SURGICAL TREATMENT OF UROGENITAL PROLAPSE BY APPLICATION OF A SIX STRAPS POLYPROPYLENE PROSTHESIS: A PILOT STUDY

Anatoly I Ischenko, Russia,
Alexander N Nikitin, Russia

It is well known that a mesh prolapse surgery shows higher efficacy in treatment of anterior urogenital prolapse, but the surgical morbidity is remaining still higher in comparison with techniques are used to apply native tissues. Therefore surgeons are called to design new treatment modalities by implementing safety biocompatible synthetic grafts. The aim of this pilot study was to assess the preliminary results of surgical repair of anterior and apical prolapse by application of a six straps polypropylene prosthesis (OPUR technique).

Materials and methods: 18 patients with urogenital stage 3 anterior prolapse were operated by OPUR technique. Postsurgical outcomes included the anatomical results (evaluated by the POP-Q System) and anatomical results stage 2 and more were considered as failure of surgery. Intra and postsurgical complications were recorded, as well as qualities of both general life (QoL) and sexual life were assessed by the questionnaires (PFDI-20, PFQ-7 и PSIQ-12). Follow up was 3 months.

Results: The mean age was 57,8±8,4 years. The cystocele was accompanied by the apical prolapse in 9/18 cases (stage 2: 8/18; stage 3: 1/18). The QoL was improved in 15/18 patients according to PFDI-20 and in 14/18 according to PFQ-7. The quality of sexual life didn’t changed. The anatomical result was successful in 17/18 cases (≤ I по POPQ System). There were no intraoperative complications. Hematomas between the bladder and the anterior vaginal wall after the surgery were developed in 2/18 cases, which were resorbed during up to 6 weeks.

Conclusions: These preliminary results of surgical repair of anterior and apical prolapse by application of a six straps polypropylene prosthesis demonstrated a high efficacy of this technique and low morbidity. OPUR demonstrates good anatomical restoration according both the anterior and the apical compartment without serious intraoperative complications. Further prospective study with appropriate design is needed in order to show efficiency of this technique over other methods.