

Particulate Versus Non-Particulate Bulking Agents In The Treatment Of Stress Urinary Incontinence

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Research and Reports in Urology

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Abstract: Stress urinary incontinence (SUI) has been treated surgically with the midurethral sling but in recent years, this option has come under scrutiny and the risk–benefit balance continues to be reviewed. The low-risk alternative for women with uncomplicated SUI is the bulking agent, which aims to achieve continence through coaptation of the urethra. Two classes of bulking agents can be identified: those made from solid microparticles in an absorbable liquid or gel carrier (particulate agents) and those comprising a homogenous gel (non-particulates) that resists absorption. Polydimethylsiloxane[®], carbon-coated zirconium oxide[®], calcium hydroxyapatite[®] and polyacrylate polyalcohol copolymer[®] are currently marketed particulate agents. With the exception of calcium hydroxyapatite, the particles are non-degradable. Each agent achieves its long-term bulking effect through reactive changes around the persisting particles while the carrier volume is lost. Bulkamid[®] is a non-particulate agent with the bulking effect resulting from the volume of gel injected. The lasting network of fine fibers formed by the host tissue anchors the gel in situ. Foreign-body granulomas, erosion and migration/material extrusion and loss of bulk have been observed in connection with the particle-based products. Bulkamid may be mechanistically less liable to these events; however, there are minimal data directly comparing the two types of bulking agent. The question of durability is inevitable based on their differing modes of action.

Keywords: stress urinary incontinence, bulking agents, safety, particulate, non-particulate

Introduction

Stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is defined as the “involuntary loss of urine on effort, physical exertion, or on sneezing or coughing”.¹ The European Association Guidelines (EAU) on Urinary Incontinence in Adults recommends as first-line treatment of SUI the use of non-surgical therapies, such as simple clinical interventions, lifestyle interventions and behavioral and physical therapies, as they are associated with the least risk.² Surgical options for women with uncomplicated SUI, i.e., those with no history of previous surgery, no neurogenic lower urinary tract dysfunction, include the midurethral sling (MUS). The use of non-absorbable mesh for MUS has come under scrutiny in many countries and the risk–benefit balance continues to be reviewed. For example, guidance from NICE has recommended that surgeons offering a synthetic MUS should use those devices and procedures that are associated with a high level of safety and efficacy.³ The surgeon should be trained for the specific device used and only devices manufactured from type 1 macroporous polypropylene tape intended for this use are acceptable. The tape or mesh should also be colored for high visibility to assist insertion and revision. A more recent review from Scotland of the use, safety and efficacy of transvaginal mesh implants for the treatment of SUI

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reported that such implants could be supported on a case by case basis but actions are required to ensure good and safe patient care.⁴ One of the recommendations of the report was that women must be offered all appropriate treatments (mesh and non-mesh) as well as the information to make informed choices. Management of patients must follow agreed care pathways with emphasis on the importance of multidisciplinary assessment. In 2018, the US Food and Drugs Administration provided recommendations for health care providers in regard to the use of mesh procedures for SUI.⁵ Providers should be fully trained in the procedure and be vigilant for adverse events (AEs) such as erosion and for peri-operative complications such as bladder perforations. The patient should be fully informed of her treatment options for SUI, the details of the sling implant procedure and the associated complications.

In view of the recent adverse reporting on the mesh sling procedures, there has been renewed interest in the role of bulking agents and in gaining a better understanding of the materials and their mode of action. The EAU guidelines recommend bulking agents in the treatment of uncomplicated SUI for those women who request a low-risk procedure, with the understanding that repeat injections are likely and that long-term durability is not established.² The American Association of Urology guidelines list bulking agents as a treatment option for women with SUI who wish to avoid more invasive surgical management or who are concerned with the lengthier recovery time after surgery or who experience insufficient improvement following a previous anti-incontinence procedure.⁶ Patients should be counselled that repeat procedures may be required. There are a number of bulking agents that are currently in use and the major distinction is between particulate and non-particulate materials. This review will focus on their different modes of action with a focus on safety and durability.

Mode Of Action

Urethral bulking agents aim to treat SUI through improved coaptation of the urethra during the storage phase of the micturition cycle and where abdominal pressure is increased. Urethral resistance is increased at rest through this mechanism but the theoretic risk is that as it is increasing bladder outlet resistance then micturition could be impeded, although this is uncommon. The two most common approaches for injection of bulking materials are periurethral and transurethral, the target being the submucosa in the proximal or midurethra (Figure 1).

