# University College London Hospitals **NHS**

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Poor correlation of Blaivas-Olsson and defecating MRI proctography bladder neck descent in the assessment of

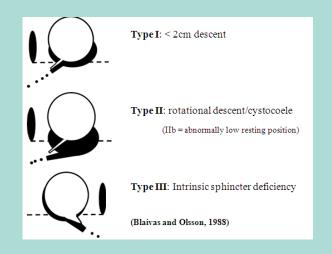
recurrent stress urinary incontinence (SUI)

Ecclestone H., Solomon E., Pakzad M., Hamid R., Greenwell T., Ockrim J. Female, Functional and Restorative Urology team, University College Hospital, London W1G 8PH, UK

#### Introduction

- Management of SUI is based on assessment of anterior descent (hypermobility) often on videourodynamics (VUDS)
- MRI defecating proctography (MRI-DP) is gaining popularity in assessing patients with significant pelvic floor dysfunction, but has not been used for (recurrent) SUI assessment.
- We compared bladder neck descent observed on these two modalities.

## Blaivas Olsson (BO) Grading system (1988)



#### **MRI-DP** assessment

Pubococcygeal line (PCL): level of pelvic floor

Normal position of:

- Bladder base (black arrow)
- Vaginal vault (white arrow)
- Anorectal junction (star)



+MRI-DP anterior descent assessed by bladder neck position relative to pubococcygeal line

### Materials and methods

- + 32 women with recurrent SUI over one year underwent VUDS and MRI-DP
- + Mean age 58 (34 79)
- + 2 (0 9) previous interventions
- + VUDS assessed using standard Blavias-Olsson criteria to assess bladder neck descent
- + MRI-DP anterior descent assessed by bladder neck position relative to **PCL**
- + Compared using Pearson's chisquared test

#### Results

 No correlation between bladder neck descent on VUDS and MRI-DP

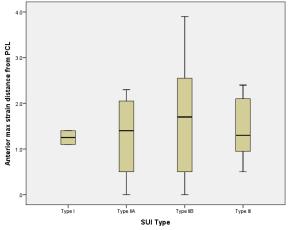


Figure 1: Correlation between BO SUI type on VCMG and maximum descent relative to PCL on MRI-DP.

#### **Conclusion**

- First ever description of MRI proctography to assess descent in recurrent SUI
- + Poor correlation with Blaivas-**Olsson classification**
- + May be useful to guide further intervention in SUI patients.
- + But further investigation needed to establish additional utility over VUDS

References: Blaivas, J. G., and C. A. Olsson. "Stress incontinence: classification and surgical approach." The Journal of urology 139.4 (1988): 727-731.