

THE IMPACT OF TRANSOBTURATOR TAPE IN PATIENTS WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE CONCOMITANT WITH FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Hypothesis / aims of study

There are several reports that demonstrated the relationship between the stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and the female sexual dysfunction (FSD). However, there is a paucity of report related with the effect of the management of SUI to the female sexual function. We evaluated the impact of medical treatment of SUI on female sexual function.

Study design, materials and methods

Among 314 patients who underwent TOT for SUI between June 2009 and Dec 2013, a total of 87 patients who suffered from not only SUI but also female sexual dysfunction were enrolled in this study. All patients enrolled in this study were confirmed SUI by urodynamic study (VLPP<120cmH₂O) and showed the female sexual dysfunction assessed by Korean version of female sexual function index (FSFI). All patients were asked to fill out FSFI to assess the impact TOT procedure for SUI to the female sexual function at baseline and postoperative 12 week. In addition to the FSFI, all patients were asked self reported satisfaction scale (5 degree; cure to very worsening) to assess the surgical outcome of the sling operation.

Results

The mean age was 39.4 ± 4.3 and mean FSFI total score was 22.7 ± 3.2, respectively. In the assessment of the change of sexual function by sub analysis of FSFI, the score of desire (2.94 to 3.81, p=0.023), arousal (2.92 to 3.87, p=0.041) and satisfactory (2.90 to 3.98 p<0.001) domains showed significant improvement after sling operation while other domains and total score did not affected in the period of this trials. Our results indicate the 97.7% cure (n=80, 91.9%) or improvement (n=5, 5.7%) rate of SUI assessed by GSS post operatively 12weeks

Interpretation of results

SUI and FSD often occur concomitantly and recent studies have demonstrated a significant association between SUI and FSD not only in the epidemiologic point of view but also in the pathophysiologic mechanism.

There are still debates on the effect of TOT to the FSD, and moreover, there are several reports about the 'de novo dyspareunia' after TOT that might have a negative impact to the female sexual function

Although the our results demonstrated the overall positive effect of TOT related to the female sexual functions, We have to consider the possible negative impact or psychological effects of TOT and sexual function.

Concluding message

TOT had positive effects on the management FSD in patients concomitant with SUI in this study. However the long-term follow up data and more large scale trials will be necessary to support the good result maintenance and to determine the clinical acceptability of TOT in the management of patients with SUI and FSD

Disclosures

Funding: none **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** IRB of Hallym University **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes