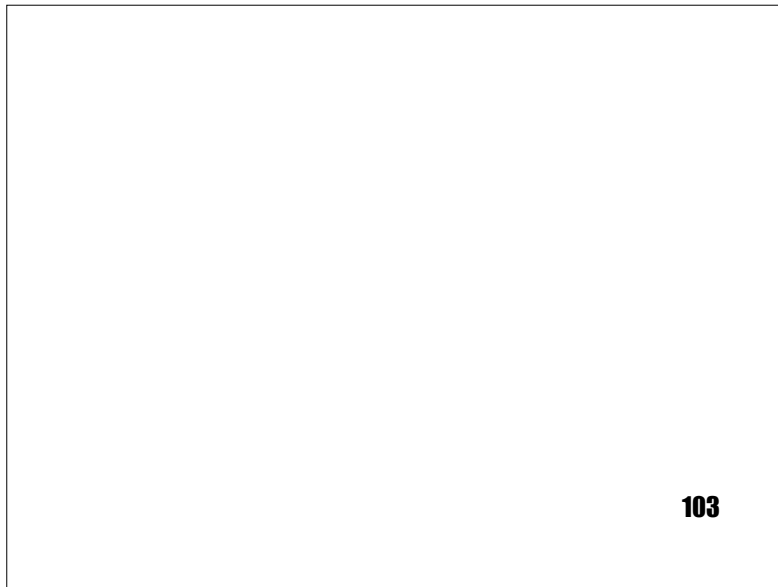
• **ALTA FREQUENZA**  
**35 – 50 HZ.**

**100**

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European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology 173 (2014) 113–118

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**European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology**

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CrossMark

**Effects of surface and intravaginal electrical stimulation in the treatment of women with stress urinary incontinence: randomized controlled trial<sup>☆</sup>**

Grasiéla N. Correia <sup>a,\*</sup>, Vanessa S. Pereira <sup>a</sup>, Humberto S. Hirakawa <sup>b</sup>, Patricia Driusso <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physical Therapy, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, Brazil  
<sup>b</sup>Department of Medicine, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

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# INTEGRITA' archi riflessi

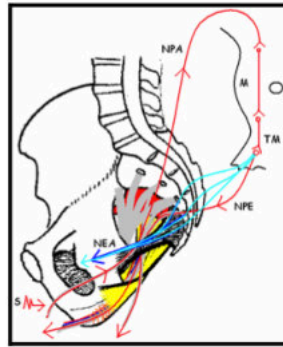
## Incontinenza da urgenza

*Arco riflesso*  
**PUDENDO-PELVICO:**

Finalità :  
 inibizione del detrusore

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Réflexe sacré (E. de Bisschop MD. copyright 2006)

S = zone de stimulation ; NPA = voie afférente du nerf pudendal ; NPE = voie éférente du nerf pudendal ;  
NEA = nerf de l'élevateur de l'anus ; TM = module de transfert ; M = niveau médullaire S2 à S4.

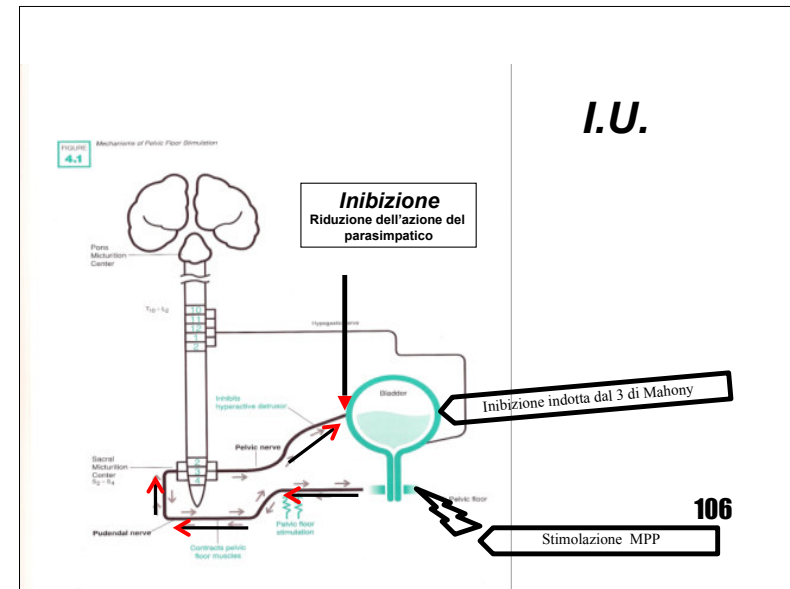
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**Azione 1 =  
Contrazione dei muscoli pelvi-perineali**

