

OAB-related symptoms commonly improve after POP surgery.
Pooled postoperative incidence of de novo OAB: 8%.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW & META-ANALYSIS OF
RANDOMIZED TRIALS

The Impact of Pelvic Organ Prolapse Repair on Overactive Bladder Symptoms

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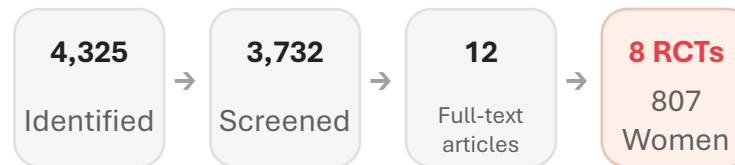
www.ics.org/2026/abstract/Abstract347

WHY THIS MATTERS

Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and overactive bladder (OAB) frequently coexist, yet postoperative OAB outcomes remain heterogeneous.

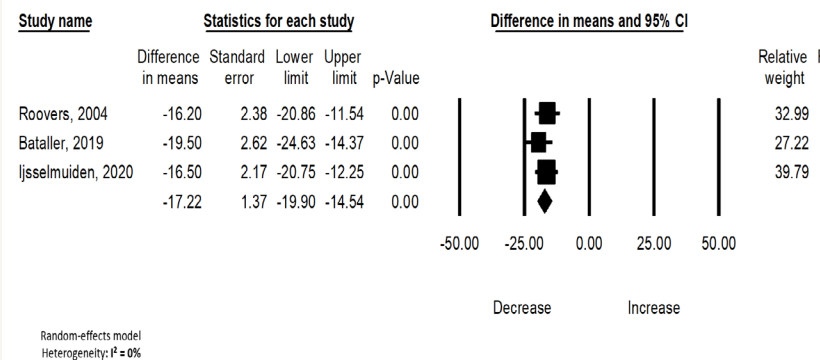
METHODS

PRISMA-compliant systematic review and meta-analysis of RCTs reporting OAB-related outcomes before and after POP surgery.



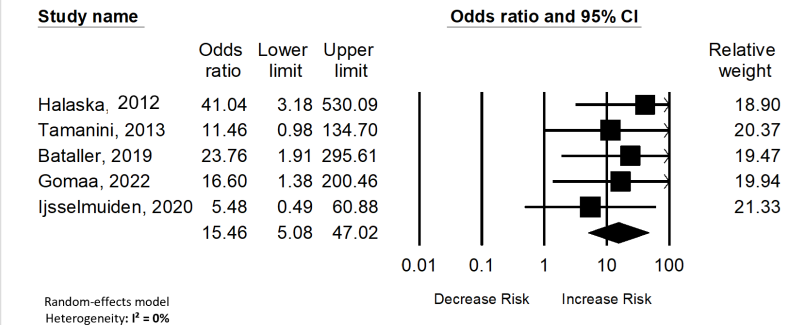
MAIN FINDING 1 : UDI-6 SCORES

Pooled analysis of three RCTs showed a significant pre–post reduction in UDI-6 scores .



MAIN FINDING 2 : DE NOVO OAB RATES

De novo OAB was reported in five trials. The pooled postoperative incidence was 8%. Paired pre–post analysis showed increased postoperative odds of de novo OAB .



PRE-EXISTING OAB

Most women improved
Most women with preoperative OAB experienced postoperative symptom improvement.

EXPLORATORY SUBGROUP

Higher odds of de novo OAB were observed following sacrocolpopexy/sacrohysteropexy versus vaginal procedures.

OR 5.1 | 95% CI 1.56–16.71