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## Abstract Reproduction Form B-1

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Title (type in  
CAPITAL  
LETTERS)COMPARISON OF THREE SUBURETHRAL SYNTHETIC SLINGS FOR THE  
TREATMENT OF PRIMARY STRESS INCONTINENCE AND CYSTOCELEAims of Study:

To compare the success and complication rates of a buttress suburethral sling with and without the Lazarevski duplication, and a modified suburethral sling.

Methods:

Retrospective cohort study by chart review at Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto. Three groups (A, B, C), each 26 adult women with stress urinary incontinence and cystocele. Group A had simple vaginal placement of a buttress suburethral polypropylene sling, group B had a Lazarevski suburethral duplication with the buttress sling, and group C had vaginal placement of the sling with suturing above the rectus fascia. Group A and B subjects were matched for age, cystocele grade, and maximum urethral closure pressure, and group C subjects were matched for age. Main outcome measures were recurrence of stress incontinence (by urodynamics and cough test) and cystocele, and postoperative voiding dysfunction (by uroflowmetry and post-void residual volumes). Statistical analysis was by multiple regression, with significance at  $P < 0.05$ .

Results:

After one or two years of follow-up, there was no statistically significant difference in objective stress incontinence among the groups (e.g. incontinence on urodynamics at one year in 50%, 42%, and 28%, in groups A, B, and C,

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respectively). There was less subjective stress incontinence at one year for group C (0%) compared to groups A and B (11% and 19%), with a similar trend continued at two years ( $P < 0.05$ ). At one year, there was no difference in voiding dysfunction by uroflowmetry but there was a higher post-void residual volume in group C over groups A and B (181mL versus 80mL) ( $P < 0.05$ ), and 3 subjects in group C required sling take-down due to urinary retention. There was no statistically significant difference among the groups in postoperative urgency or urge incontinence. There was no difference in cystocele recurrence, with a good result in all groups (average cystocele at two years was less than grade I/IV in all groups).

Conclusions:

The Lazarevski duplication did not add any advantage over the simple placement of a buttress suburethral sling in the cure of stress incontinence. The lack of statistical significance for the objective cure of stress incontinence with the modified sling procedure (group C) may be due to the small sample size. A larger prospective trial would be required to determine if the risk of urinary retention with the modified sling is outweighed by a greater cure rate of incontinence.