**Effetto 1 =  
Attivazione del 3° riflesso di Mahony**

**107**

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**I.U.**

106

**Azione 2 =  
Riduzione riflessa dell'azione del nervo pelvico  
(parasimpatico)**

**Effetto 1 & 2 =  
➤ aumento della capacità vescicale mediante inibizione  
vescicale**

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- **BASSA FREQUENZA**  
**5 – 10 HZ.**

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*Evaluation and Treatment of Urinary Incontinence*

0094-0143/91 \$0.00 + .20

## Electrical Stimulation

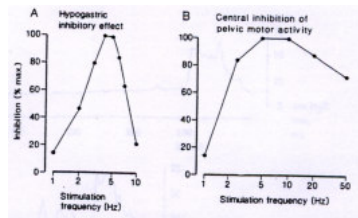
### A Physiologic Approach to the Treatment of Urinary Incontinence

Magnus Fall, MD, PhD,\*  
and Sivert Lindström, MD, PhD†

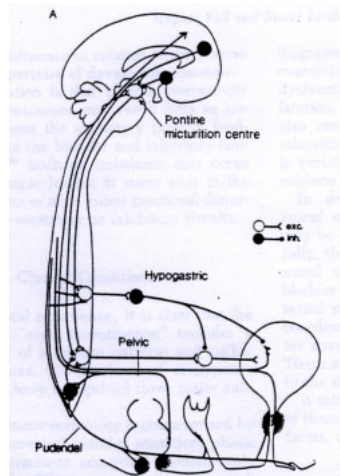
*Urologic Clinics of North America*—Vol. 18, No. 2, May 1991

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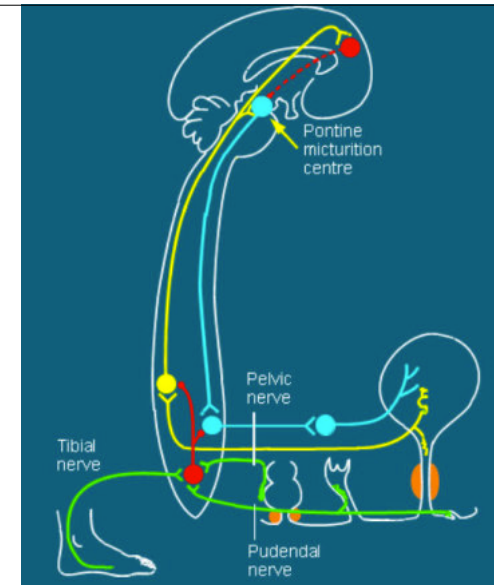
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Fall 1991