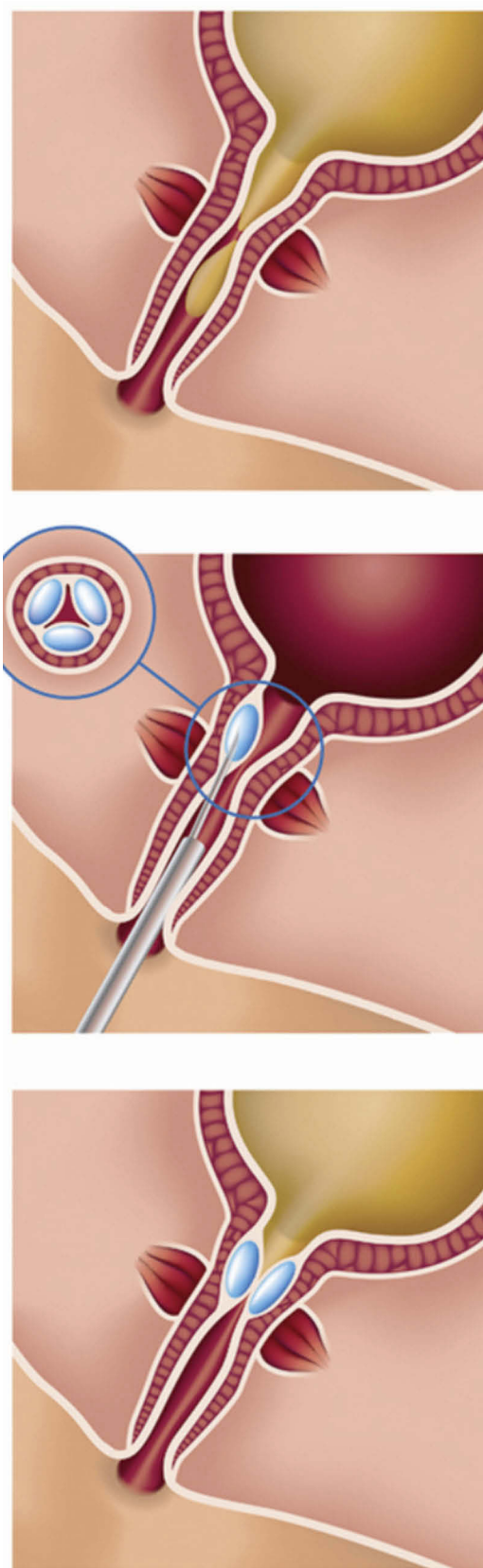


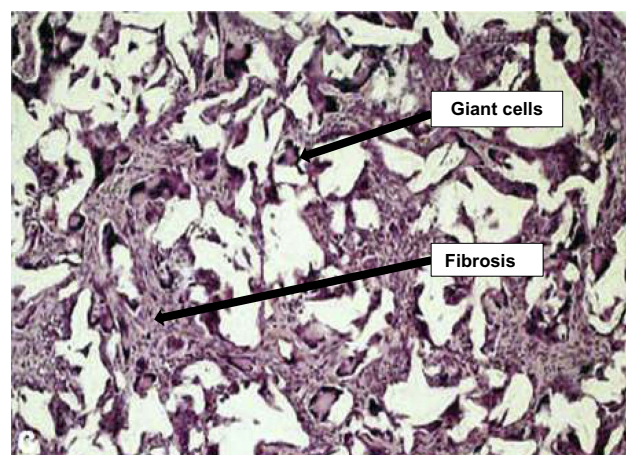
Figure 1 Peri-urethral injection of a bulking agent resulting in coaptation of the urethra.

The ideal urethral bulking agent should be non-immunogenic and biocompatible, leading to minimal inflammatory and fibrotic response.⁷ There are primarily two classes of bulking agents: those made from solid microparticles in an absorbable liquid or gel carrier (particulate agents) and those comprising a homogenous gel (non-particulates) that resists absorption.

The two types of bulking agent have different modes of action and achieve their effect of urethral coaptation in different ways. In the case of the particulate bulking agents, their durable effect is due to their ability to induce a foreign-body reaction around the particles resulting in fibrosis formation (capsule) that provides the long-term cushion effect.⁸ The particles that make up the agent should be of sufficient size to prevent migration away from the site of injection (diameter >80 μm) and of sufficient durability to maintain their effect over time.⁷ With this type of bulking agent, coaptation is dependent on the patient's tissue response to the microparticles and the subsequent bulking produced is a combination of the implanted material and the body's own collagen.^{9,10} Currently marketed particulate bulking agents are: polydimethylsiloxane[®] (Uroplasty Ltd, Reading, Berkshire, UK), carbon-coated zirconium oxide[®] (Carbon Medical Technologies, Saint Paul, Minnesota, USA), calcium hydroxyapatite[®] (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) (Figure 2) and polyacrylate polyalcohol copolymer[®] (Promedon, Córdoba, Argentina). Polydimethylsiloxane comprises polydimethylsiloxane irregularly shaped fragments with a median size 110 μm suspended in polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) carrier gel. The PVP carrier gel dissipates leaving behind the particles, which are non-degradable.^{10–12} carbon-coated zirconium oxide consists of carbon-coated zirconium oxide beads sized 251–300 μm suspended in a water-based carrier gel containing 2.8% beta-glucan; the microspheres are non-degradable and the carrier dissipates.^{9,13} The third agent, calcium hydroxyapatite, is comprised of calcium hydroxylapatite microspheres sized 75–125 μm in an aqueous carrier gel composed of sodium carboxymethylcellulose. The gel carrier degrades over several months, resulting in the growth of tissue around the particles; the beads are slowly degradable.^{14,15} polyacrylate polyalcohol copolymer is a polyacrylate polyalcohol copolymer with particles of average diameter of 300 μm hydrated in a 40% glycerol solution.¹⁶ The particles increase the tissue volume to generate a minimum fibrotic growth around them of 70 μm .¹⁷

