AUDIT OF UROGENITAL FISTULAE AT MCH CENTRE PIMS ISLAMABAD

G. Mahmud, K. Bangash, S. Fatima, S. Iqbal
Maternal and Child Health Centre, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan

Introduction: In Pakistan, urogenital fistula unfortunately is not an uncommon condition and according to UNFPA it is estimated that 8000 to 10000 fistulas occur every year. MCH, PIMS being the regional centre covers a wide geographical area of 103,675sq km including 4 districts of Punjab, 18 districts of Northern area and AJK. The initiative of establishing a fistula project funded by UNFPA at MCH Centre PIMS in 2007 aimed at promotion of treatment and emancipation of fistula patients with a close liaison with the urologists for complicated cases. An audit was done in our series of patients to find the outcome of urogenital fistula repairs.

Results: From 2007 till date a total of 222 patients of urogenital fistulas were admitted for repair. 76% were obstetric and 24% were gynecological fistulas. 183 were urinary, 31 were fecal and 8 were combined. 184 were simple and 38 were complicated. Amongst urinary incontinence 168 vesicovaginal, 6 urethrovaginal, 4 vesicocervicovaginal and 5 were ureteric. Amongst the fecal incontinence 20 were Rectovaginal, and 5 patients had third degree perineal tear. 197 patients had vaginal, 22 abdominal and 3 patients had combined abdominoperineal repair. Ureteric and high fistulas were operated by urologists. There were two mortalities. Overall success rate was 96%.

Conclusion: Outcome of fistula repair is excellent in skilled surgical hands, therefore training for fistula repair should be emphasized in all the regional centers including the training of nurses for optimum pre and post operative care. Multidisciplinary approach regarding the complexity of fistula should be adopted.