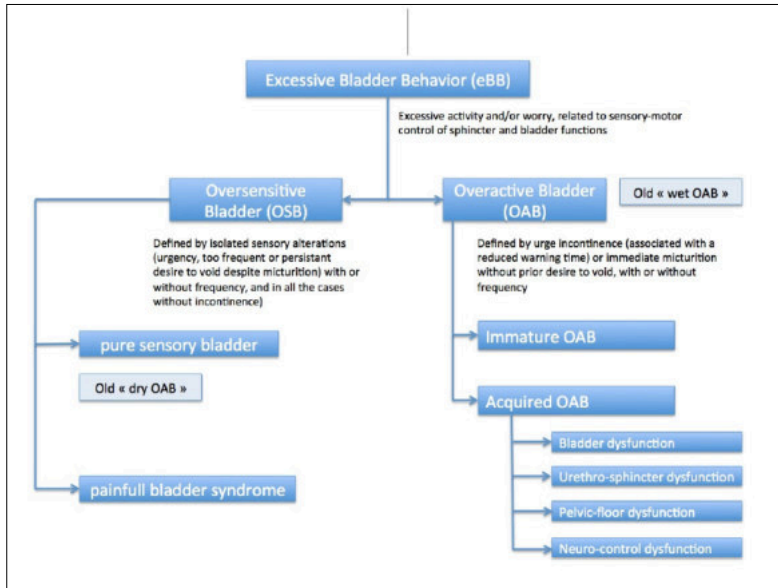


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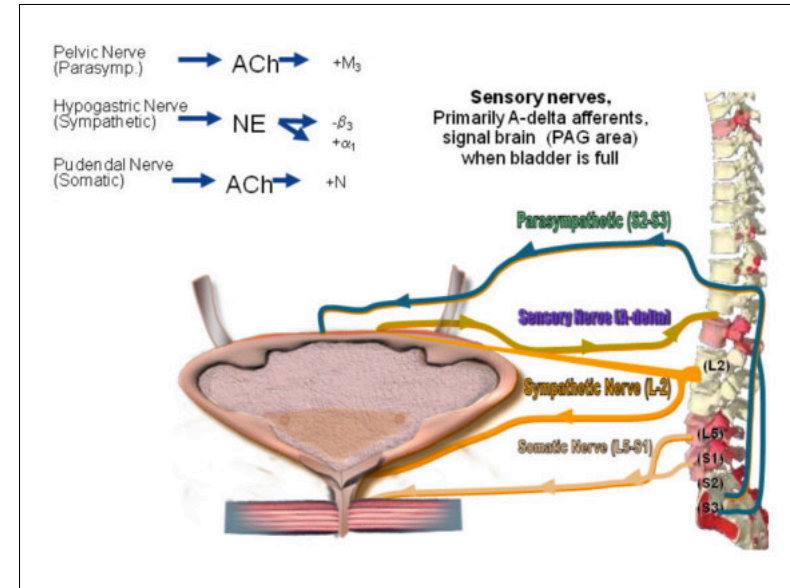


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LA “TERZA STRADA” DELLA FES

Oltre alle due modalità descritte, esiste una terza possibilità di utilizzo della FES, quella che sfrutta le basse frequenze per ottenere comunque una STIMOLAZIONE MOTORIA del pavimento pelvico.

Il presupposto di utilizzo è legato alla osservazione per cui la CONTRAZIONE VOLONTARIA NORMALE avviene sulla base di AFFERENZE DALLA PERIFERIA e con una MODULAZIONE DI RISPOSTA DELL’ATTIVITA’ MUSCOLARE (non tutto il muscolo si contrae contemporaneamente e massivamente)

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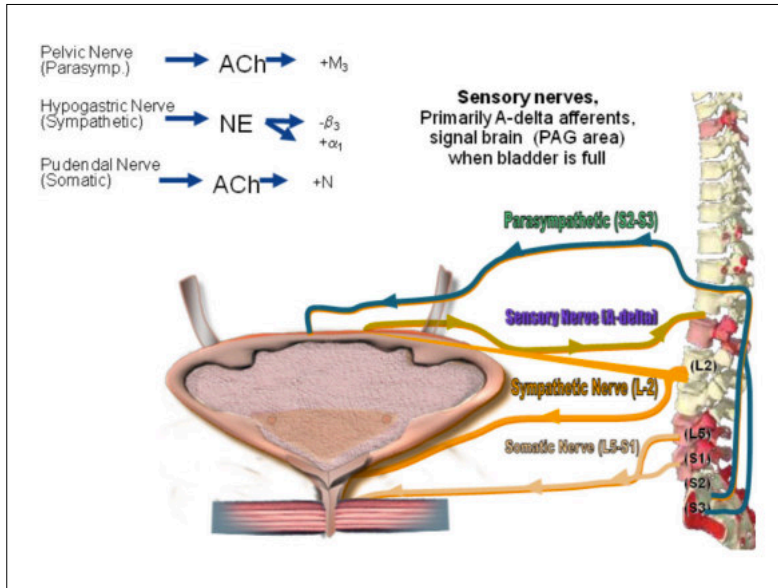
Ovviamente, con la stimolazione “diretta” (alta frequenza, lunga durata d’azione) tutto il muscolo viene stimolato massivamente

Se invece pensiamo di stimolarlo indirettamente, usando le basse frequenze e la bassa durata di stimolo (come per l’inibizione vescicale) AUMENTANDO PERO? L’INTENSITA’ Della corrente, avremo una eccitazione per via indiretta, dalla periferia, che dovrebbe creare un reclutamento più fisiologico e meno massiccio.

