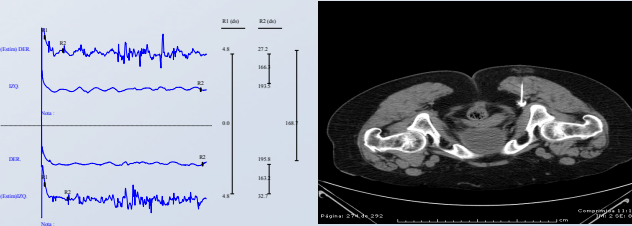


ABSTRACT

The Pudendal Nerve Neuralgia (PNN) is an uncommon cause of chronic pelvic pain, with many treatment options.

Our PNN experience is presented: symptoms associated, studies performed and management using minimal invasive treatments.



METHODS

Retrospectively collected from the CR Between 2015 and 2017.

All of them presented PNN diagnosed using Nantes criteria with bad response to oral drugs.

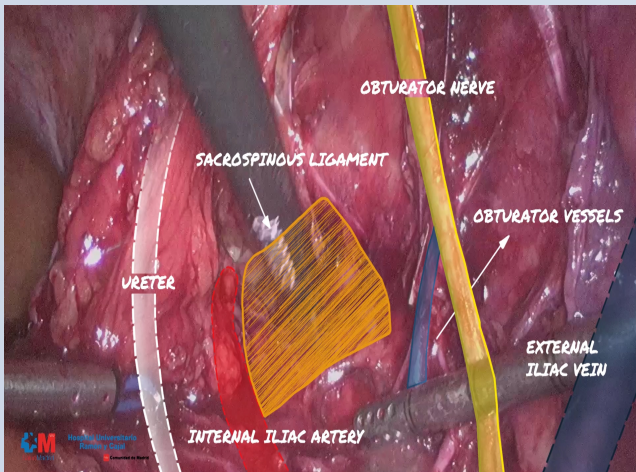
Pudendal Nerve Neuralgia: Symptoms collected

Pain	24 (100%)	
Defecation disorder	8 (33.3%)	
Dyspareunia	9 (37.5%)	
Urinary Symptoms	18 (37%)	
Irritative Symptoms	16 (66.7%)	
Urgency	8 (33.3%)	
High Urinary Frec.	6 (25%)	
Leakage	2 (8.3%)	
Nocturia	0	
Obstructive Symptoms	2 (8.3%)	
Difficulty	2 (8.3%)	
Incomplete Emptying	0	
Low flow	0	

Urodynamic Findings

(16 (66.7%) patients. All of them were pathologic)

Filling dysfunctions	3 (33.3%)	
Hyperactivity	2 (22.2%)	
Pain	1 (11.1%)	
Emptying dysfunctions	6 (66.7%)	
Hypocontractility	3 (33.3%)	
Obstruction	2 (22.2%)	
Bladder disfunction	1 (11.1%)	



RESULTS

24 patients were collected. 21 (87.5%) **Females** and 3 (12.5%) males.

The **mean time between the beginning** of the symptoms and the diagnosis was **4.06 years**.

Neurophysiological studies

Performed to 16 (66.7%) patients. 75% (12 studies) were pathologic

Branch affected	Unilateral	Bilateral
Perineal	4 (25%)	2 (12.5%)
Whole Nerve	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.3%)
Rectal	2 (12.5%)	0

Previous Treatment

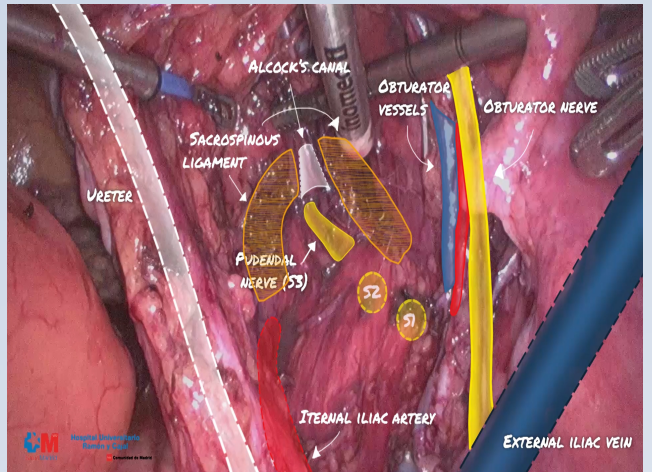
	Undertaken	Response
Infiltration (Bupivacaine)	13 (68.4%)	4 (21.1%)
Radiofrequency	6 (31.6%)	1 (5.3%)
Physical therapy	5 (26.3%)	3 (15.8%)
Neuromodulation	3 (15.8%)	2 (10.5%)
Botox	1 (5.3%)	1 (5.3%)
Total		11 (57.9%)

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The most common accompanying symptoms in the PNN are the urinary ones (75%).

Urodynamic and Neurophysiology test help us in the diagnostic.

In those patients who did not show good response (42,1%), surgical option achieved satisfactory pain control.



CONCLUSIONS

1. PNN has a delayed diagnosis with a mean of 4.06 years.
2. Urinary symptoms are the most prevalent after the pain.
3. Minimal invasive treatments were able to control pain in 57.9% of the patients.
4. Laparoscopic pudendal decompression is an alternative in patients with no response to other treatments.

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