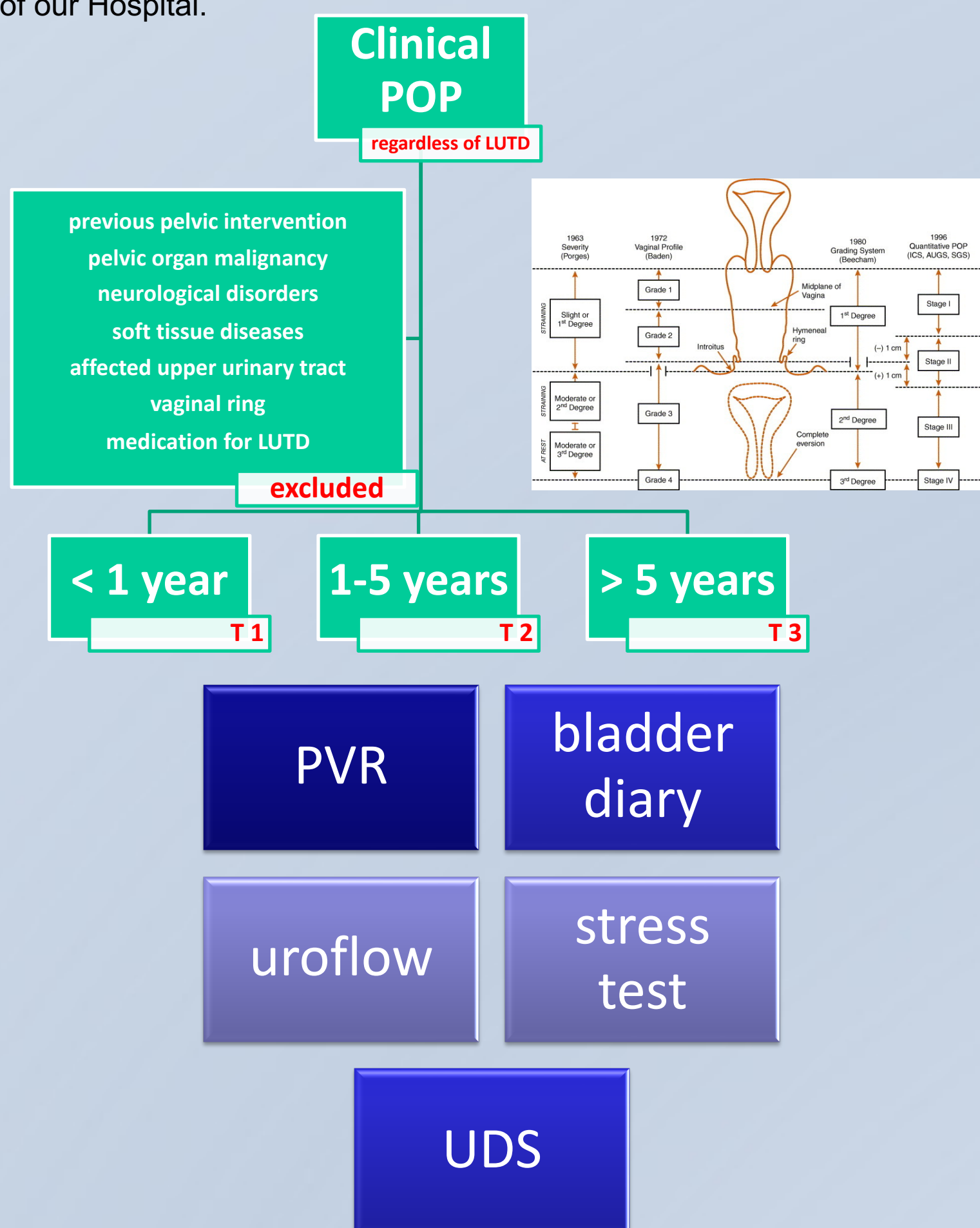


INTRODUCTION

Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) is an anatomical change of female pelvic floor referring to a falling, slipping or downward displacement of a pelvic organ. Uterus, bladder, rectum, or bowel could be clinically found displaced inside vaginal compartments, often causing lower urinary tract dysfunction (LUTD), not always noticeable by patients. The main reason that leads women to a physician, urologist, or urogynecologist, is the feeling of something prolapsing and sometimes palpable between legs, whereas urinary incontinence or dysfunctional voiding could also reveal a background of POP during clinical examination. Staging of POP had been a challenging subject of argument in the past, until the Staging System of Quantitative Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP-Q) System was introduced and labelled as an ideal instrument for evaluation of prolapse in everyday clinical practice. The aim of our study is correlate the LUTD with the underlying stage of POP.

