DOES THE VAGINAL PROLAPSE REPAIR AFFECT WOMEN’S SEXUAL LIFE?

Hypothesis / aims of study
The purpose of this study was to assess sexual function in women after surgery for pelvic organ prolapsed. At 6 months with the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Urinary Incontinence Sexual Questionnaire (PISQ).

Study design, materials and methods
In this study 37 women with anterior vaginal prolapse were included. The pre- and 6 month post-operative protocol included: complete uro-gynaecological history, physical examination and all women agreed to participate in a sexual function study. Women underwent reconstructive surgeries using polypropylene mesh. Sexual function was assessed preoperatively and at 6 months postoperatively with the PISQ. PISQ test compared individual questions pre- and postoperatively.

Results
Mean age was 56.7 years, and 64% of women were premenopausal. Thirty five women completed questionnaires at 6 months. Women reported difficulties with sexual activity before surgery. After surgery, women reported improvement in their sexual function. Overall sexual satisfaction remained unchanged at 6 months. De novo dyspareunia occurred in two women.

Interpretation of results
The results show that prolapse surgery improves sexual function

Concluding message
Pelvic organ prolapse is a common condition found in women and it has a negative impact on quality of life. Our study suggests that pelvic organ prolapse repair may have a positive effect on sexual functioning in women although de novo dyspareunia could occur.

Specify source of funding or grant
No conflict of interest

Is this a clinical trial?
No

What were the subjects in the study?
HUMAN

Was this study approved by an ethics committee?
Yes

Specify Name of Ethics Committee
Greek National Health System

Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?
Yes

Was informed consent obtained from the patients?
Yes