In summary, in all of these approved agents the final bulking is achieved by the reactive changes around the

A



B

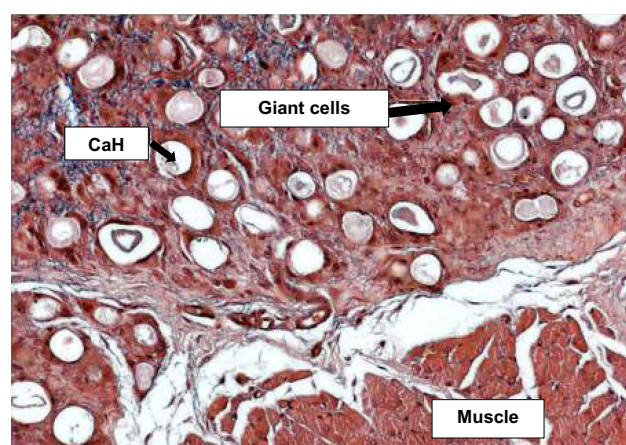


Figure 2 Urethral tissue interaction with the particulate bulking agents. (A) A high-power view to show the florid foreign-body type inflammatory reaction, with interparticle giant cells and fibrosis (H&E $\times 60$);⁵⁰ (B) transverse histological section of the vocal fold injected calcium hydroxyapatite (CaH) after 3 weeks of the procedure. Observe multinucleated giant cells involving the injected material ($\times 400$). Reproduced from Vasconcelos SJ, Leão RA, Bernardino-Araújo S, Lira MM, Tsuji DH. Effect of sugarcane biopolymer in vocal fold of rabbits. Comparative study with calcium hydroxyapatite. *Acta Cir Bras*. 2015;30(3):186–193.⁵¹

persisting particles. An independent Scottish review on the use, safety and efficacy of transvaginal mesh implants in the treatment of SUI and pelvic organ prolapse in women also evaluated the use of bulking agents in SUL.⁴ The time period under review was from 1997 through 2014 and the key bulking agents in use in the 670 procedures evaluated were polydimethylsiloxane and Zuidex[®]/Deflux[®]. The report compared outcomes with the differing mesh procedures and bulking agents. Results were reported as the percentage increase or decrease in risk compared with open colposuspension and showed a disappointing number of readmissions for treatment within 5 years with the bulking agents (Figure 3).

There is a single non-particulate type of bulking agent currently marketed, Bulkamid[®] (Contura International A/

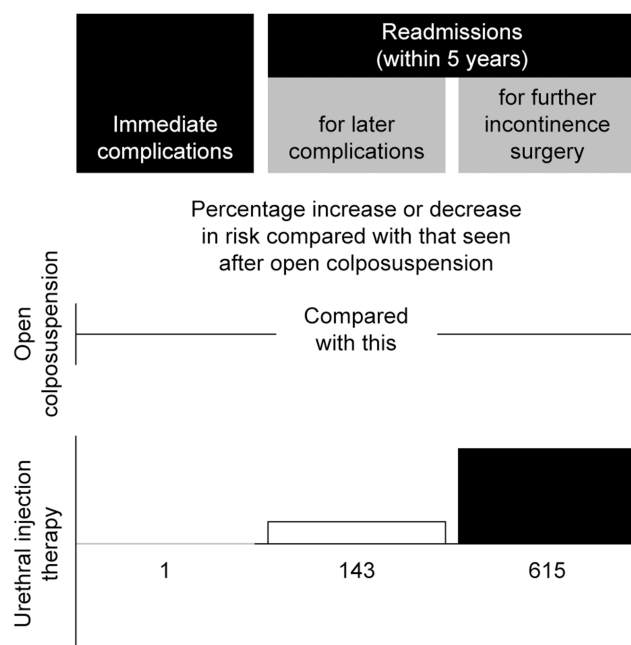


Figure 3 Percentage increase in risk compared with open colposuspension for readmission within 5 years for later complications or further treatment following an initial treatment with a bulking agent for stress urinary incontinence. Adapted from: Scottish Independent Review of the use, safety and efficacy of transvaginal mesh implants in the treatment of stress urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse in women: March 2017. Reproduced from Scottish independent review of the use, safety and efficacy of transvaginal mesh implants in the treatment of stress urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse in women: final report March; 2017. Available from: <https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00515856.pdf>. Accessed April, 2019. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.⁴

