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Sexual Function Changes Following Vaginal Urogynecological Surgery

A prospective cohort study

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Aim

- To analyze changes in sexual function before and after vaginal surgery for pelvic dysfunctions.
- To identify newly emerged complaints postoperatively.

Methods

- Design:** Prospective cohort study
- Patients:** 159 women with pelvic dysfunctions
- Tool:** PISQ-12 (sexual function questionnaire)
- Follow-up:** 3, 6, 12 months

Results

Improvements after surgery:

- ↓ Coital urinary incontinence
- ↓ Fear of urine/feces leakage
- ↓ Avoiding sex due to prolapse
- ↓ Shame/fear during intercourse

All changes statistically significant: $p < 0.001$

- ↑ Orgasm intensity
- ↑ Total sexual function score

Timeline effect:

Improvements noticeable at **3 months** (earlier visits impractical due to restrictions).

Interpretation

Surgery correcting SUI and POP **significantly improved sexual quality of life.**

Improvements were driven by reduced leakage, enhanced confidence, and stronger orgasm intensity.

Conclusion

Vaginal reconstructive surgery improves sexual function in addition to correcting pelvic dysfunctions.

Operations should be planned so that correction of dysfunctions does **not compromise sexual health.**

