

655

Lee J B¹

1. Ghil medical ctr. Gachon medical school

OVER 1 YEAR RESULT OF THE SPARC PROCEDURE FOR FEMALE STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study was to evaluate over 1 year result of the suprapubic approach to the suburethral polypropylene (SPARC) procedure in female stress urinary incontinence.

Study design, materials and methods

Between October 2002 and December 2003, 114 consecutive women with stress urinary incontinence underwent SPARC procedure in this center. All patients were followed up for at least 1 year. Preoperatively, patients were evaluated with history taking, physical examination, urinalysis, voiding cystourethrography and urodynamic test, including valsalva leak point pressure (VLPP). Evaluations were performed by questionnaires and interview on surgical outcome and the patients' satisfaction.

Results

The mean age was 48.6 years. Mean follow-up period was 16.4 months (12-25). Mean hospital stay was 3.8 days (2-10) and mean operation time was 38.7 minutes. Intraoperative complications included 9 (7.9%) bladder perforations and 1 (0.9%) urethral injury. Postoperative complications showed 14 (12.3%) urinary retentions, 2 (1.8%) vaginal wound infections and 1 (0.9%) vaginal erosion by tape. De novo urge incontinence was noted in 3 patients (2.6%).

Interpretation of results

Of 114 patients, 92 (80.7%) were cured and 17 (14.9%) significantly improved. 99 patients (86.8%) were satisfied with the SPARC procedure. 95 patients (83.3%) would like to recommend the SPARC procedure to others.

Concluding message

Favorable results had been obtained from the SPARC procedure. The procedure is a simple, safe and effective treatment for female stress urinary incontinence in terms of short operation time, short hospital stay, high success rate and low complication rate.