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INDICATIONS FOR ANTI-INCONTINENCE PROCEDURES IN WOMEN WITH SEVERE UROGENITAL PROLAPSE.

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aims of the present study were to determine the indications for anti-incontinence surgery and evaluate its efficacy in preventing postoperative de novo stress urinary incontinence (SUI) in women undergoing surgery for severe urogenital prolapse.

Study design, materials and methods

Randomazed study included 92 clinically continent patients who were operated between 2000 to 2009 with +3 Aa, +6 Ba, –3 C by POPQ system. All patients underwent clinical evaluation, including a complete history and physical examination, urinary questionnaire, voiding diary, pad test, cotton swab test, urodynamics. The urodynamic evaluation was repeated with prolapse repositioning by a fitted vaginal pessary.

Results

The first group of 46 women with no urodynamic evidence of sphincteric incontinence underwent classical anterior colporrhaphy without additional anti-incontinence procedure. Mean follow up was 53 months. In 22 (47,8%) patients appeared de novo SUI. For this reason in 17 (37%) patients additionally TVT was done. The second group of 46 women with urodynamic sphincteric incontinence after prolapse reduction with vaginal pessary underwent anterior colporrhaphy with TVT. Mean follow up in these group was 51 months. None had de novo SUI.

Interpretation of results

According to our results, preoperative urodynamic evaluation with and without prolapse reduction is not accuracy in predicting of appearance of occult stress incontinence in women after surgery for severe urogenital prolapse. Simultaneous anti-incontinence procedure is necessary in most cases to prevent de novo SUI in clinically continent women with severe cystocele.

Concluding message

After this study we do it routinely to avoid additional hospitalizations which is not comfortable for patient and at the same time more cost-effective.

References

1. Georgian National Urological Center, Tbilisi, Georgia

Specify source of funding or grant	**no source or grants**
Is this a clinical trial?	**Yes**
Is this study registered in a public clinical trials registry?	**No**
Is this a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT)?	**Yes**
What were the subjects in the study?	**HUMAN**
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	**Yes**
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	**Ethics commitee of Moscow clinical hospital 50**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**