879

Palma P[1], Riccetto C[1], Herrmann V[1], Dalphorno F[1], Castro R[1], Palma T[1]
1. *State University of Campinas*

TRANSCOCCYGEAL SACROPEXY USING NAZCA-R FOR POSTERIOR AND APICAL VAGINAL PROLAPSES

Hypothesis / aims of study

Midurethral needle suspensions used for the treatment of stress incontinence have raised interest in the use of meshes and other needle suspensions in the treatment of female incontinence and urogenital prolapse. Infracoccygeal sacropexies were first described by Petros in 2001 [1]. The creation of artificial neo sacro-uterine ligaments using tape is the rationale for the infracoccigeal sacropexy.

The aim of this study is to assess the safety, efficacy and functional results of NAZCA-R, a Type I tension-free mesh used in the treatment of apical and posterior prolapses. The rationale for this procedure is to create new sacrouterine ligaments and rectovaginal septum using mesh.

Study design, materials and methods

Longitudinal study carried out between March 2004 and January 2007 with patients treated by this new surgical procedure. The postoperative follow-up included an interview and a physical examination at 3, 6, and 12 months and annually thereafter. The minimum required follow-up time was 12 months up to January 2007.

Results

Eighty-one patients were included. No vascular or visceral injury occurred during the procedure and no complications were observed after the operation.

The mean hospital stay was three days (ranging from 2 to 5). The mean follow-up time was 18 months.

Two recurrences occured in the apical compartment **(2.5%)** and another two **(2.5%)** in the posterior compartment. New-onset moderate dyspareunia was found in 4 (5%) cases, with spontaneous resolution in all but one case. Mesh exposure occurred in 9 **(11.1%)** cases and was treated conservatively with no impact on the outcome. One patient with rectal prolapse was also successfully treated with this procedure.

Interpretation of results

There was no negative impact on sexual life, and, using a specific tool, no vaginal stenosis and favorable functional results as opposed to the general belief of sexual function impairment.

Concluding message

The analysis of our experience shows that NAZCA-R is a safe and simple procedure with good functional results. Further studies should confirm these results over a longer term follow-up period.

Specify source of funding or grant	**Promedon**
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	**Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**