

Documentation of an Outflow Obstruction During Continuous Bladder Irrigation

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Background

Continuous bladder irrigation (CBI) is commonly used after urological procedures to maintain catheter patency and reduce the risk of clot retention. While irrigation is generally assessed during routine clinical care, changes in irrigation dynamics may occur between clinical assessments.

FilaxONE continuously measures irrigation inflow and outflow, providing objective information on irrigation dynamics throughout the treatment period.

Clinical case

A patient receiving continuous bladder irrigation following HoLEP was monitored with filaxONE over approximately 15 hours. During this period, a total irrigation volume of 12.5 L was administered.

Continuous irrigation inflow and outflow were recorded throughout the treatment course. A temporary interruption of irrigation occurred during the monitoring period, after which irrigation was resumed.

Later during the irrigation process, filaxONE documented a sustained discrepancy between irrigation inflow and outflow. Irrigation inflow continued, whereas outflow was no longer detected (Fig 1).

Clinical intervention

Following bedside clinical assessment, a blood clot causing the obstruction was removed mechanically.

Subsequent measurement documented a total outflow of 1'024 mL after clot removal (Fig. 2). The majority of the volume was evacuated within the first 9 minutes.



Figure 1: Irrigation course documented by filaxONE. A) Temporary irrigation interruption. B) Discrepancy between inflow (blue) and outflow (orange).



Figure 2: Irrigation course documented by filaxONE after removal of the obstruction. Inflow (blue), outflow (orange).

Conclusion

This clinical case illustrates how continuous digital documentation of irrigation inflow and outflow can visualize changes in irrigation dynamics during continuous bladder irrigation. filaxONE provided continuous documentation of the irrigation process before and after removal of an outflow obstruction.