

THE EFFECT OF MIDURETHRAL SLINGS ON DENOVO URGENCY AND URGENCY URINARY INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

Systematic reviews have suggested that the rate of *denovo* irritative voiding symptoms from RCTs of midurethral slings (MUS) is in the order of 11-19% (1). Population based prevalence studies have indicated a greater impact on health related quality of life from the urgency component of lower urinary tract symptoms (2). Although MUS procedures are generally very effective in treating stress urinary incontinence (SUI), there is a concern these procedures might lead to *de novo* urgency urinary incontinence, and consequently patient dissatisfaction. We aim to determine the independent risk factors for development of *denovo* urgency (*dU*) or *denovo* urgency urinary incontinence (*dUUI*) following MUS procedures.

Study design, materials and methods

We prospectively assessed 598 consecutive women who presented without urgency or urgency urinary incontinence, all of whom underwent MUS surgery from May 1999 till Aug 2007, with a mean follow up of 50 months. Consent was obtained from women together with approval from the local ethics committee. Comprehensive history comprised of demographics, medical history, symptoms of lower urinary tract and pelvic floor dysfunction, followed by full physical examination, urodynamic assessment and surgical reports, recorded on a detailed proforma. *dU* or *dUUI* was defined as occurring in those women who presented *without* urinary urgency OR urgency urinary incontinence and subsequently developed urinary urgency or urgency urinary incontinence following MUS, respectively at long term follow up. Women who defaulted from follow up were interviewed via telephone using structured questionnaires derived from Urogenital Distress Inventory (3). Clinical data were separated according to presence or absence of (i) *dU* (n=374); (ii) *dUUI* (n=598). Chi-square tests, independent t tests, and ANOVA tests were used to compare the two groups (presence vs. absence of *dU* or *dUUI*) by baseline characteristics and clinical factors. Clinical parameters possibly associated with each of above factors were assessed using multiple logistic regression analysis with stepwise building of an optimal model for prediction. Receiver operator curve (ROC) was performed for calculated probabilities from the final model.

Results

The mean age was 59.4±13.3 years. The overall subjective rate for *dU* & *dUUI* was 27.7% & 13.7% respectively. The mean follow-up was 215.3±101.9 weeks. Results of univariate analysis of clinical parameters is summarised in Table 1, with Table 2 summarising the independent risk factors for developing *dU* or *dUUI*. Age, length of follow up, menopausal status, use of HRT, parity, cystometric capacity, volume at first sensation, urodynamic voiding dysfunction level of surgical experience, type of anaesthesia, presence of intraoperative bladder perforation, use of mesh for prolapse surgery, were not significant risk factors (p>0.05). Multivariate analysis showed intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD), previous stress incontinence surgery, urodynamic detrusor overactivity (DO) confers significant odds whereas concomitant apical prolapse surgery confers inverse odds towards developing *dU* or *dUUI* post MUS.

Interpretation of results

The presence of intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD), history of previous sling / colposuspension or prolapse surgery and urodynamic detrusor overactivity (DO) significantly increased the risks of women developing *dU* or *dUUI* post MUS. A concurrent apical prolapse operation protects against developing *dU* or *dUUI* post MUS. The ROC for *dU* and *dUUI* indicate the model is a good fit with area under curve of 0.7875 and 0.6851 respectively.

Concluding message

Previous stress incontinence surgery, presence of urodynamic ISD or DO significantly increases, whereas concomitant apical prolapse surgery significantly decreases the risk of women developing *denovo* overactive bladder symptoms following MUS.

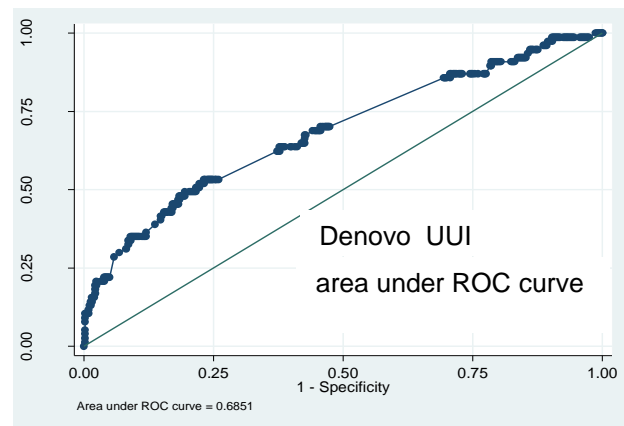
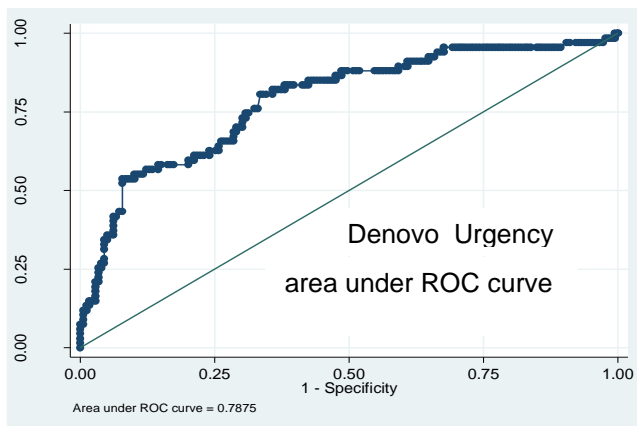
Table 1. Univariate analysis of risk factors for *denovo* Urgency or *denovo*

Denovo Urgency	n=99 (%)	n=259 (%)	p value	Denovo Urgency UI	n=82 (%)	n=598 (%)	p value
n=358	dU	No dU		n=598	dUUI	No dUUI	
Age (yrs) Mean ±SD	61.3 ±13.0	60.0±13.2	0.129	Age (yrs) Mean ±SD	59.3 ±12.2	59.4±13.4	0.936
Follow up (wks) M ±SD	219.8±99.5	220.7±103	0.936	Follow up (wks) M ±SD	216.8±104	215.1±101	0.889
SUI only	93 (93.9)	251 (96.9)		SUI only	47 (57.3)	297(57.6)	
no SUI & no Urgency	6 (6.06)	8 (3.09)	0.194	SUI & Urgency	25 (30.5)	193 (37.4)	
				no SUI & no Urgency	5 (6.1)	9 (1.7)	0.043
				o SUI Urgency only	5 (6.1)	17 (3.3)	
Prev POP surgery	32 (32.3)	57 (22.0)	0.043	Prev POP surgery	30 (36.6)	133(25.8)	0.041
Prev SUI surgery	35 (35.4)	34 (13.1)	<0.0001	Prev SUI surgery	21 (25.6)	86 (16.7)	0.05
Prev Burch Colpo	11 (11.1)	15 (5.8)	0.083	Prev Burch Colpo	16 (19.5)	39 (7.6)	0.001
Prev Sling	24 (24.2)	19 (7.3)	<0.0001	Prev Sling	5 (6.1)	47 (9.1)	0.369
BMI Mean ±SD	28.4 ±4.8	26.5 ± 4.0	0.001	BMI Mean ±SD	29.0 ±5.3	26.8 ±4.4	0.001
BMI >30	34 (34.3)	46 (17.8)	0.004	BMI >30	31 (37.8)	104 (20.2)	0.003
Ant Vag POP stg>1	60 (60.1)	188 (72.6)	0.028	Ant Vag POP stg>1	60 (73.2)	375 (72.7)	0.925
Apical Vag POP stg>1	35 (35.4)	137 (52.9)	0.003	Apical Vag POP stg>1	46 (56.1)	272 (52.7)	0.568
Capacity(ml) Mean ±SD	481.7±69.2	484.5±73.5	0.741	Capacity(ml) Mean ±SD	490±104.9	471.2±72.4	0.125

1 st Sens (ml) Mean ±SD	209±107.2	227±98.8	0.202	1 st Sens (ml) Mean ±SD	219±112.2	228±103.3	0.56
ISD	20 (20.2)	27 (10.4)	0.014	ISD	20 (24.4)	63 (12.2)	0.003
USI & DOI	16 (16.2)	15 (5.8)	0.005	USI & DOI	19 (23.2)	37 (7.2)	<0.0001
Q<15 &/or PVR>50	4 (4.0)	15 (5.8)	0.546	Q<15 &/or PVR>50	6 (7.3)	31 (6.0)	0.692
Repeat SUI Surgery	35 (35.4)	34 (13.1)	<0.0001	Repeat SUI Surgery	20 (24.4)	85 (16.5)	0.08
Retropubic MUS	60 (60.6)	191 (73.8)		Retropubic MUS	65 (79.3)	364 (70.5)	
Transobturator MUS	39 (39.4)	68 (26.2)	0.015	Transobturator MUS	17 (20.7)	152 (29.5)	0.103
MUS alone	79 (79.8)	186 (71.8)		MUS alone	56 (68.3)	353 (68.4)	
MUS & POP Surgery	20 (20.2)	73 (28.2)	0.272	MUS & POP Surgery	26 (31.7)	163 (31.6)	0.983
Vault suspension	4 (4.0)	17 (6.6)	0.363	Vault suspension	4 (4.9)	49 (9.5)	0.172
Apex stg<1 No OP	63 (63.6)	116 (44.8)		Apex stg<1 No OP	35 (42.7)	229 (44.4)	
Apex stg>1 No OP	32 (32.3)	126 (48.7)		Apex stg>1 No OP	43 (52.4)	238 (46.1)	
Apex stg>1 Apex OP	3 (3)	14 (5.4)	0.016	Apex stg>1 Apex OP	3 (3.7)	38 (7.4)	0.502
Would Not recommend Surgery to friend	18 (18.2)	2 (0.8)	<0.0001	Would Not recommend Surgery to friend	17 (20.7)	11 (2.1)	<0.0001

Table 2. Multivariate analysis – independent risk factors for **denovo Urgency or denovo Urgency Urinary Incontinence**

denovo Urgency	OR	95%CI	p value	denovo Urgency UI	OR	95%CI	p value
ISD	3.94	1.50 – 10.38	0.007	ISD	2.5	1.31-4.8	0.06
Prev Sling	3.69	1.45 – 9.37	0.006	Prev Colposusposuspension	2.5	1.23-5.07	0.011
Prev prolapse surgery	2.45	1.18 – 5.10	0.016				
Urodynamic USI & DOI (mixed)	1.99	1.15 – 3.48	0.014	Urodynamic USI & DOI (mixed)	1.85	1.31-2.6	<0.0001
Cough Stress Test (Pos)	1.82	1.18 - 2.80	0.007	Baseline LUT (noSUI/NoU NoUII OR No SUI U only)	1.35	1.03-1.78	0.031
Apical POP / Apical Op	0.58	0.41 – 0.81	0.002	Vault Suspension	0.29	0.087-0.97	0.045



References

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Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	Yes
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	Human Research Ethics Committee, Mercy Hospital for Women
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes