

ROLE OF URODYNAMICS IN PROLAPSE

Hypothesis / aims of study- To study the role of urodynamics in pelvic organ prolapse patients for correction of the prolapse with the concomitant treatment of urinary incontinence.

Study design, materials and methods- Women visiting gynaecology OPD for the complaint of POP were enrolled in the study. Each subject underwent detailed history, general physical, systematic and PV examination. Detailed history of urinary complaints were taken. POP - Q classification was used to classify prolapse. Urodynamic study of all the prolapse patients were done. All the patients were counselled for a 24 hour urinary voiding diary for self filling the questionnaires.

50 patients were enrolled in the study. Urodynamic testing consisted of uroflowmetry, filling cytometry, pressure flow study and the urethral pressure profiles (UPP), VLPP (Vulsalva Leak Point Pressure), EMG (Electromyography). Each patient's informed consent has been taken.

Results -

<u>Clinical diagnosis</u>	<u>Stress Incontinence</u>	<u>Detrusor Instability</u>	<u>No Abnormality</u>
<u>Stress Incontinence</u> N = 18	9	6	3
<u>Urge Incontinence</u> N = 22	4	12	6
<u>Mixed Symptoms</u> N = 10	2	3	5

Interpretation of results - 50 patients of utero vaginal prolapse were enrolled in the study. 18 patients were clinically diagnosed as stress incontinence, 22 patients as urge incontinence and 10 had mixed symptoms. All underwent urodynamic studies. The outcome of urodynamic study showed that out of 18 patients who clinically had complain of stress urinary incontinence, 9 were confirmed of having stress incontinence, 6 patients were having detrusor instability and 3 of them had no abnormality.

Out of the 22 patients having urge incontinence, after urodynamic study, 4 of them had stress incontinence, 12 patients had detrusor instability and 6 of them had no abnormality.

Out of the 10 patients having mixed symptoms, after going through urodynamic study, 2 patients had stress incontinence, 3 patients had detrusor instability and 5 patients had no abnormality.

Concluding message

By urodynamic study we come to the conclusion, that out of 50 utero vaginal prolapse patients, 15 patients actually required the sling operations with the prolapse surgery. 14 patients did not show any abnormalities on the urodynamic studies, so they only require the POP surgery. While 21 patients showed detrusor instability which were responded to medical treatment along with POP surgery. The advantage of Urodynamic study is that it specifies the type of surgery to be done. It decreases the chances of unwanted surgeries and extensive hysterectomies which are not required.

Disclosures

Funding: NONE **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Mahatma gandhi university of medical sciences, jaipur, rajasthan, india **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes