

Prolapse reduction deteriorates the urethral closure mechanism.

Abstract # 431

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The urethral closure mechanism is deteriorated after anterior colporrhaphy¹, but unaffected after posterior colporrhaphy².

Does pelvic organ prolapse (POP) reduction affect the urethral closure mechanism?

Methods

- Observational study
- Women with either anterior or posterior vaginal wall prolapse ≥stage II.
- Measurements with urethral pressure reflectometry at rest and during squeezing - with and without POP reduction.



Gentofte speculum

Results

38 women

Parameter	Without speculum	With speculum	Difference (p-value)	Anterior vs. posterior POP (p-value)
Resting urethral opening pressure				
All women, cmH ₂ O	51.4	48.9	2.5 (0.007)	
Anterior POP, cmH ₂ O	48.3	45.7	2.6 (0.03)	0.4 (0.8)
Posterior POP, cmH ₂ O	55.7	53.4	2.2 (0.1)	
Squeezing urethral opening pressure				
All women, cmH ₂ O	64.5	59.3	5.1 (<0.0001)	
Anterior POP, cmH ₂ O	58.8	54.1	4.7 (0.006)	1.0 (0.7)
Posterior POP, cmH ₂ O	72.3	66.6	5.7 (0.006)	

Conclusion

POP reduction weakens the urethral closure mechanism in women with anterior *and* posterior vaginal wall prolapse.

References

- 1) Khayyami Y., Klarskov N., Lose G. (2016) Urethral pressure reflectometry predicts stress urinary incontinence after anterior colporrhaphy. *Neurourol Urodyn* 35:S1–S471.
- 2) Khayyami Y., Lose G., Klarskov N. (2017) Posterior colporrhaphy does not affect the urethral closure mechanism. *International Urogynecology journal* DOI: 10.1007/s00192-017-3401-9

Disclosures: This study was part of a PhD scholarship, fully funded by the University of Copenhagen.