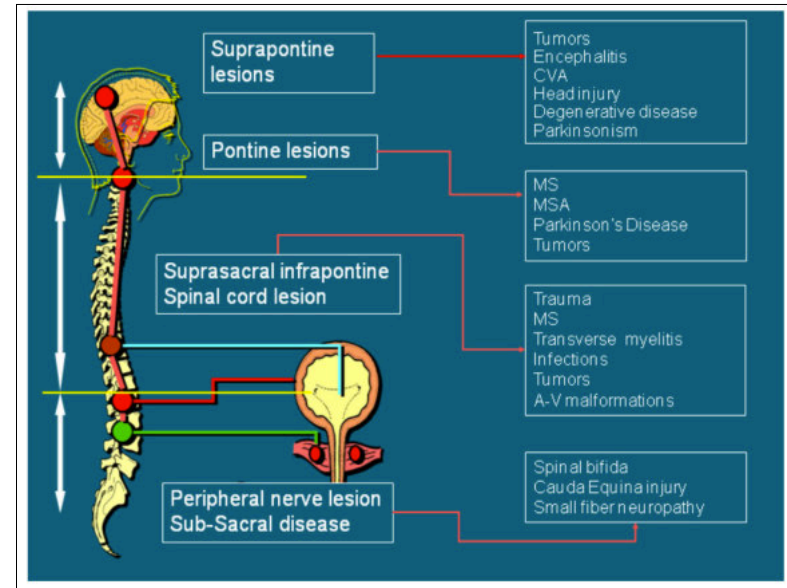
Questa potrebbe essere la strada con cui stimolare un muscolo non particolarmente debole, ma che ancora vale la pena che sia stimolato

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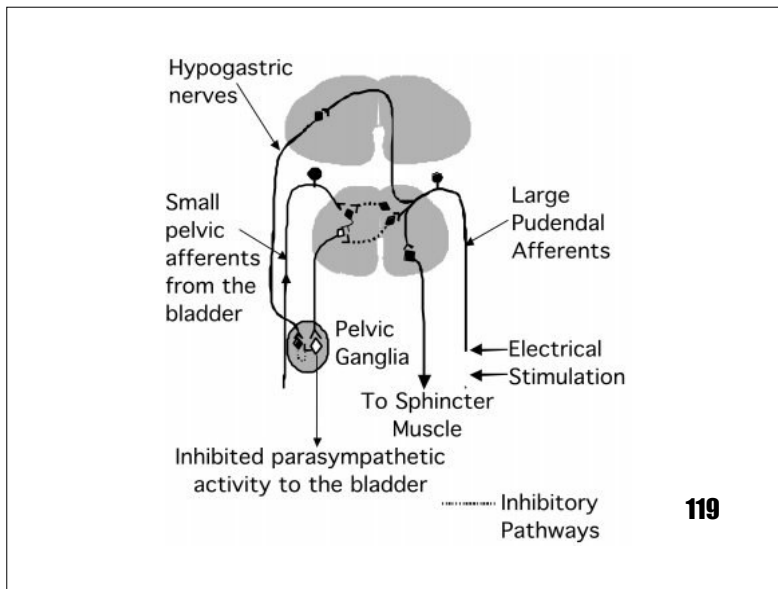
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## Peripheral electrical stimulation

Magnus Fall and Sivert Lindström

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*In an empty state:*

- Detrusor is relaxed
- Bladder neck is closed

Somatic (pudendal) nerve is active → external sphincter closed

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*Voiding Phase:*

- Internal sphincter relaxes
- Detrusor contracts
- External Sphincter opens
- Bladder Neck opens

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unit types, one with slowly contracting muscle fibers and two with fast contraction properties.<sup>1</sup> The intramural urethral sphincter is special in being composed of slow fibers only, whereas the paraurethral striated muscles have varying numbers of all three types. The three motor unit types differ with respect to their maximal force development, fusion frequency – that is the activation frequency for a smooth sustained contraction – and resistance to fatigue. The slow units develop little force but are resistant to fatigue. Their fusion frequency is about 10 Hz. The fastest units can produce 10–20 times more contraction force but fatigue rapidly. Their fusion frequency is around 40–50 Hz. The intermediate fast units are somewhat weaker but con-