S, Denmark) is comprised of polyacrylamide hydrogel (PAHG; 2.5% polyacrylamide and 97.5% water) and is non-biodegradable.¹⁸ The bulking effect is obtained from the volume of the hydrogel injected and host cells enter the hydrogel and form a lasting network of fine fibers, which anchor the gel in situ (Figure 4).¹⁹ The aqueous part of the gel is loosely bound to the amide groups of the polymer backbone, and water molecules are constantly exchanged with water molecules of the surrounding tissue.²⁰ Normal tissue constituents pass through the gel, allowing free exchange of nutrients and waste products with the surrounding tissue matrix. It is hoped that this agent will be safer and hence more effective than existing prior products in the market as noted above.

Safety

A range of AEs are possible with all bulking agents due to the procedure and the agent. However, certain AEs are specific to the type of agent with foreign-body granulomas, erosion and migration/material extrusion observed in connection with the particle-based products.

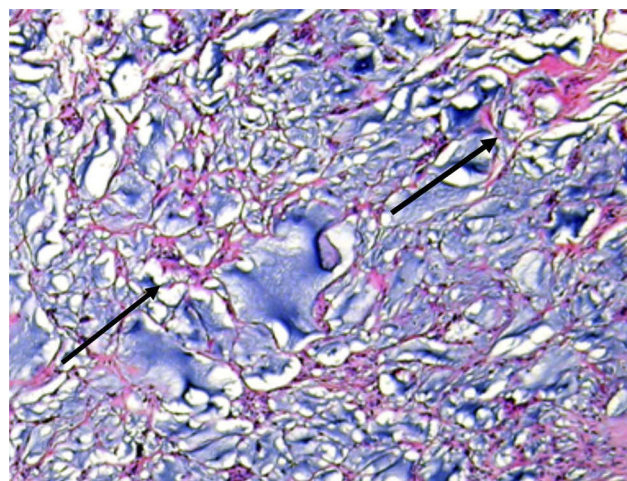


Figure 4 Histological photo of Bulkamid® traversed by a fine network at 14 months consisting of strands of fibrous tissue containing fibrous cells, blood vessels and a few macrophages (arrows), H&E ×600.

Particulate Bulking Agents

Polydimethylsiloxane

The importance of polydimethylsiloxane particle size in regard to migration was evidenced in animal study reported by Henley et al.¹² In this histologic study, 13 female dogs received periurethral injection with a paste comprising particles either with a median diameter of 73 μ m or with one of 110 μ m. Histologic analysis of dogs injected with the smaller particle showed significant dissipation of injected material at 9 months, including to sites in the lung, lymph nodes, kidney and brain. In contrast, the dogs injected with the larger particle revealed a well-encapsulated fibrous sheath and no local migration; distant migration to the lung was observed in one animal where the particle size was 65 μ m. Ghonheim et al.²¹ have reported 12-month data in a comparative study of polydimethylsiloxane and a collagen-based bulking agent Contigen®. In the 122 patients who received polydimethylsiloxane, the most common AE reported was urinary tract infection (UTI) in 29 (23.8%) patients, followed by dysuria urgency in 11 (9.0%) patients each (Table 1). A 12-month study conducted by ter Meulen et al.²² compared polydimethylsiloxane (n=24) with pelvic floor exercises (n=21). The most common AE was urinary retention reported in 19 (73.1%) patients (Table 1). Of note, implant leakage occurred in two (7.7%) patients. Retention and dysuria lasted 1 to 2 days except for one patient who had persistent retention due to de novo prolapse of the anterior vagina wall. Maher et al.²³ conducted a comparative study of polydimethylsiloxane (n=23) versus pubovaginal sling (n=22) with 12-month outcome in 22 patients in both groups. Following injection with

Table I Adverse Event (AE) Reporting Following Injection With A Particulate Bulking Agent

AE	Polydimethylsiloxane®				Calcium Hydroxyapatite®	Carbon-Coated Zirconium Oxide®	Polyacrylate Polyalcohol Copolymer®
	Ghoneim et al ^b 2009 ²¹ (n=122) 12 Months	ter Meulen et al ^a 2009 ²² (n=24) 12 Months	Maher et al 2005 ²³ (n=23) 12 Months	Ghoniem et al ^{c,d} 2013 ¹¹ (n=958)	Mayer et al 2007 ¹⁵ (n=131) 12 Months	Lightner et al 2001 ¹³ (n=178) 12 Months	Zangone et al 2012 ¹⁶ (n=38) 60 Months
UTI	29 (23.8%)		2 (9.1%)	3%			3 (7.9%)
Dysuria	11 (9.0%)	12 (46.2%)		50%			4 (10.5%)
Urgency	11 (9.0%)					44 (24.7%)	
Frequency	10 (8.2%)						
Urinary retention	8 (6.6%)	19 (73.1%)		7%	54 (41%)	30 (16.9%)	7 (18.4%)
Hesitancy	6 (4.9%)						
Urge incontinence	6 (4.9%)			7%	7 (5.7%)		9 (23.7)
Slowed urine stream	5 (4.1%)						
Incomplete bladder emptying	5 (4.1%)						
Hematuria	5 (4.1%)	2 (7.7%)		45%			
Implant site pain	4 (3.3%)						
Overactive bladder	3 (2.5%)						
Yeast infection	3 (2.5%)						
Bladder pain	2 (1.6%)						
Urine stream change	2 (1.6%)						
Increased/worsening nocturia	2 (1.6%)						
Urethral erosion	2 (1.6%)						
Other (including headaches, nausea)	22 (18.0%)						
Mild pain		2 (7.7%)					
Implant leakage		2 (7.7%)					
Voiding dysfunction			1 (5%)				
Vaginal erosion					1 (0.8%)		

