

**EDITORIAL COMMENT: ARTIFICIAL URINARY SPHINCTER REVISION FOR URETHRAL ATROPHY: COMPARING SINGLE CUFF DOWNSIZING AND TANDEM CUFF PLACEMENT**Márcio Augusto Averbeck <sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> *Hospital Moinhos de Vento Hospital, Porto Alegre, Brasil*

Several therapeutic options have been proposed for patients with recurrent or persistent post-prostatectomy urinary incontinence due to urethral atrophy: changing the balloon reservoir for a higher pressure one, downsizing the cuff diameter, or increasing the amount of fluid in the system (1-3). Theoretically, a transcorporeal cuff could possibly provide some supplementary bulk of tissue to the circumference of the urethra, possibly decreasing the risk of erosion (4).

This article Linder, et al. (5) deals with a matter of great clinical interest. This is a retrospective series reporting 69 cases of revision surgeries for urethral atrophy, of which 56 (82%) underwent tandem cuff placements, 12 (18%) underwent single cuff downsizings and one case had a single cuff relocated proximally. There was no difference in 3-year overall device survival compared between single cuff and tandem cuff revisions (60% vs. 76%,  $p=0.94$ ). Of the 56 tandem cuff placements, 8 (14%) were performed with transcorporeal approach. Interestingly, these patients had adverse 3-year device survival compared to those without a transcorporeal approach (44% vs. 80%,  $p=0.0016$ ). Despite of the inherent limitations of this retrospective study, it seems that a transcorporeal approach should be reserved for very selected patients (most probably in secondary or tertiary interventions). Randomized controlled trials are still needed to guide what is the best technique for each group of patients, taking into account anatomical characteristics, previous radiation therapy, the risk of urethral erosion and other local complications.

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