METHODS

This is an observational prospective study including female patients above the age of 18, pooled both from the Urodynamics Clinic of the Urology Department and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of our Hospital.

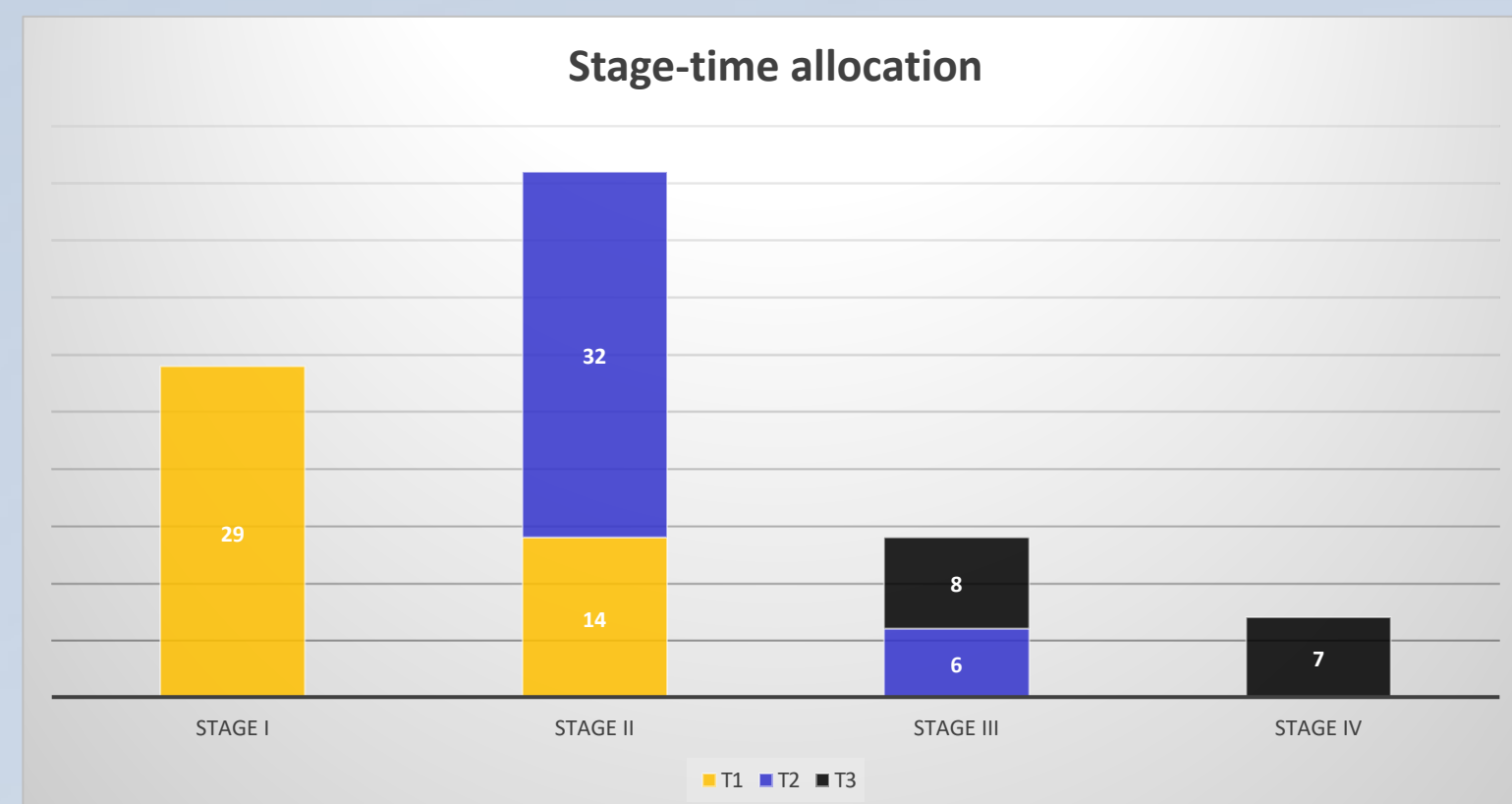
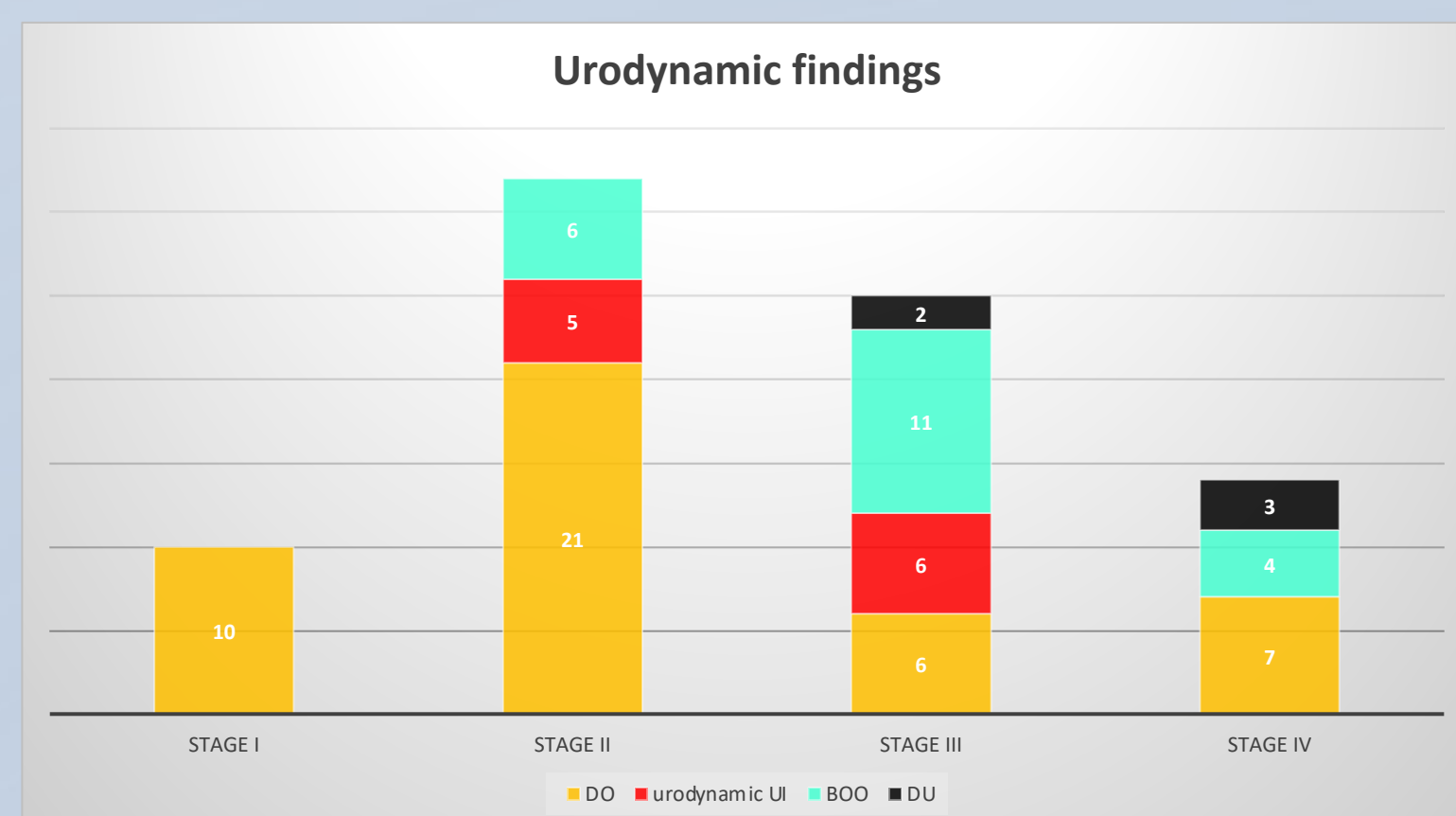
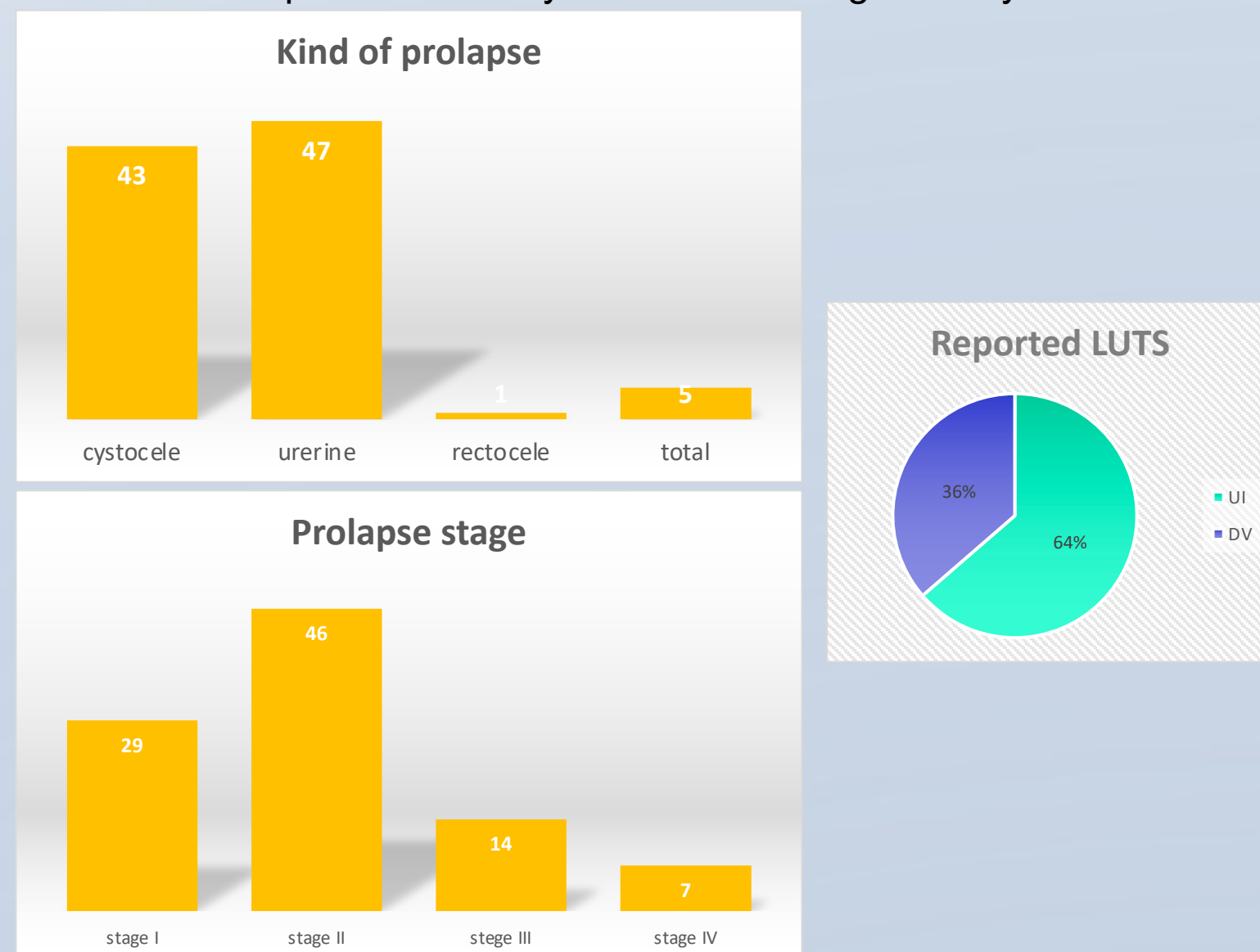


Endpoints

- Qmax
- detrusor overactivity
- urodynamic incontinence
- maximum bladder capacity
- bladder compliance
- bladder outlet obstruction
- bladder contractility

RESULTS

96 women completed the study with a median age of 67 years



Factors correlating POP with LUTD

- prolapse stage
- elapsed time since the diagnosis of prolapse

Limitations

- the urodynamic formula for bladder contractility is not well established for female patients
- the time of POP diagnosis, especially for the most neglected cases, was not always as precise it should be

CONCLUSIONS

Pelvic organ prolapse is directly associated with any kind of LUTD. More severe or delayed in diagnosis prolapses could lead to more complicated types of LUTS. Thus, timely diagnosis and treatment of POP could be crucial for the preservation of lower urinary tract functional integrity.

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