Introduction and Objectives
Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and lower urinary tract symptoms often coexist as they may have a similar underlying pathophysiology. The prevalence of bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) versus detrusor hypocontractility as the cause of voiding difficulty in this group of patients is not well established. The aim of this study was to identify the prevalence of urethral and bladder dysfunctions in women with advanced pelvic organ prolapse.

Patients and Methods
This study comprised 105 consecutive women planning surgical treatment for POP stage III or IV, according to the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Quantification (POP-Q) system, evaluated prospectively between January and December 2015. A standard history, an incontinence questionnaire and physical examination were completed before urodynamic investigation. Multichannel urodynamics were performed in the supine and standing positions and the prolapse was reduced using gauze and Cheron dressing forceps. BOO was defined as Maximum Flow (Qmax) rate ≤ 12 ml/s and Detrusor Pressure at Maximum Flow (Pdet@Qmax) >20 cmH₂O.

Results
From the 105 women included, 70 (66.7%) were POP-Q stage III and 35 (33.3%) stage IV. Table 1 shows subjects baseline characteristics, figure 1 the reported symptoms and table 2 the urodynamic findings.

There was no correlation between voiding symptoms (p = 0.171) and storage symptoms (p = 0.340) with BOO.

Conclusions
The prevalence of urethral and bladder dysfunctions in women with advanced pelvic organ prolapse are high and may be masked by mechanical obstruction.