

Late assessment of quality of life after laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy: study evaluates patient satisfaction after long term follow-up

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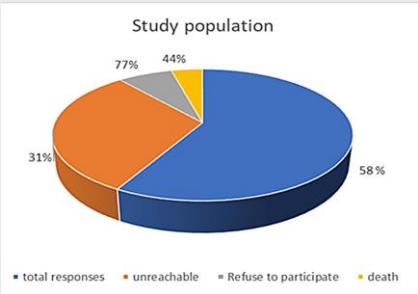
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Background

Pelvic organ prolapse is a benign condition that bears a negative impact on women’s health; however, it can be effectively treated with laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy (LSC). Our goal is to assess patient satisfaction, quality of life, symptoms, and sexual function following laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy.

Methods

21-years uni-centric retrospective cohort study, including 134 patients who underwent LSC between 2003 and 2024.



Phone call interview was conducted in 2025 using standardized questionnaire validated in Arabic

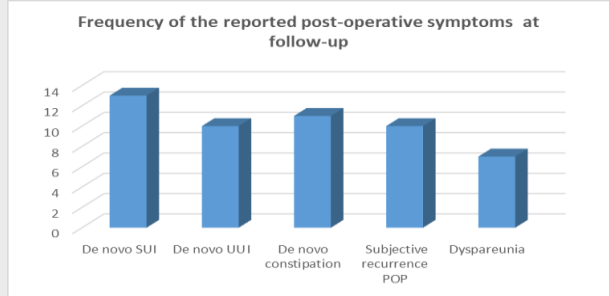
The collected parameters were:

- Age, BMI, menopausal status
- Operative data: TOT procedure, conversion rate
- Patient reported outcomes in response to 3 questionnaires:
 - ✓ PGI scale (patient global impression)
 - ✓ PFIQ-7 score (Pelvic floor impact questionnaire- 7)
 - ✓ Sexual satisfaction questionnaire (SSQ score)

Results

The mean time for follow-up was 6 years .

12% underwent simultaneous TOT , 4% consulted very shortly post laparoscopy and were re-operated TOT



SUI: stress urinary incontinence , UUI : urge urinary incontinence

Symptoms	Urinary (%)	Digestive (%)	Prolapse (%)
1-very much improved	46	2	88
2-moderately improved	7	0	0.7
3-minimally improved	3	0.7	0
4-same	20	86	0.7
5-minimally worse	17	9	8
6-moderately worse	3	0.7	0.7
7-very much worse	4	1.5	1.5

The total PFIQ-7 score was 11, with the majority of respondents having a score of zero.

The mean SSQ score was 37.43, reflecting a high level of sexual satisfaction.

Implications

This study is the first to evaluate long-term outcomes following minimally invasive abdominal surgery with anteroposterior mesh. Patients reported high satisfaction, improvement of quality of life, and low prolapse recurrence.