

COMPLICATION RATE IN CARRIERS OF PESSARY

Hypothesis / aims of study

Reviewing the different complications experienced by patients using vaginal pessary.

Study design, materials and methods

We present a series of 62 patients carrying the vaginal pessary for the last 4 years on average and evaluate the different complications that have suffered during this time of study. We studied the age, parity, years of pessary use, indication and complications (smelly, bleeding, pain and leucorrhoea)

Results

The average age of our patients was 65.7 years, with an average parity of 3.2. The pessary indication in 38 cases was different compartments pelvic organ prolapse (POP) (31 above, 23 medium, 7 below) and incontinence in 17 of them. The most common complication was leucorrhoea, referenced in 25 patients. Resulting vaginal cultures were positive in 12 of these patients. All were treated improving substantially. (Image 1) The second most common complication was bleeding, which occurred in 12 patients. In five of them were objectified vaginal erosion so we decided pessary removal and placement one month later after treatment with blastoestimulina. The other seven patients, found no lesions and were treated only with blastoestimulina, evolving all favorably. Also 4 of these patients had pain. All vaginal culture was positive in these patients and the symptoms were resolved with appropriate antibacterial treatment.

Interpretation of results

The most common indication for pessary use is the POP (61.29%) followed closely by incontinence (27.41%), although often attend the two directions in the same patient. The long-term use of the pessary causes complications in almost all patients studied (66.13%). Bleeding and leukorrhea are the most common complications (40.32% and 19.35% respectively), which can be solved easily with suitable treatment.

Concluding message

Both pelvic organ prolapse and urinary incontinence are common conditions which prevalence increases with factors such as age and parity. Most patients with POP or urinary incontinence are elderly with associated diseases, so the morbidity associated with surgery inclined to use the vaginal pessary as best treatment option for them. Requires a learning process simple and appropriate hygiene measures which carried out properly conducted may favor its use in this range of patients. (Image 2, Image 3)

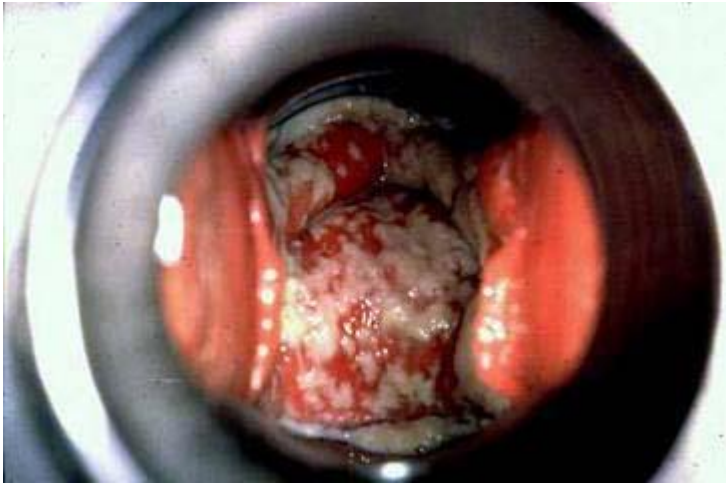


Image 1



Image 2



Image 3

References

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3. Atnip SD. Pessary use and management for pelvic organ prolapse. Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am. 2009;36:585-614

Disclosures

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