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### Activation of continence reflexes by electrical stimulation

Penile,<sup>8</sup> clitoris,<sup>9</sup> and vaginal electrical stimulation<sup>10,11</sup> activates the motor fibers to the pelvic floor and the intramural urethral sphincter, either directly or by reflex mechanisms, or both.<sup>10–13</sup> At these sites of stimulation, further reflexes are evoked with the afferent limb in the pudendal nerve and with three concomitant central

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intramural urethral sphincter, either directly or by reflex mechanisms, or both.<sup>10-13</sup> At these sites of stimulation, further reflexes are evoked with the afferent limb in the pudendal nerve and with three concomitant central actions: activation of hypogastric inhibitory fibers to the bladder; central inhibition of the pelvic outflow to the bladder; and central inhibition of the ascending afferent pathway from the bladder.<sup>4,12,14</sup> This reflex is silent at rest and seems to be designed to prevent bladder contract

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**SERVE DURANTE IL RAPPORTO  
SESSUALE (NON SI PERDE!)**

**LO STESSO RIFLESSO (A PARTENZA  
ANALE) SERVE A NON MINGERE QUANDO  
SI SVUOTA L'INTESTINO**

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**UNA COSA ANALOGA, MA NON MEDIATA DALLE  
STESSE VIE, SI OSSERVA DOPO STIMOLAZIONE  
DAGLI ARTI INFERIORI**

**SERVE AGLI ANIMALI A NON PERDERE  
QUANDO SCAPPANO IN FRETTA**

**VEROSIMILMENTE QUI NON E' SOLO  
L'INIBIZIONE DEL PARASIMPATICO, MA ANCHE  
L'INCREMENTO DEL TONO SIMPATICO SULLE  
FIBRE URETRALI**

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**INGREDIENTI:  
FIBRE NERVOSE AFFERENTI Adelta, diametro  
grande, sensibili più delle piccole ("C" del  
dolore) per impulsi di durata 0,2 – 0,25 msec,  
frequenza 5-10 Hz**

**FIBRE NERVOSE EFFERENTI SUL PP E SULLO  
SFINTERE ESTERNO (componente slow più  
sensibile a frequenza medio-alta, fast a frequenze  
intorno ai 60-70)**

**Sull'intensità dubbi: per alcuni sempre molto  
alta, in particolare per PTNS (stimolo lontano)**

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**E il tempo?**

**5 min a 10 Hz danno inibizione per 40 min**

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been suggested, too,<sup>42,43</sup> which may contribute to a normalization of micturition pattern. Jiang,<sup>44</sup> during anogenital electrical stimulation in the rat, demonstrated that 5 min stimulation at 10 Hz induced a prolonged increase in the micturition threshold volume, which was maintained for 40 min, presumably involving modulation of synaptic transmission in the central micturition pathway. When intravesical electrical stimulation (IVES) was used, the opposite

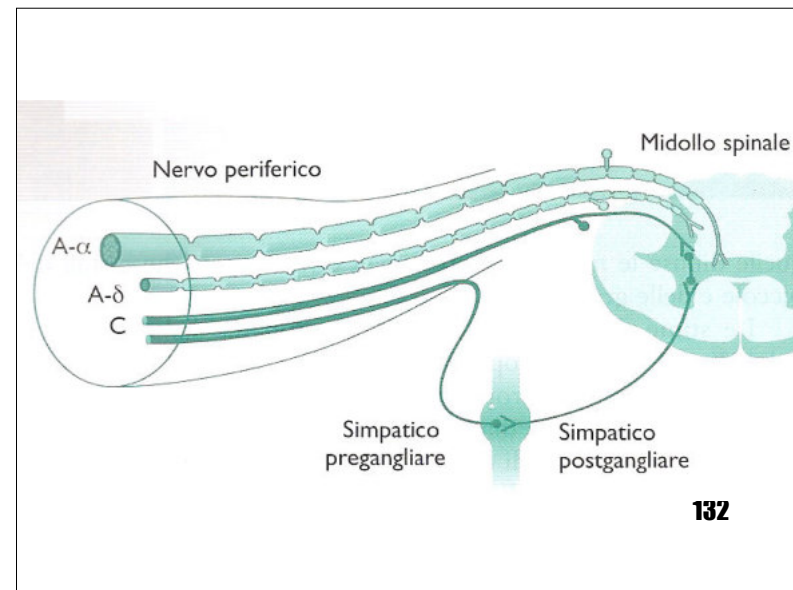
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**VEROSIMILE EFFETTO NEUROMODULANTE**

