126

Sung L H[1], Noh C H[1], Chung J Y[1], Yu J H[1], Park J M[1]
1. *Inje university Sanggye Paik hospital*

THE RESULTS OF SPARC PROCEDURE FOR FEMALE STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE STRATIFIED BY PREOPERATIVE VALSALVA LEAK POINT PRESSURE

Hypothesis / aims of study
There were variant results for correlation between the postoperative cure rate and VLPP for female stress urinary incontinence. Therefore the aim of this study was to assess the influence of VLPP on the outcome of SPARC procedure.

Study design, materials and methods
246 women with SUI underwent SPARC procedure between January 2000 and June 2006. The patients were divided into 2 groups by VLPP: group A (VLPP<60cmH2O) and group B (VLPP≥60cmH2O) and then the objective success rate and subjective success rate were assessed. Before surgery, the patients were evaluated with history taking, physical examination, and urodynamic studies. The objective outcome was evaluated with an 1-hour pad test in 6 month postoperatively and the subjective satisfaction rate was assessed using questionnaires for the patients' satisfaction and evaluating by recommendation rates of SPARC to other patients. The objective success rate included cure and improvement, the subjective success rate satisfaction and fair.

Results
246 women with SUI underwent SPARC procedure were divided into group A (n=145) and group B (n=101) by VLPP. There were no significant differences in preoperative characteristics. The mean follow-up period was 32.5±10.3 months (12-52). The objective cure rate was cure (92.4% vs 91.1%), improvement (6.9% vs 6.9%), and fail (0.7% vs 2%). The subjective satisfaction rate was satisfaction (94.5% vs 92.1%), fair (4.1% vs 5.9%), and dissatisfaction (1.4% vs 2.0%). Recommendation rates of SPARC procedure was 94.5% (A) vs 95.0% (B) (p=0.422). The objective success rate was 99.3% (A) vs 98.0% (B) and the subjective success rate was 98.6% (A) vs 98.0% (B).

Interpretation of results
There was no significant difference between 2 groups (P=0.285, P=0.500).

Concluding message
SPARC procedure for female SUI appears to be a effective treatment regardless of preoperative VLPP

References
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J Urol. 2004 Oct;172(4 Pt 1):1370-3.

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Is this a clinical trial?	**Yes**
Is this study registered in a public clinical trials registry?	**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	**There was no harm to any patients**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**