Notes: ^aAs a percentage of injections administered; ^bas a percentage of patients; ^cincludes studies by ter Meulen, Ghoneim and Maher. ^dMedian values are shown.

Abbreviation: UTI, urinary tract infection.

polydimethylsiloxane, five (22.7%) required a top-up transurethral injection and two (9.1%) incurred a UTI. A meta-analysis by Ghoneim and Miller¹¹ was reported involving 23 patient cohorts (n=958) from 24 articles published from 1990 to 2010 on randomised controlled studies, prospective observational studies and retrospective studies of clinical practice. Median rates for AEs were: 3% (IQR, 0–8), UTIs; 7% (IQR, 5–15), temporary urinary retention; 7% (IQR, 4–27),

urge incontinence, 45% (IQR, 8–64), transient hematuria; and 50% (IQR, 11–79), temporary dysuria. No reports were made for extrusion, migration, immune reaction, embolic phenomena, vascular occlusion or other serious AEs.

Calcium Hydroxyapatite

Mayer et al¹⁵ conducted a 12-month randomised controlled study involving calcium hydroxyapatite and bovine collagen

in 296 women. The AEs reported in the 131 patients treated with calcium hydroxyapatite are listed in [Table 1](#). Eleven patients demonstrated a serious AE and two of these were considered to be treatment-related (potentially technique). One involved vaginal wall erosion and the investigators suggested that this was likely due to prolonged local tissue pressure effects and not direct tissue toxicity of the agent; the patient subsequently underwent a suburethral sling procedure. The second patient had a dissection of the bulking material beneath the trigonal mucosa but no clinically significant ureteral obstruction; no intervention was needed.

A rare AE following bulking treatment for SUI is urethral prolapse and it has been hypothesized that the agent impacts on the support between the mucosa and muscle underlying it; laxity on the periurethral tissues may predispose to prolapse.²⁴ Ko et al²⁵ reported urethral prolapse in a woman treated with calcium hydroxyapatite for urinary incontinence 4 months after undergoing a distal urethrectomy. The prolapse occurred 1 month after treatment with the bulking agent. During the subsequent resection of the prolapse, crystalline material was observed extruding from the surgical site. Similarly, Lai et al²⁶ presented a case study of a woman who had had two previous incontinence surgeries treated with calcium hydroxyapatite who developed urethral prolapse at 7 months post-injection. Local migration of calcium hydroxylapatite particles from the site of injection to the distal urethra was observed during surgical correction. The authors suggest that good injection technique is essential for treatment success particularly, as in the case of this patient, in those who have had previous urethral surgeries or in patients with a scarred/fixed urethra.

Palma et al²⁷ reported a case of a granulomatous reaction leading to urethral prolapse at 3 months after treatment with calcium hydroxyapatite. Histopathological analysis showed a lymphomonocytic inflammatory response and a chronic granulomatous inflammatory response with giant cells and macrophages surrounding the injected particles. Inside the implant was a mild to moderate fibroblast reaction. Gafni-Kane et al²⁸ presented two cases of foreign-body granuloma after injection of calcium hydroxyapatite. It was considered that in one patient the granuloma was as a result of the result of blockage of a periurethral duct by the calcium hydroxylapatite implant. Excision of the lesion resolved the patient pain and she subsequently underwent a second successful bulking treatment with the same agent. The second patient had previously undergone an unsuccessful MUS procedure for SUI. Three rounds of bulking injections were given over 2 months to achieve continence. Following the first treatment, the urothelium was described as “quite friable” and three ruptures of calcium

hydroxylapatite into the urethra were noted with injection. At 19 months after the last injection, when a second sling procedure was being conducted for incontinence recurrence, a nodule containing calcium hydroxylapatite was detected making sling placement not feasible. Pathology revealed fibrous tissue with polarizable foreign material and associated multinucleated giant cells consistent with a foreign-body granuloma. The investigators suggest that periurethral rather than transurethral injection avoids the piercing of the urothelium and consequently reduces the risk of communication between the bulking agent and the urethral lumen.

