



**BOTKIN  
HOSPITAL**



**MOSCOW  
UROLOGY  
CENTER**



**RUSSIAN  
UNIVERSITY  
OF MEDICINE**

# Defining the Clinical Profile of Patients with Pelvic Floor Dysfunction

A cross-sectional prospective analysis

## Aim

Pelvic floor dysfunction is a multifactorial condition including:

- Pelvic organ prolapse
- Urinary incontinence
- Sexual dysfunction
- Anal incontinence
- Pelvic pain

Purpose: to describe the clinical profile, comorbidities, and reproductive history of women undergoing surgery for pelvic dysfunction.

## Methods

**Design:** Prospective cross-sectional study

**Patients:** 159 women scheduled for urogynecological surgery

**Assessment tools:** ICIQ-SF, PISQ-12, PFIQ-7, PFDI-20

## Results – Demographics & Comorbidities

**Total analyzed:** 156 patients

**Age:** mean 56.3 ± 12 years

**BMI:** median 28.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (overweight range)

### Comorbidities:

- Hypertension: **38.9%**
- Varicose veins: **16.9%**
- Diabetes mellitus: **7.5%**
- Bronchial asthma / chronic bronchitis: **5%**

## Results – Obstetric history

Deliveries:

- 1 delivery – 39.3%
- 2 deliveries – 36.1%
- Max: 5 vaginal births (4.9%)

Cesarean section: 1–2 times

Perineal tears/episiotomy: 55.9%

## Interpretation

Population aging + higher demand for urogynecological surgery = increased prevalence of pelvic dysfunctions.

Overweight (BMI ~29) contributes significantly.

Perineal trauma in childbirth strongly associated with reduced sexual function, pelvic pain, and delayed recovery of sexual activity.

Socio-demographic characteristics and reproductive history — including age, BMI, mode of delivery, and obstetric trauma — are key determinants of the clinical profile of patients with pelvic floor dysfunction.

## Conclusion

Pelvic floor dysfunction is multifactorial and associated with:

- Age-related changes
- Overweight
- Vaginal delivery and perineal trauma
- Coexisting chronic diseases

Identifying these factors is essential for personalized prevention, counseling, and treatment strategies.

Ausheva B<sup>1</sup>, Kasyan G<sup>1</sup>, Pushkar D<sup>1</sup>

Botkin's Hospital Moscow Urological Center, Moscow, Russia;

Urology Department of Russian University of Medicine, Moscow, Russia.