



risk of requiring clean intermittent catheterization after injection remains unknown. This possible requirement may impact a patient's assessment of their quality of life postoperatively, despite adequate treatment of their initial complaints. With these benefits come the potential side effects. Botulinum-A toxin injection is associated with the uncommon serious side effect of distal muscle weakness. However, long-term safety data continue to grow.

There is a significant amount of research currently being performed for the child and adult with neurogenic bladder. One of the most fascinating is regenerative medicine. One of the leaders in the field provides a captivating article on this topic, and its use for the neurogenic bladder [5]. The basic science and clinical applicability of this technology will continue to have a high profile in the future care of patients with neurogenic bladder.

Therefore, there are several etiologies for the neurogenic bladder and many available treatment modalities. These issues and the developing therapeutic options that may become readily available in the future are discussed. The goal is for the reader to understand the complexity of this condition and the advances that are currently available for the healthcare provider, and what to look for in the future.

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