Carbon-Coated Zirconium Oxide[®]

Lightner et al¹³ conducted a 12-month randomised controlled trial comparing carbon-coated zirconium oxide and bovine collagen in 355 women. The AEs reported in the group of patients treated with carbon-coated zirconium oxide (n=178) are shown in [Table 1](#). There was no evidence of particle migration reported. Ghoniem and Khater²⁹ reported a case of urethral prolapse in a patient with a history of bladder support procedures plus multiple carbon-coated zirconium oxide injections, which it was suggested might have disrupted the support between the urethral mucosa and the underlying submucosal tissue. The prolapsed part of the urethra was resected and fibrin glue injected in order to support the urethral mucosa. The patient remained continent with no further treatment given. Histopathology revealed transitional epithelium with submucosal inflammatory changes and carbon-coated zirconium oxide particles. Pannek et al³⁰ reported a single case of particle migration following carbon-coated zirconium oxide injection in 13 women who had previously undergone at least one unsuccessful surgery for urinary incontinence. At 3 months, post-procedure carbon beads were identified in regional and distant lymph nodes. Madjar et al³¹ presented findings on periurethral abscess formation in four of 135 patients treated with carbon-coated zirconium oxide at 12 to 18 months post-injection; in one patient the mass measured 4 cm. Symptoms included irritative voiding symptoms, pelvic pain and urinary incontinence. Cyst drainage revealed a cloudy white paste containing carbon-coated zirconium oxide beads. Excision of the mass in one patient showed it to be a cyst lined by squamous epithelium focally infiltrated with neutrophils with adjacent fibrosis. Pseudoabscess formation in the anterior vaginal wall was reported in another case at 5 years after injection with carbon-coated zirconium oxide.³² At 1 year prior to treatment with the bulking agent, she had undergone an MUS

procedure but incontinence symptoms persisted. Resection of the mass, which was shown to contain bulking material, reduced the patient's pelvic pain and dyspareunia; the patient remained continent.

Polyacrylate Polyalcohol Copolymer

Zangone et al published 60-month outcome data on 38 patients treated with polyacrylate polyalcohol copolymer.¹⁶ The most frequent AE was de novo urge incontinence (n=9) followed by urinary retention (n=7), dysuria (n=4) and UTI (n=3).

Non-Particulate Agents

Bulkamid

Lose et al have reported two prospective 12-month studies on women treated with PAHG (Aquamid®). The first study was a pilot study reported in 2006 and involved 25 women with 12-month follow-up available in 21.¹⁸ A total of 37 AEs were reported in 16 women and 24 of these were considered treatment-related (Table 2). At 12 months, the two cases of de novo urge incontinence had resolved spontaneously. Four women reported extravasation of PAHG from the urethra and recurrence of incontinence during the first month of follow-up. Some of the leakage was from the injection site and to overcome this the viscosity and cohesiveness of the PAHG was increased in a modified PAHG (Bulkamid) in addition to reducing the diameter of the injection needle. The second study involved 135 women with SUI and mixed incontinence and of these 59 experienced an AE after 12 months; 88 non-serious (57 patients) and eight serious (eight patients) AE.³³ Of the 88 non-serious AEs, 30 were classified as possibly (19), or probably (11) related to the treatment (Table 2). Of the eight serious AE, two cases of UTI were classed as treatment-related. No PAHG-specific AEs were reported. A further 12-month prospective study was published in 2013 and included 82 patients.³⁴ Twenty-one (25.6%) experienced an AE due to the procedure, the most common of which was UTI (Table 2). Sokol et al³⁵ conducted a randomised 12-month comparative study of Bulkamid versus collagen gel (Contigen) in 345 women. A total of 381 AEs were reported in 136 women treated with Bulkamid and 81 AEs in 58 women were classed as procedure- or device-related (Table 2). One of the 18 serious AEs (transient hematuria) was classed as probably related to treatment with Bulkamid. Zivanovic et al³⁶ conducted a 12-month observational study of Bulkamid treatment in 60 patients with recurrent SUI or mixed

incontinence following one or more previous MUS procedures. The AEs reported up to 1, 6 and 12 months are shown in Table 2. Persistent urge incontinence occurred in up to 20% of patients out to 20 months but no de novo cases were observed. Another 12-month study compared Bulkamid treatment in patients with severe SUI who had undergone radiotherapy to the pelvis for a gynecological condition (n=24) with those who had not undergone radiotherapy (n=22).³⁷ There was a low incidence of AEs reported in both groups, none of which were serious AEs (Table 2).