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La stimulation électrique réduit les hyper-contractions vésicales selon le schéma ci-après :  
 1°) la stimulation du système réflexe influe sur l'urètre et les muscles du plancher pelvien lors des contractions vésicales  
 2°) le renforcement des muscles pelviens augmente le réflexe d'inhibition détrusoriale  
 3°) les réflexes vésico-sphinctériens intégrés sont restaurés pour une meilleure régularisation de la vidange

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INTEGRAL STORAGE AND VOIDING REFLEXES

Neurophysiologic Concept of Continence and Micturition

DAVID T. MAHONY, M.D.  
 ROLAND O. LAFERTE, M.D.  
 DENIS J. BLAIS, M.D.

From the Department of Urology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts

UROLOGY / JANUARY 1977 / VOLUME IX, NUMBER 1

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TABLE I. The integral storage and voiding reflexes

Reflex Number	Name and Abbreviation	Activating Stimulus	Route		Location of Reflex Center	Function
			Afferent	Efferent		
1	Sympathetic detrusor-inhibiting reflex (SDIR)	Increasing detrusor mural tension	Pelvic nerves	Hypogastric nerves	Thoracolumbar cord	Storage of urine (Reflex 12, in tonic phase also serves storage function)
2	Sympathetic sphincter constrictor reflex (SSCR)	Increasing detrusor mural tension	Pelvic nerves	Hypogastric nerves	Thoracolumbar cord	
3	Perineodetrusor inhibitory reflex (PIDIR)	Tension of perineal and pelvic floor muscles	Pudendal nerves	Pelvic nerves	SMBC (sacral cord)	Initiation of micturition
4	Urethrosphincteric guarding reflex (USGR)	Tension of trigone or entry of urine into proximal urethra	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nucleus (sacral cord)	
5	Perineobulbar detrusor facilitative reflex (PBDIFR)	Relaxation of perineal and pelvic muscles associated with increase in intra-abdominal pressure	Pudendal nerves; sacrobulbar tracts	Lateral reticulospinal tracts and pelvic nerves	Medulla to SMBC (sacral cord)	Initiation of micturition
6	Detrusodetrusor facilitative reflex (DDFR)	Increasing detrusor mural tension	Pelvic nerves and dorsal funiculus	Lateral reticulospinal tracts and pelvic nerves	Rostral pons to SMBC (sacral cord)	
7	Detrusourethral inhibitory reflex (DUIR)	Increasing detrusor mural tension	Pelvic nerves	Pelvic nerves	SMBC (sacral cord)	Initiating reflexes
8	Detrusosphincteric inhibitory reflex (DSIR)	Increasing detrusor mural tension	Pelvic nerves	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nucleus (sacral cord)	
9	Urethrodetrusor facilitative reflex (UDFR)	Urine flow across urethral mucosa	Pudendal nerves and lateral funiculus	Lateral reticulospinal tracts and pelvic nerves	Rostral pons to SMBC (sacral cord)	Continuation of detrusor contraction to empty bladder and synchronization of sphincter relaxation
10	Urethrodetrusor facilitative reflex (UDFR)	Urine flow across urethral mucosa	Pelvic nerves	Pelvic nerves	SMBC (sacral cord)	
11	Urethrosphincteric inhibitory reflex (USIR)	Urine flow across urethral mucosa	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nucleus (sacral cord)	Cessation of voiding and resumption of storage phase
12	Perineobulbar detrusor inhibitory reflex (PBDIR)	Contraction of perineal and pelvic muscles	Pudendal nerves and sacrobulbar tracts	Ventral reticulospinal tracts	Medulla to SMBC (sacral cord)	

