

EVALUATION OF EXPERIENCE WITH RETROPUBIC AND TRANSOBTURATOR SLINGS FOR STRESS INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the retropubic (TVT) and transobturator (TOT) slings for stress urinary incontinence and to compare the adverse events.

Study design, materials and methods

This clinical study included 265 women with previously untrated stress urinary incontinence. These women were divided by the envelope method into two groups; the first group of patients underwent operations using the TVT (n=85) technique, while the second group were treated with the TOT (n= 180) technique. We present the subjective and objective outcomes of these procedures, and rates of adverse events. Subjective assessment of the cure rate and the leakage of urine was based on the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire- Short form (ICIQ-SF) and objective assessment of leakage of urine was assessed by urodynamic test.

Results

The patients' mean age before the operation was 52.39 (SD 9.3) years in the TVT group and 54.28 (DS 9.1) years in the TOT group. Mean weight was 65.5 (DS1.4) kilograms in the TVT group and 66.24 (DS11.7) in the TOT group. Objective assessment by urodynamic test before the sugery showed that 62/81 (72.9/45.3%) of patients suffered moderate incontinence and 11/73 (12.9/40.8%) of patients suffered severe incontinence. In the TVT group 61(71.8%) of patients underwent associated surgery while in the TOT group 80(44.7%) did, we did not find statistically significant differences between groups. We observed 3 (3.5%) bladder perforation in the group of TVT and no one in the group of TOT (0%); the postoperative complicatons: we observed 3 (37.5%) vaginal erosion in the group of TVT and 3 (20.0%) vaginal erosion in the group of TOT, de novo incontinence in 2 (25%) patients in the group of TVT and no one (0%) in the group of TOT, no one extrusion of mesh in the group of TVT and 2 (13,4%) in the group of TOT. We did not find statistically significant differences between these two groups. The mean of follow up was 62,81/ 20,55 months respectively. Subjective cure by the ICIQ-SF was not statistically significant between groups and objective assessment by the urodynamic test showed us treatment in 78(91.8%)/172 (95.6%) patients in the TVT/TOT group, slight incontinence in 2 (2.4%)/ 0 (0%) patients, moderate incontinence in 3(3.5%)/ 3 (1.7%) patients and severe incontinence in 1(1.2%)/0(0%) patients in TVT/ TOT group; the differences between groups was not statistically significant.

Interpretation of results

Our initial experience with TVT and TOT slings are positive and We can conclude that the cure effect is similar.

Concluding message

The hypothesis that the cure rates of TVT and TOT is similar is confirmed and the differences after operation are not statistically significant.

Disclosures

Funding: Institut Universitari Quiron Dexeus **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** NONE