

Sepsis following TVT sling procedure.

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Hypothesis / aims of study

There exists limited information on complications and infection related to the Tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) procedure, although mesh applied in vaginal surgery may be associated with severe infection. TVT is a common surgical procedure to treat stress urinary incontinence, but complications may arise such as damage to urinary bladder and/or postoperative urinary tract infection.

Materials and methods

A systematic review of the literature was performed

using the search string “(Trans Vaginal Tape OR SMUS OR suburethral sling) AND (infection OR sepsis)” with language restricted to English resulting in one case report. All medical records of women undergoing TVT procedure in the department in the period January – December 2016 were evaluated. Inclusion criteria was TVT procedure and sepsis. Each procedure is described from admission to follow-up.

Results

Four women were included in the present study. The women were all submitted due to primary stress incontinence without previous urinary incontinence or vaginal surgery, diabetes, hypertension. ASA 1. The surgical procedure was performed in local anesthesia without antibiotic treatment. No perioperative complications were observed, bleeding was less than 50 cc and no problems were described regarding placement of the sling. All women underwent cystoscopy after sling insertion, with no observed defects or damage. All women were able to empty their bladder postoperative, confirmed by ultrasound and no bleeding or pain were recorded. All women went home after a few hours' observation in the clinic.



Case 1, 37 year old female	Case 2, 51 year old female	Case 3, 41 year old female	Case 4, 42 year old female
Admitted 5 days after operation with septic shock (hypotension 90/57 mmHg, fever 40°C); CRP 303mg/L	Admitted 2 days after operation with abdominal pain, fever 39,3°C; CRP 202 mg/L	Admitted 2 days after operation with abdominal pain, afebrile; CRP 217 mg/L	Admitted 3 days after operation with fever 37,9°C, hematoma at lateral tape incision; CRP 294 mg/L
Imaging: CT-verified abscess around tape	MRI: Inflammatory reaction around TVT, no abscess	Ultrasound: Subcutaneous hematoma without visible infection	Imaging: No signs of abscess on UL scans
Primary treatment: i.v. antibiotics, stabilization	Primary treatment: i.v. antibiotics for 4 days	Primary treatment: i.v. antibiotics for 4 days	Primary treatment: Oral antibiotics, with observation; progression of symptoms with elevating CRP
Operative TVT removal 6 days after primary operation	Operative TVT removal 7 days after primary operation, with findings of purulent discharge	Operative TVT removal 7 days after primary operation, after clinical signs of tape infection	Operative TVT removal 6 days after primary operation, with i.v. antibiotics
Discharged 11 days after admission and recovered	Discharged 9 days after admission and recovered	Discharged 10 days after admission and recovered	Discharged 5 days after admission and recovered

Interpretation of results

- All operations were performed by a highly trained, qualified team, using evidence-based techniques and instruments
- No suspicion of bacterial contamination; infections from various pathogens
- Case 1 critically ill at admission – cases 2-4 seriously ill
- All four patients recovered

•Patients 2-4 await re-operation with TVT, and have stress incontinence.

Concluding message

Infection following TVT is a rare, but serious condition. Our results suggest that the TVT sling should always be removed as soon as possible when signs of infection appears. After removal of an infected TVT, antibiotic treatment and complete recovery, re-operation with TVT is a viable alternative.

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