

Comparison of Uterine-Preserving Laparoscopic Pectopexy Using Inverted T Polypropylene Mesh Versus Polyvinylidene Difluoride (PVDF) Mesh

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Aims of study

Laparoscopic pectopexy is a promising alternative to laparoscopic sacropexy for the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse, while prior studies often included hysterectomy. The effectiveness of uterine preservation pectopexy remains unclear. We compared the one-year outcomes of two approaches.

Study Design & Methods

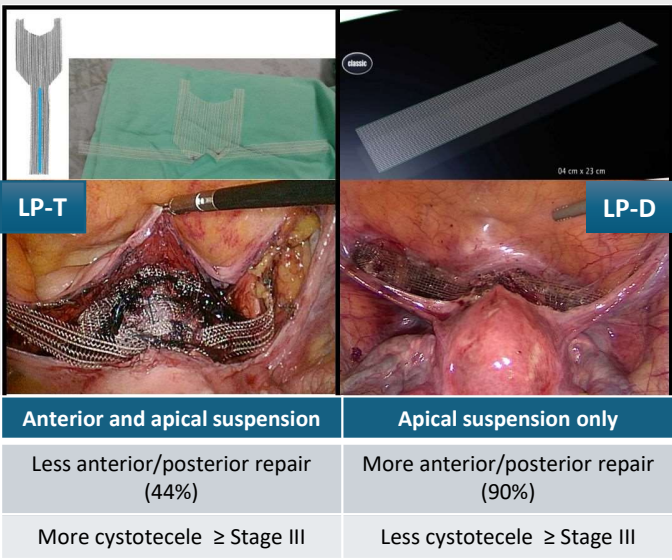
Design: Retrospective cohort study, Setting: Two medical centers in Taiwan
 Participants: 83 women with POP ≥ Stage II who underwent laparoscopic pectopexy with uterine preservation

Interpretation of Results

First study comparing mesh types in laparoscopic pectopexy with uterine preservation. Surgical success rates were similar in both groups.

Conclusion

Laparoscopic uterine-preserving pectopexy with both mesh types is safe and effective. Further studies with larger cohorts and long-term follow-up are needed to confirm these results.



	Inverted T Polypropylene Mesh (Pelvi-Stop) (LP-T) (n = 41)		Polyvinylidene Difluoride PVDF (DynaMesh®) (LP-D) (n = 42)		
Patient characteristics	Value	(Range)	Value	(Range)	p value
Age (years)	56.24 ± 12.17	(36-85)	55.36 ± 10.63	(34-75)	0.724
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.15 ± 2.93	(16.16-28.54)	23.54 ± 2.85	(18.52-29.92)	0.546
Menopause	56.09%	(23/41)	62.0%	(26/42)	0.658
Diabetes mellitus	4.88%	(2/41)	16.7%	(7/42)	0.156
Hypertension	17.1%	(7/41)	14.3%	(6/42)	0.771
Peri-operative results					
Hospital stay (days)	5.2 ± 1.03	(4-10)	4.57 ± 0.887	(3-8)	0.001
Foley drainage (days)	3.8 ± 0.843	(3-8)	2.4 ± 0.497	(2-3)	<0.001
Operating time (minutes)	185.98 ± 47.32	(120-315)	164.12 ± 34.692	(100~225)	0.059
Estimated blood loss (ml)	66.34 ± 56.7	(5-200)	32.26±27.41	(10-100)	0.031
Pain score (next day)	2.34 ± 1.425	(0-6)	1.98 ± 0.643	(1-3)	0.025
Concomitant surgeries					
Anterior Colporrhaphy	17.07%	(7/41)	90.47%	(38/42)	<0.001
Posterior Colporrhaphy	43.90%	(18/41)	76.19%	(32/42)	0.004
Surgical effectiveness in 1year					
Pelvic organ prolapse (≥ stage 1)	78.05%	(32/41)	80.95%	(34/42)	0.791