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Badzakov N, Ivanovski M, Drakulevski S, Lazarevski S
Sistina Medical, Special Hospital for Gynecology/Obstetrics, Mala Bogorodica

ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSIS OF PARAVAGINAL DEFECTS IN GENUINE STRESS INCONTINENCE

Aims of Study

The aim was to evaluate the use of ultrasound as an imaging procedure to diagnose paravaginal defects in patients with genuine stress incontinence.

Methods

15 incontinent females with history, clinical tests, urodynamics, perineal ultrasound for detecting hypermobility of bladder neck, were trans-abdominally ultrasound performed to evaluate qualitative and quantitative paravaginal defects. Control group was continent nulliparous asymptomatic women. Ultrasound diagnosis was made during 200 ml full bladder by trans-abdominal transverse scanning with 3,75 MHz convex transducer (Toshiba, Corvevision Pro, Japan). All measurements were obtained with the patients in the supine position.

Results

All patients on study group had right sided paravaginal defects, and 9 (80%) had both. Paravaginal defects were not detected on transabdominal ultrasound in control group. There was significant difference between those examiners who had genuine stress incontinence and continent females.

Conclusions

Trans-abdominal ultrasound is useful for evaluation and documentation of the anatomic results in detecting paravaginal defects to diagnose genuine stress incontinence.