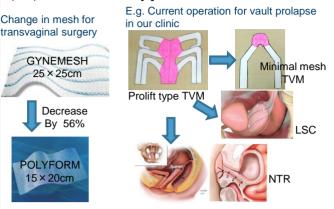
COMPARISON BETWEEN PREOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE SEXUAL FUNCTION OF THE JAPANESE WOMEN WHO UNDERWENT TRANSVAGINAL MINIMAL MESH SURGERY FOR THE TREATMENT OF PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE

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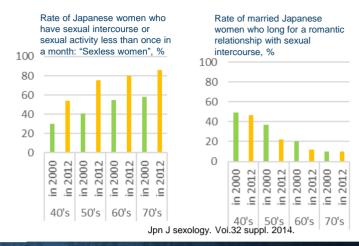
Background 1.

Since the FDA's alert, the use of Prolift-type TVM has also declined and the use of minimal mesh repair as well as laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy (LSC) and native tissue repair (NTR) is on the increase in Japan.



2

It is reported that the Japanese women have sexual intercourse extremely less often.



Surgical procedures of our minimal mesh transvaginal surgery

To clarify the preoperative and postoperative sexual function of the Japanese patients who underwent transvaginal minimal mesh surgery.

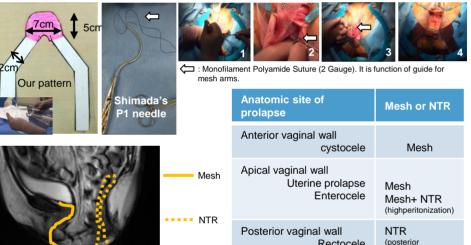
Methods

Aim

- Patients who underwent POP surgery were retrospectively examined via chart review.
- Sexual function was evaluated twice per patient- once before the surgery and once more 6 months after the surgery, and we use Japanese version of the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). (J Sex Med 2011; 8:2246-54)
- Japanese version of the FSFI asked respondents about their sexual activities for the past 3months, instead of the original 1 month.
- No vaginal intercourse: FSFI Q17=0 No vaginal dyspareunia: FSFI Q17=0, 5
- No sexual dissatisfaction: FSFI Q16=3, 4,5
- Because of the interview results, the estimated values (EV) supposing that non FSFI response patients had no sexual intercourse and dissatisfaction, were also calculated

Althogh ready-to-use mesh kit • is commonly used in most western country, the kit is yet to be approved by the authority in Japan. Therefore Japanese surgeons need to cut out a free-form mesh using pattern papers and scissors.

Incision is made in anterior vaginal wall, and then the head portion of the mesh is implanted beneath the anterior vaginal wall and two arms are put through both side of sacrospinous ligaments (SSL) using a special-purpose needle called "Shimada's Pl needle", which is made by a Japanese manufacturer.



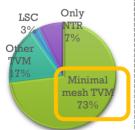
E.g. Operation for vault prolapse

(posterior colporrhaphy Rectocele perineorrhaphy)

Where required, mid urethral slimg procedure was simultaneously , performed

Results

All POP patients Between January 2015 and July 2016, 315 patients umderwent POP repair surgery



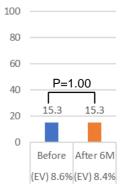
All POP patients' Average age : 67.7±8.8 years **Preoperative FSFI** collection rate: 70.8% Vaginal intercourse rate: 12.3% (EV: 8.5%)

Subjects: Patients who underwent transvaginal minimal mesh surgery (N=230)

Subjects' characteristics				
Variable	Mean or % SD			
Age	67.9	7.4		
BMI, kg/m2	23.7	3.0		
ASA risk	1.7	0.5		
Parity	2.2	0.7		
Prior hysterectomy	4.3			
Aa	2.3	1.0		
Ba	3.6	1.6		
С	2.8	2.2		
TVL	7.8	0.9		
Вр	2.7	2.3		
Operation time, min	54.3	20.0		
Concurrent TVT	53.5			
Bladder or rectum injury	0.0			
Recurrence	0.9			
Mesh erosion	0.4			

The FSFI collection rate				
	%			
	Before	72.6		
	After 6M	58.9		

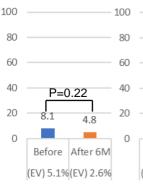
Vaginal intercourse rate, %



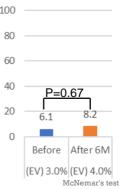
We made sure that all patients who did not fill out the form have no intercourse and did not see it as an issue in their sexual life from interview.

Vaginal dyspareunia rate,%





Sexual dissatisfaction rate, %



Yotsuya

Medical

Cube

Concluding message

Though covering only the early postoperative period, this study leads us to believe that our minimal mesh transvaginal surgery is a preferred option for Japanese POP patients, as many Japanese patients have no inclination to have sexual activity due to low sexual desire.

Conflict of Interest (COI) of the Presenters : No potential COI to disclose Ethics Committee: code: YMCIRB-17R005