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3	Perineodetrusor inhibitory reflex (PIDIR)	Tension of perineal and pelvic floor muscles	Pudendal nerves	Pelvic nerves
4	Urethrosphincteric guarding reflex (USGR)	Tension of trigone or entry of urine into proximal urethra	Pudendal nerves	Pudendal nerves

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## I PARAMETRI GENERALI: L'INTENSITA' DELL'IMPULSO

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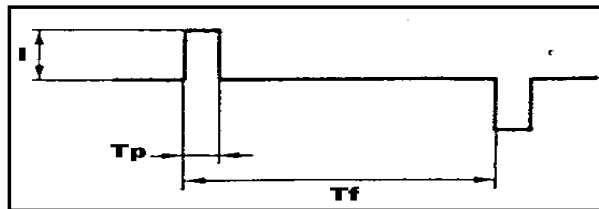
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- è strettamente legata all'impedenza del tessuto
- è soggettiva e va impostata ad ogni seduta in base alla soglia di tolleranza della paziente
- viene espressa in mA

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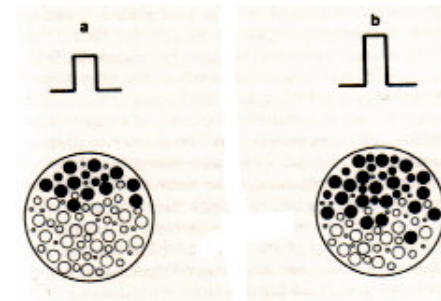
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Deve essere sufficiente a provocare il livello di contrazione desiderato, ma senza dare fastidio o dolore alla paziente



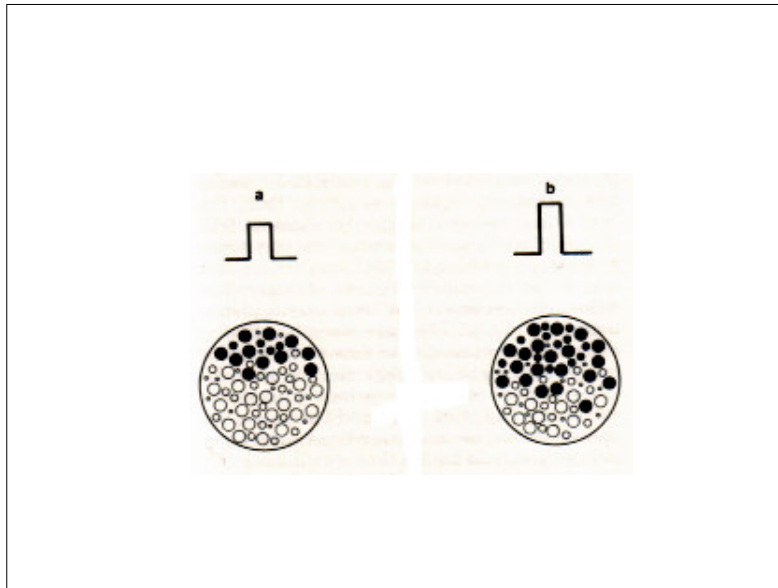
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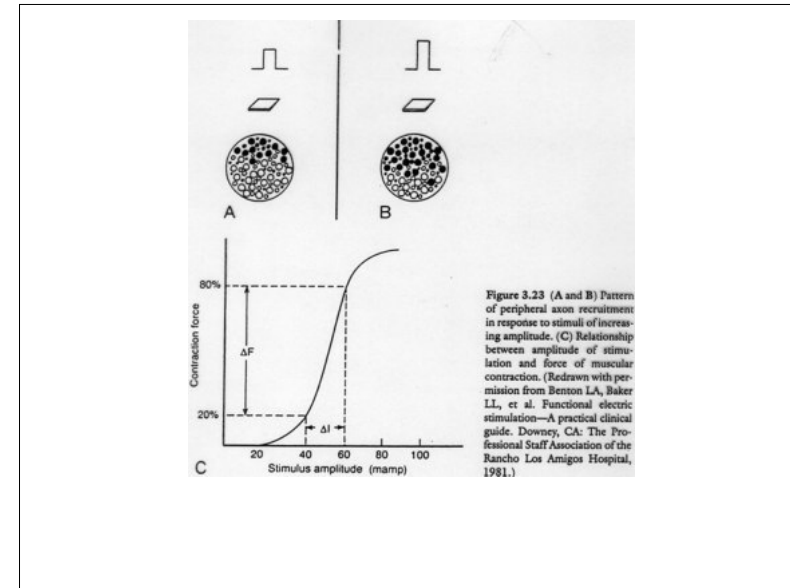


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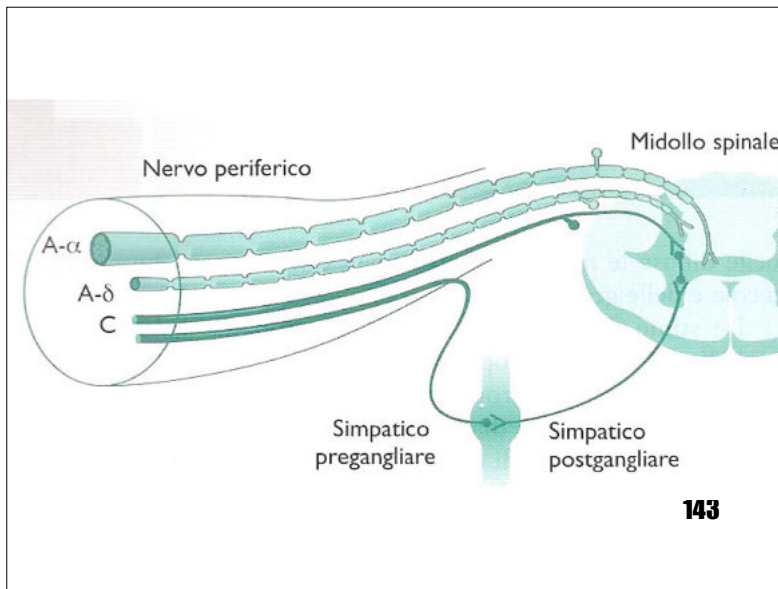
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- Non è possibile stabilire legami lineari fra i parametri di stimolazione e la "forza" muscolare ottenuta o l' "allungamento" muscolare stesso.

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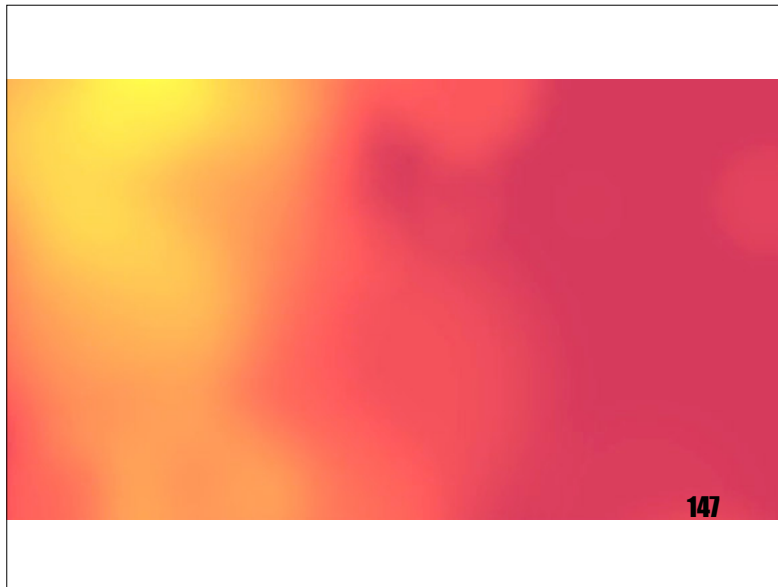
- L'intensità di stimolazione deve sempre essere la più elevata possibile, il più vicino possibile alla soglia del dolore. (attenzione alle modalità di somministrazione!!!!)
- Una scarsa tolleranza allo stimolo elettrico (possibile anche a valori bassi) è motivo di sospensione della terapia stessa.

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## TOLLERANZA ALLA CORRENTE

- Qualità della muscolatura striata
- Impedenza vaginale ed età
- secrezione vaginale
- Periodo mestruale
- Ansia della paziente
- Posizione della sonda
- Ripienezza del retto

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