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Long C[1]
1. *Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiao-Kang Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University*

PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF IMPROVED OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYMPTOMS AFTER TRANSVAGINAL MESH REPAIR FOR THE TREATMENT OF PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE

Hypothesis / aims of study

There are limited studies to evaluate preoperative clinical features in predicting which women are likely to have improvement of irritative symptoms after prolapse repair. The aims of this study was to identify the predictors of improved overactive bladder symptoms (OAB) after transvaginal mesh repair.

Study design, materials and methods

Eighty women with pelvic organ prolapse (POP) stage II to IV reporting OAB symptoms were scheduled for transvaginal mesh procedures. Apart from a pelvic examination, urinalysis and multichannel urodynamic testing, they completed a 24-hour bladder diary and a personal interview to identify urinary symptoms with a standardized questionnaire before and 6 months after surgery.

Results

Sixty-three(78.8%) women experienced absence or improvement of OAB symptoms(Improvement group), and 17(21.2%) women remained unchanged or worsened(Persistence group) postoperatively. A univariate analysis of patients' characteristics showed no difference between the 2 groups with regards to parity, body mass index, diabetes, hypertension, prolapse status, concomitant sling procedures, preoperative urodynamic parameters, and a variety of preoperative urinary symptoms(P>0.05). However, we found that age under 60 and the presence of detrusor overactivity(DO) were 2 significant predictors of postoperative OAB improvement(P<0.05). DO was documented in 32 subjects(40%), with 29 of them(90.6%) reporting symptom relief.

Interpretation of results

Women with advanced POP can experience significant resolution of their OAB symptoms after transvaginal mesh repair. Age under 60 and preoperative DO were 2 significant predictors of symptom relief. However, women with above predictors still need to be informed that OAB may persist after POP repair.

Concluding message

Age under 60 and preoperative DO were 2 significant predictors of OAB symptom relief after transvaginal mesh repair.

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Is this a clinical trial?	**Yes**
Is this study registered in a public clinical trials registry?	**Yes**
Specify Name of Public Registry, Registration Number	**(kmhk-98-030)**
Is this a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT)?	**No**
What were the subjects in the study?	**HUMAN**
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	**Yes**
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	**Ethics approval by the institutional review board of Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiao Kang Hospital had been obtained for retrospective data analysis.**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**