

# Sacral nerve stimulation for faecal incontinence

Interventional procedures guidance

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[nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg99](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg99)

## Your responsibility

This guidance represents the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take this guidance fully into account. However, the guidance does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

This guidance replaces IPG5.

## 1 Guidance

This document replaces previous guidance on sacral nerve stimulation for faecal incontinence (interventional procedure guidance 5).

- 1.1 Current evidence on the safety and efficacy of sacral nerve stimulation for faecal incontinence appears adequate to support the use of this procedure, provided that the normal arrangements are in place for consent, audit and clinical governance.
- 1.2 The procedure should only be performed in specialist units by clinicians with a particular interest in the assessment and treatment of faecal incontinence.

## 2 The procedure

### 2.1 *Indications*

- 2.1.1 Faecal incontinence occurs when a person loses control of their bowel and is unable to retain faeces in the rectum. Faecal incontinence may result from dysfunction of the anal sphincter, which may be due to sphincter damage, spinal injury or a neurological disorder.
- 2.1.2 Faecal incontinence is associated with a high level of physical and social disability.
- 2.1.3 Typically, first-line treatment for faecal incontinence is conservative, such as anti-diarrhoeal medication and pelvic floor muscle training (including biofeedback therapy). In patients for whom conservative treatments have been unsuccessful, surgical alternatives include tightening the sphincter (overlapping sphincteroplasty), creating a new sphincter from the patient's own muscle (for example, dynamic graciloplasty) or implanting an artificial sphincter. Some patients may require colostomy. Sacral nerve stimulation is a surgical treatment option for patients with faecal incontinence.

### 2.2 *Outline of the procedure*

- 2.2.1 In patients with a weak but structurally intact sphincter, it may be possible to alter sphincter and bowel behaviour using the surrounding nerves and muscles. It involves applying an electric current to one of the sacral nerves via an electrode placed through the corresponding sacral foramen. Commonly, the procedure is tested in each patient over a 2- to 3-week period, with a temporary percutaneous peripheral nerve electrode attached to an external stimulator. If

significant benefit is achieved, then the permanent implantable pulse generator can be implanted.

## 2.3 *Efficacy*

2.3.1 This procedure was subject to a systematic review commissioned by the Institute. The systematic review included six case series studies reporting on 266 patients in total. In patients who had permanent implants, complete continence was achieved in 41–75% (19/46–12/16) of patients, whereas 75–100% (3/4–16/16) of patients experienced a decrease of 50% or more in the number of incontinence episodes. There was also evidence to suggest an improvement in the ability to defer defecation after permanent implantation. Patients also reported improvements in both disease-specific and general quality-of-life scores after the procedure. For more details, refer to the Sources of evidence section.

## 2.4 *Safety*

2.4.1 Complications were reported both during the test peripheral nerve evaluation phase and after implantation. Evidence from the systematic review indicated that of the 266 patients receiving test evaluation, 4% (10/266) experienced an adverse event. Fifty-six per cent (149/266) went on to receive permanent implantation. Of the patients who had permanent implants, 13% (19/149) reported adverse events. These included three patients who developed infections requiring device removal, seven patients who had lead migration requiring either relocation (five cases) or removal of the device, and six patients who experienced pain after implantation.

2.4.2 Implantation techniques have been modified in recent years, with a view to reducing the occurrence of complications.

Andrew Dillon  
Chief Executive  
November 2004

### 3 Further information

#### *Sources of evidence*

The evidence considered by the Interventional Procedures Advisory Committee is described in the following document.

Fraser C, Glazener C, Grant A et al. Systematic review of the efficacy and safety of sacral nerve stimulation for faecal incontinence. Aberdeen: Review Body for Interventional Procedures; 2004.  
Commissioned by the National Institute for Clinical Excellence.

#### *Information for patients*

NICE has produced [information on this procedure for patients and carers](#) ('Understanding NICE guidance'). It explains the nature of the procedure and the guidance issued by NICE, and has been written with patient consent in mind.

### 4 About this guidance

NICE interventional procedure guidance makes recommendations on the safety and efficacy of the procedure. It does not cover whether or not the NHS should fund a procedure. Funding decisions are taken by local NHS bodies after considering the clinical effectiveness of the procedure and whether it represents value for money for the NHS. It is for healthcare professionals and people using the NHS in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and is endorsed by Healthcare Improvement Scotland for implementation by NHSScotland.

This guidance was developed using the NICE [interventional procedure guidance](#) process.

It updates and replaces NICE interventional procedure guidance 5.

We have produced a [summary of this guidance for patients and carers](#). Information about the evidence it is based on is also [available](#).

#### Changes since publication

26 January 2012: minor maintenance.

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Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard to promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way which would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

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### *Endorsing organisation*

This guidance has been endorsed by [Healthcare Improvement Scotland](#).