Sanderson Suite Tel: 01744 646098/ 646089

If you are due a follow up appointment and you do not receive this, please contact Whiston Hospital switchboard on 0151 426 1600 and ask to speak to your consultant's secretary.

Further Information

https://www.baus.org.uk/patients/information leaflets

Patient Advice Liaison Team

You can contact the PALS team via the following:

Telephone: 0151 430 1376

Email: pals@sthk.nhs.uk

PALS opening hours are: Monday to Friday 9am to

5pm (excluding bank holidays)

Whiston Hospital Warrington Road, Prescot, Merseyside, L35 5DR Telephone: 0151 426 1600 St Helens Hospital Marshall Cross Road, St Helens, Merseyside, WA9 3DA Telephone: 01744 26633





Intravesical Botox

Patient Information Leaflet

This leaflet can be made available in alternative languages / formats on request.

如有需要,本传单可提供其他语言/版式 此單張的其他語言/格式版本可按要求提供

Na żądanie ta ulotka może zostać udostępniona w innych językach/formatach.

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Intravesical Botox Injections

Botox is a treatment used in cases of an over-active bladder which causes urinary frequency (having to pass urine often during the day/and or at night) and an urgent desire to pass urine, sometimes associated with urine leakage (incontinence).

A small telescope called a cystoscope is inserted into the urethra (water pipe) to examine your bladder. The Botox is then injected into the bladder wall in several specific sites through a special needle passed through the telescope.

Post Operative Care

- It is important to drink 1.5 to 2 litres of fluid each day. If you drink less than this, then increase the amount you drink gradually. The acids in fruit juices can make symptoms worse for some people so it is about finding what helps you.
- Your urinary symptoms may take 7 to 14 days to respond to the injections. Your symptoms may get worse before they get better. The effects of the injections generally last between 9 and 12 months. You may need to have repeat injections when the effects of the Botox have worn off, if you feel that it has been beneficial.

Post operative care

- It is normal to experience mild cystitis-like symptoms (burning sensation when passing urine) afterwards and may be accompanied by a little bleeding. Drinking plenty of fluids (mainly water) should improve this.
- If you do feel that you are becoming unwell, or have symptoms of a urine infection – such as burning/stinging in the urethra, increased visits to the toilet, lower abdominal pain or a high temperature. Contact your GP/ attend your walk in/urgent care centre, as you may need antibiotics.
- Mild painkillers such as paracetamol can be taken to control any discomfort. Always follow the advice leaflet and stick within the stated dose.
- Occasionally some patients experience difficulty in completely emptying the bladder. In some cases these it may be necessary to pass a catheter intermittently (ISC).
- If you have any excessive bleeding or cannot pass urine, go to your nearest Accident and Emergency Department.
- If you require urgent medical advice that is not an emergency, you can contact NHS 111 via the telephone or internet.
- You can return to normal daily life almost immediately.
- You may return to work when you are comfortable enough.