

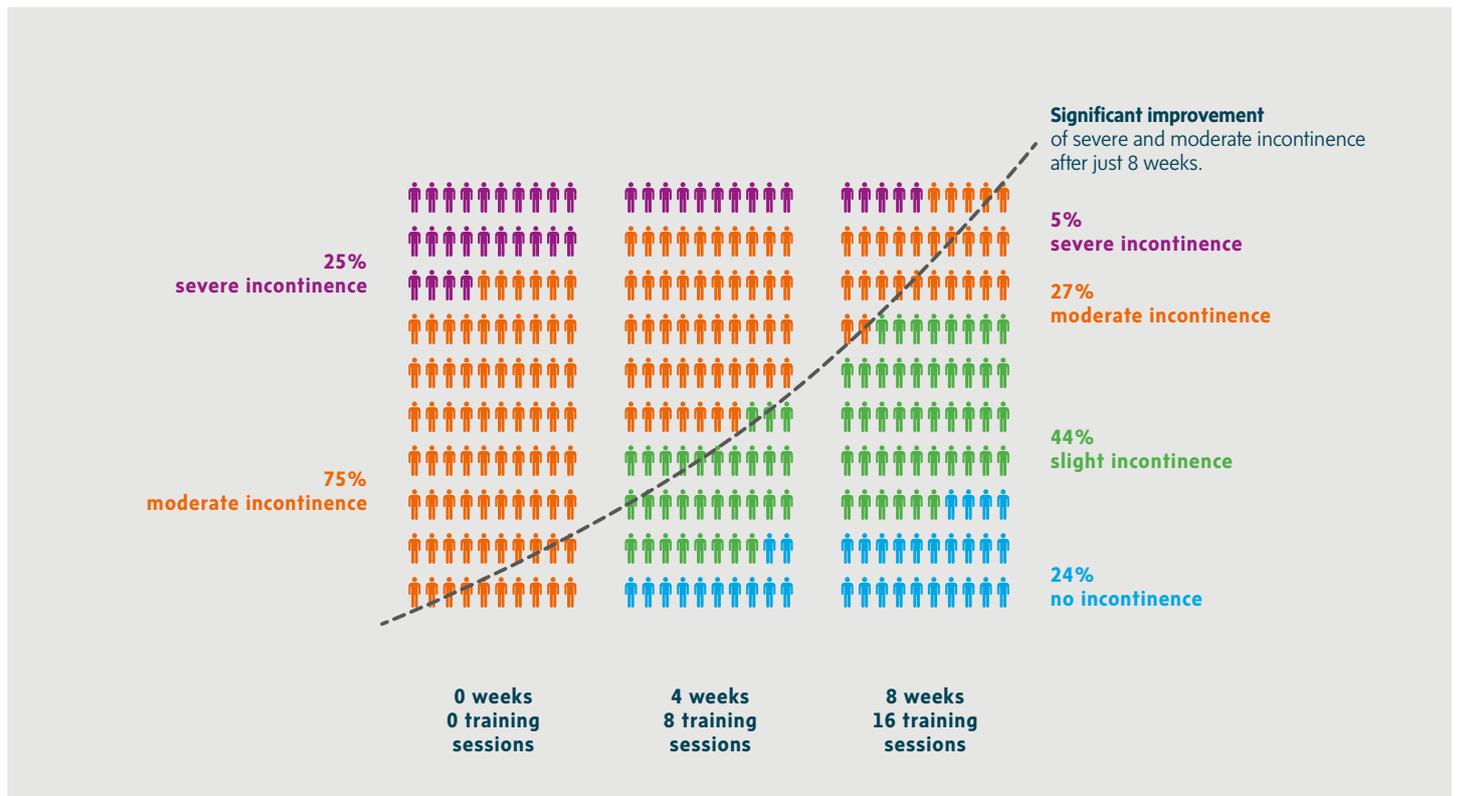
RPMS STUDY 1



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Lim, Liong, et. al, Pulsed Magnetic Stimulation for Stress Urinary Incontinence: 1 Year Follow up Results

The effectiveness of the magnetic field stimulation of muscles, especially of the pelvic floor, was demonstrated decades ago and has been investigated in major and smaller studies worldwide. Contact us if you would like to receive the most recent publications, including additional citations and evidence.



Materials and Methods: This randomized, double-blind, sham controlled study was performed in 120 female subjects at least 21 years old with stress urinary incontinence. Treatment involved pulsed magnetic stimulation for 2 sessions per week for 2 months (16 sessions).

After 2 months, subjects could opt for 16 additional sessions regardless of initial randomization. The primary response criterion was a 5-point reduction in the ICIQ-UI SF (International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire for Urinary Incontinence-Short Form) score. Key secondary response criteria included objective and subjective cure, supplemented by other secondary criteria.

Followups were performed at months 1, 2, 5, 8 and 14. Results: At 2 months 45 of 60 subjects (75%) in the active arm vs 13 of 60 (21.7%) in the sham arm were treatment responders ($p < 0.001$). After 2 months 24 subjects (40%) in the active arm and 41 (68%) in the sham arm elected additional active pulsed magnetic stimulation. At 14 months, subjects who received 32 sessions of active pulsed magnetic stimulation had the highest percentage of treatment responders (18 of 24 or 75.0%), followed by those who received 16 sessions (26 of 36 or 72.2% and 28 of 41 or 68.3%) and those who did not receive any active pulsed magnetic stimulation (4 of 19 or 21.1%) ($p < 0.001$).

We will gladly send you more **information** about this and other **studies**. Just contact us at: office@pelvipower.com