



The impact of paraurethral masses on lower urinary tract function in women: a retrospective analysis

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HYPOTHESIS

Paraurethral masse in women (cysts, diverticula, and leiomyomas etc.) are associated with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), yet the degree of this association is often underestimated.

AIMS OF STUDY

To assess the impact of paraurethral masses on LUTS in women and evaluate outcomes of surgical excision.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design: A retrospective analysis.

Period: Sept 2022 – Jan 2024.

Patients: 63 women

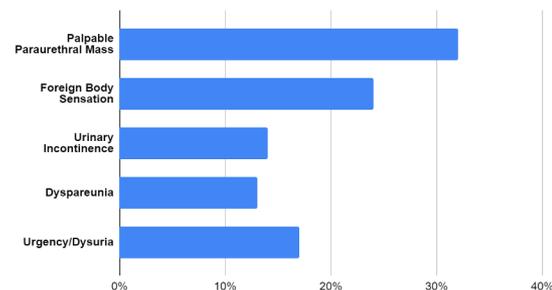
Intervention: A surgical excision of paraurethral lesions with histopathological confirmation.

Preoperative evaluation: LUTS assessment, physical exam, urine culture, MRI/ultrasound.

Postoperative outcomes: symptom resolution, recurrence, complications.

Primary endpoint: full or significant resolution of LUTS after surgery.

Preoperative Complaints



RESULTS

Histology: urethral diverticulum - 41%, paraurethral cyst - 41%, leiomyoma - 3%, others - 15%.

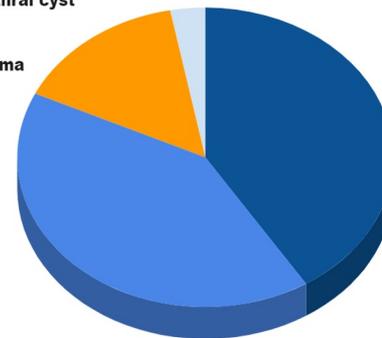
Common preoperative complaints: palpable mass - 32%, foreign body sensation - 24%, urinary incontinence - 14%, dyspareunia - 13%, urgency/dysuria - 11/63 (17%).

Postoperative improvement or complete resolution of LUTS was observed in **71.4%** of patients.

Complications: 3 urethral wall defects; calculi identified in 2 diverticula; recurrence in **9.5%**.

Histological diagnoses

- Urethral diverticulum
- Paraurethral cyst
- Others
- Leiomyoma



CONCLUSION

- High prevalence of LUTS in women with paraurethral masses and marked improvement after excision indicate a strong causal link.
- MRI was particularly useful for surgical planning.
- Surgical excision achieves substantial symptom improvement in >70% of cases.