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EFFICACY OF SACROSPINOUS LIGAMENT FIXATION FOR APICAL PROLAPSE.

Hypothesis / aims of study

There are so many kinds of operations for correction of apical prolapse. And among the operations for apical prolapse, sacrospinous ligament fixation is papulary performed procedure. We reviewed the anatomical success rate and complications for sacrospinous ligament fixation for correction of apical prolapse.

Study design, materials and methods

In total, 19 women were successfully operated by same surgeon between April 2004 and August 2007. Mean follow-up was 30(8-47) months.

Pre-operative evaluation consisted of physical exam, POP-Q scores.

Intraoperative and post operative complications were described.

Results

Mean age was 62.5(39 to 75 years), mean parity was 3.7(2-6), mean pre-operative POP-Q stage for apex(C point) was 3.1(2-4). All patients concomitantly underwent anterior and posterior colporrhaphy.

8 patients concomitantly underwent vaginal hysterectomy and 4 patients underwent sacrospinous ligament hysteropexy(who wanted to save uterus) and 7 patients underwent sacrospinous vault fixation(who previously performed hysterectomy).

4 patients complained of pain in the right gluteal region, which subsided after 3 months.

There were 2 cases of apical prolapse recurrence among the enrolled patients.

1 patient recurred 6 months after operation and the other patient recurred 3 years after operation(who underwent sacrospinous hysteropexy), and there were no other patients complained of prolapse after surgery.

Interpretation of results

Overall success rate was 89.5% for apical prolapse which means unquestionable efficacy of this procedure. Some patients complained right hip pain after operation, but this complication was temporary and tolerable.

Concluding message

Sacrospinous lifament fixation has low morbidity, and high cure rate for apical prolapse .

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Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	No
This study did not require eithics committee approval because	it was a retrospective study concerninig the results of performed surgeries.
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Νο