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Title: USEFULNESS OF TRANSPERINEAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY WITH PATIENTS IN STANDING POSITION FOR

Aims of Study:

To assess the reproducibility of transperineal ultrasonography with patients in upright position for evaluation of the bladder neck and to compare it with lateral chain urethrocytography(CCG)

Methods:

In 6 female patients with urinary stress incontinence whose proximal urethra was opening diagnosed by CCG, transperineal ultrasonography was performed using 3.5MHz convex-typed ultrasound scanner (Aloka SSD2000; Aloka Co. Tokyo, Japan), which was placed on the perineum. The examination was done with the women in upright and lithotomic position at rest, during straining and coughing. The funnelling of bladder neck was observed and the parameters including mobile distance of bladder neck and the posterior vesicourethral angle(PVU angle) were measured and compared with those of CCG. Examination was done with each patient's concept.

Results:

(1) The funnelling of bladder neck with patients in the upright position was detected in all of 6 cases but in only 4 of them in the lithotomic position. (2) The correlation ratio of mobile distance of bladder neck during straining between CCG and transperineal ultrasonography in the upright and lithotomic position was 0.929 and 0.805, respectively. And that of PVU angle was 0.800 and 0.829.

Conclusions:

Transperineal ultrasonography is a non-invasive and reliable method for evaluation of lower urinary tract that allows reproducible static and dynamic visualization. But, bladder neck funnelling was less detectable by ultrasonography than CCG.^{1,2} To improve the diagnostic efficacy of transperineal ultrasonography the ultrasound contrast medium might be a helpful technique ³, but it would be somewhat intricate and expensive. In the present study visualization of bladder neck funnelling would be detectable sufficiently by transperineal ultrasonography with patients in the upright position.

References:

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