1122

Rajagopal R[1], Allam M[1]
1. *Wishaw General Hospital,Uk*

SITE SPECIFIC VAGINAL REPAIR USING SURGISIS - OUR FIRST EXPERIENCE

SITE SPECIFIC VAGINAL REPAIR USING SURGISIS – OUR FIRST EXPERIENCE

AIM OF THE STUDY : Prolapse is a very common gynaecological problem greatly affecting the quality of life. Several surgical techniques have been described and Site Specific Vaginal Repair (SSVR) using SurgiSIS is a fairly, new approach. Our aim of this study was to evaluate our success rate,occurrence of complications and recurrence following SSVR using SurgiSIS.

STUDY DESIGN,MATERIALS AND METHODS : This is a retrospective cohort study of 20 women who underwent SSVR using SurgiSIS during the period August 2007 to August 2009 in a district general hospital. The repair was performed for recurrent symptomatic and grade three/four pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and the case notes were reviewed. Using SurgiSIS anterior SSVR was performed in 9 cases 9/20(45%),posterior SSVR in 10 cases 10/20(50%)and in one case 1/20(5%) it was both anterior and posterior SSVR. Along with SSVR 8 women 8/20(40%) underwent perineorraphy,4 women 4/20(20%)underwent bilateral sacrospinous fixation(SSF), 2 women 2/20(10%) underwent vaginal hysterectomy and one woman 1/20(5%)underwent Trans Obturator Tape(TOT).

RESULTS: The age of the patients ranged between 25 – 80years(mean age 56.3). There were no intraoperative or perioperative complications. At three months of followup there was no vaginal erosion of SurgiSIS 20/20(100%). Three women 3/20(15%)complained of jaggy sensation in the perineum and three women 3/20(15%)who had also undergone SSF complained of dyspareunia. On examination there were a couple of prominent PDS sutures protruding in the vagina and were easily removed. During followup at six months only two women2/20(10%) complained of urgency,one woman 1/20(5%) who had undergone TOT along with SSVR was still complaining of stress incontinence and only one woman1/20(5%) complained of vaginal laxity and lack of sensation in the perineum. The duration of our followup was between 7months to 31 months(mean 16.4 months) and there was no recurrence 20/20(100%)at the operated site. Only in one case 1/20(5%) prolapse occurred in a different compartment.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS : Short term followup has revealed a subjective success rate of 85%(17/20) and these women were relieved of their preoperative symptoms and were thoroughly satisfied. The objective success rate was 90%(18/20) and there was no erosion or recurrence 20/20(100%) at the same operated compartment. Our data correlates well with the other limited data available in the literature.

CONCLUSION : In our first experience, SSVR using SurgiSIS seems to be a safe and an effective method to treat complicated and grade three/four POP. Though our study group is not large the results are very encouraging. However,long term followup and multicentre studies are needed to confirm its safety and efficacy.

Specify source of funding or grant	**NONE**
Is this a clinical trial?	**No**
What were the subjects in the study?	**NONE**