Longer term follow-up has been published by Tooze-Hobson et al³⁸ involving 135 patients for SUI or mixed urinary incontinence. At 24-month follow-up, 16 non-serious AEs and four serious AEs were reported, none of which was thought to be related to the treatment. No cases of impaired bladder emptying based on postvoid residuals were reported. The summary of 3-year outcome in a study of 256 patients with SUI or mixed urinary incontinence by Pai and Al-Singary³⁹ stated that one patient developed infection, abscess or allergic reaction at the site of the injection and one patient a UTI. At 8-year follow-up of 24 patients injected with Bulkamid, vaginal ultrasonography showed all patients had visible polyacrylamide hydrogel deposits.⁴⁰ No local AEs were observed in the vaginal mucosa and no patient experienced dysuria or vaginal discharge or reported that the injected deposits were felt during intercourse or physical activity. One patient had experienced stranguria and seven recurrent cystitis. A single case of periurethral abscess was reported at 3 months following treatment with Bulkamid.⁴¹ The patient presented with urethral pain, frequency, urgency and voiding difficulties. At 4 years prior to bulking treatment, she had had a total vaginal mesh repair and later a vaginal hysterectomy and simultaneous transobturator tape insertion. Surgical drainage of the abscess was conducted vaginally, which resolved the pain but resulted in recurrence of incontinence. The authors suggest that the patient's history of previous surgeries and diabetes mellitus put her at increased risk of abscess formation.

A recent randomised, controlled study compared Bulkamid with tension-free vaginal tape in 224 women with SUI.⁴² The majority of peri-operative complications (hematoma, bladder perforation or urinary retention) and all repeat procedures due to complications were linked to transvaginal tape (TVT) procedures. Also erosions, pelvic/implantation site pain and difficulty to empty the bladder at 1-year follow-up were associated only with TVT.

Table 2 Adverse Event (AE) Reporting Following Injection With The Non-Particulate Bulking Agent Bulkamid®

AE	Lose et al 2006 ¹⁸ (n=21) 12 Months	Lose et al 2010 ³³ (n=135) 12 Months	Leone Roberti Maggiore et al 2013 ³⁴ (n=82) 12 Months	Sokol et al 2014 ³⁵ (n=136) 12 Months	Zivanovic et al 2017 ³⁶			Krhut et al 2016 ³⁷ 12 Months	
					1 Month (n=60)	6 months (n=60)	12 Months (n=55)	Previous Rx (n =24)	No Previous Rx (n=22)
UTI	10 (47.6%)	10 (7.4)	8 (9.8%)	8 (3.5%)	3 (5.0%)	7 (11.7%)	2 (3.6%)	2 (8.3%)	2 (9.1%)
Dysuria				2 (0.9%)					
Urgency	2 (9.5%)			2 (0.9%)					
de novo urgency					1 (1.7%)	2 (3.3%)	2 (3.6%)	3 (12.5%)	3 (13.6%)
Post-void residual > 100 mL		2 (1.5%)							
Urinary retention	5 (23.8)	2 (1.5%)		13 (5.7%)					
Voiding dysfunction		2 (1.5%)			8 (13.3%)	5 (8.3%)	1 (1.8%)		
Persistent urge incontinence					12 (20%)	10 (16.7%)	11 (20%)		
Urge incontinence aggravated		2 (1.5%)							
de novo urge incontinence	2 (9.5%)	2 (1.5%)	4 (4.8%)	2 (0.9%)					
Incomplete bladder emptying									1 (4.5%)
Hematuria		2 (1.5%)	2 (2.4%)	3 (1.3%)	1 (1.7%)	0	0	1 (4.2%)	
Injection site pain		5 (3.7%)	5 (6.1%)						
Implantation site pain				28 (12.2%)					
Injection site laceration		1 (0.7%)			1 (1.7%)	0	0		
Vaginal infection/irritation/lichen sclerosis				1 (0.4%)					
Worsening urinary incontinence				1 (0.4%)					
Nocturia	1 (4.8%)								
Other (including headaches, nausea)		4 (3.0%)		6 (2.6%)					
Implant leakage	4 (19.0%)								
Hematoma					1 (1.7%)	0	0		

Abbreviations: Rx, radiotherapy; UTI, urinary tract infection.

Particulates And Non-Particulate Bulking Agents

Islam et al⁴³ conducted a meta-analysis of 1022 studies published between 1996 and 2014 involving 4326 patients treated with one of six bulking agents using reports that overlap with the information cited previously in this paper. Of the 1999 complications reported, 3.8% were considered major (Clavien III) and required either incision and drainage or a more invasive procedure. The incidence of major complications for carbon-coated zirconium oxide was 9.4%, calcium hydroxyapatite was 7.4% and Bulkamid was 0.8%; no serious complications were reported for polydimethylsiloxane. A similar meta-analysis published by de Vries et al⁴⁴ in 2018 evaluated eight urethral bulking agents and reported 2095 complications in 6462 treated patients in 79 studies. The number of complications (% of patients treated) for the particulate bulking agents was: calcium hydroxyapatite, 64 (45%); carbon-coated zirconium oxide, 80 (25%); and polydimethylsiloxane, 620 (95%). A total of 189 (18%) of complications were recorded for Bulkamid. A total of 67 complications were classed as Clavien III complications and the reported incidence was: calcium hydroxyapatite, one; carbon-coated zirconium oxide, four; polydimethylsiloxane, zero; and Bulkamid, one.

Discussion

Historically a number of bulking agents have been studied for the treatment of SUI in women but several were discontinued due to safety concerns. Autologous fat harvested from the patient's abdominal wall washed and re-suspended in saline has been used but further development was halted due to rapid digestion and potential migration of the material.⁴⁵ Contigen[®] (C.R. Bard, Covington, GA) comprises glutaraldehyde cross-linked bovine collagen that is formed by cross-linking bovine dermal collagen with glutaraldehyde and dispersing it in phosphate-buffered physiological saline. Hypersensitivity skin reactions are possible and a skin test is required prior to use. Delayed skin reactions and arthralgia are potential late complications as well as more serious complications, such as pulmonary embolism and osteitis pubis.⁷ Production issues with the product led to it being discontinued in 2009. Zuidex[®], a combination of a hydrophilic dextran polymer and a hyaluronic acid base, was withdrawn as a treatment for SUI due to safety concerns of abscess and pseudocyst formation.⁴⁶ The same compound is also marketed as Deflux[®] and used primarily for vesicoureteral reflux in children. Polytetrafluoroethylene (Polytef[™]) is a bulking agent made up of paste containing polytetrafluoroethylene, glycerine

and polysorbate. Clinical use of the agent was discontinued due to particle migration.⁷ Tegress[™]/Uryx[™] (ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer; C.R. Bard, Covington, GA, USA) use as a bulking agent in SUI was associated with serious complications and it was hypothesized that the high erosion rates were secondary to the chemical reaction that occurs during injection as the dimethylsulphoxide, the carrier in which the polymer is dispensed, is washed away.⁴⁷ Tegress[™] was withdrawn from the USA market in 2007 due to safety concerns. Currently marketed is a solid implant, Urolastic[®], which consists of a vinyl dimethyl terminated polydimethylsiloxane polymer, tetrapropoxysilane cross-linking agent, platinum vinyltetramethyl siloxane complex catalyst and titanium dioxide radiopacifying agent.⁴⁸ The material polymerizes in situ to form an elastomer, changing from a liquid to a solid state to form a cuff effect around the urethra.⁴⁸ Urolastic[®] is associated with vaginal erosion rates of up to 21.5%, many of which required implant excision.⁴⁹

A number of AEs were reported that were common to all bulking agents and these included UTI, dysuria, urgency, urinary retention and hematuria. With the proviso that clinical data pertaining to one class cannot be transferable to the other class and it is difficult to compare incidence rates across studies due to differences, for example, in patient inclusion and follow-up procedures, the frequency with which these AEs occurred does appear to differ with dysuria, urinary retention and urgency appeared more common with the particulate bulking agents compared with the non-particulate bulking agent while UTI was more commonly reported with the later.

The primary difference between the two types of bulking agent was the development following injection of the particulate bulking agent calcium hydroxyapatite of three cases of urethral prolapse which was associated lymphomonocytic inflammatory response and a chronic granulomatous inflammatory response in one patient. Two further cases of foreign-body granuloma were reported following calcium hydroxyapatite injection. Urethral prolapse has also been reported with carbon-coated zirconium oxide gain associated with inflammatory changes. Particle migration, pseudoabscess and cyst formation have been evidenced with carbon-coated zirconium oxide implantation. Of concern was the observation of pseudoabscess at 5 years post-implant, suggesting that continued patient monitoring should be conducted. Implant leakage was reported in four patients injected PAHG but subsequent remodeling of the injection needle and increased viscosity of the agent overcame this issue.

Conclusion

Bulking agents should be differentiated into two classes based on their mode of action and whilst few head-to-head data exist, differential safety profiles are emerging. The question of the durability differences between the two types of bulking agent inevitably arises where one group of agents is dependent on the body's inflammatory reaction to form the bulking volume and the other is based on injected volume. Comparative clinical studies would be required to determine this.

Acknowledgment

Editorial support was provided by Medscimedia Ltd. and funded by Contura Ltd.

Disclosure

C Chapple has acted as a consultant/advisor for Ferring, Contura, Astellas Pharma, Bayer Schering Parma AG, Galvani Bioelectronics (GSK), Pierre Fabre, Symimetics, Taris Biomedical, and Urovant Sciences. He has acted as an author for Allergan publications and as a researcher in scientific studies for Ipsen and as a speaker for Pfizer. He has also received a grant from Astellas Pharma and personal fees from Astellas Pharma, Bayer Schering Parma AG, Pierre Fabre, Pfizer, Ferring, Galvani Bioelectronics (GSK), Taris Biomedical, and Urovant Sciences. R Dmochowski has acted as a consultant for Axonicx, Blue Wind, Contura and Viveve. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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