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COMBINED ANTERIOR TRANSOBTURATOR MESH WITH FOUR STRAPS AND LAPAROSCOPIC SACROCOLPOPEXY IN THE TREATMENT OF PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSUS AND STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE: AN EXPERIMENTAL SURGICAL STUDY

Hypothesis / aims of study

Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) in woman ensues from weakness of muscle and connective tissue supporting pelvic organs. Two methods, vaginal and abdominal, have been used for the POP treatment in recent years. Can we use two different surgical methods combination for the treatment of POP and SUI patients.

Study design, materials and methods

We treated 8 female (age 54-77 med. 66) POP and SUI patients with combination of vaginal and abdominal technique between December 2008 and March 2010.

In this study four straps vaginal mesh emplacement via transobturator route and two meshes fixation of anterior / posterior vaginal vault with two meshes with laparoscopic abdominal sacrocolpopexy (LASC) procedure.

Results

Pelvic prolapse and urinary incontinence were not observed one month, three months and one year later on the follow up.

Interpretation of results

Randomized controlled studies recruting larger number of patients with preoperative and postoperative urodynamic measurements and longer follow up period are necessary to compare the short and long term results of the combined laparoscopic and vaginal repair.

Concluding message

The number of patients in our study is limited, long-term follow-up of this combination technique is necessary. But results are encouraging in our little patient group. But results are encouraging in our little patient group.

Specify source of funding or grant	No, any source of funding or grant
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	No
This study did not require ethics committee approval because	Because this study is combination of two standart surgical
	technique
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes