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EVALUATION OF OVERALL OUTCOME FOR FEMALE STRESS INCONTINENCE SURGERY

Hypothesis / aims of study

To compare the overall success of midurethral sling and Burch colposuspension in the treatment of stress urinary incontinence (SUI). Stress urinary incontinence is very disturbing problem which affect female life and several surgical procedures are available for the treatment.

Study design, materials and methods

Retrospective study included 76 female patients with urodynamic stress incontinence who underwent surgical procedures for SUI. We have done retrospective study for the success in terms of overall urinary incontinence measures, which required a negative pad test, no urinary incontinence, a negative cough and Valsava stress test, no self reported symptoms, no retreatment for the condition. We have also asseses postoperative urge incontinence, voiding dysfunction, and adverse events.

Results

None of the patients had concomitant surgery. Among them 46 patient underwent Burch colposuspension and 30 patients were treated by midurethral sling procedure. Burch colposuspension had longer operation time, longer hospital stay, and slower return to normal activities when compared to the midurethral sling procedures.

At 24 months efficacy rate were slightly higher for the midurethral sling group (74,5% vs.73,2% , p=0,67).

Concluding message

Burch retropubic colposuspension is appropriate treatment options for some patients, but randomized controlled trials have demonstrated that synthetic midurethral slings are just as effective as these traditional procedures but with less associated morbidity.

Disclosures

Funding: None **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics not Req'd:** It is retrospective study evaluating data of common surgical procedures. **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes