

Long term results comparison of prolene mesh and SSF for pelvic organs prolapse.

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Hypothesis / aims of study

Success rate of both methods of vaginal POP surgery is being discussed since 2004 when the first commercial kit was approved for introduction into pelvic spaces. In 2007 a multicenter prospective randomized study in 5 Czech urogynecological centers with the aim to compare results of POP surgery. The objectives were the success and complication rate comparison of randomized subgroups as well as operation time, blood loss and quality of life and its changes after the operations. Finalizing, we were able to conclude (1):

- a) prolapse recurrence rate was at 12 months higher in SSF than in mesh group (p=0.003)
- b) operation time was longer in the mesh group than in the SSF group (p=0,001)
- c) no statistical difference concerning blood loss between the groups
- d) in the mesh group the exposure rate after one year -20,8 %, in 62.5 % required surgery
- e) we found a high incidence of de novo SUI after 1 year in both groups
- f) no statistical difference in the QOL questionnaires (UIQ, CRAIQ and POPIQ)

Study design, materials and methods

Final control of patients from the study after 8 y postop was realized. Attended 49 % pts of 3 of 5 original centres (some were lost for follow-up, some were unable to come- health problems, disability, 5 pts died). Clinical examination included POP-Q, QoL questionnaires (PFDI-20, PISQ-12, UIQ, CRAIQ, POPIQ and ICIQ), VAS as well as POP and LUT symptoms were evaluated. Statistically by Fisher Exact test was performed.

Results:

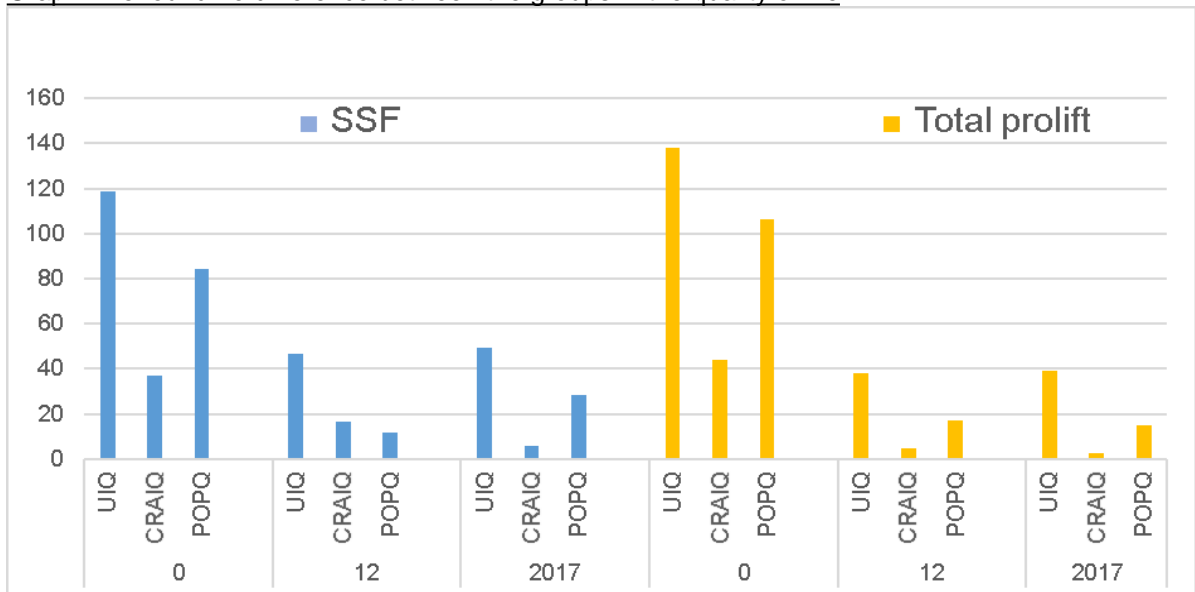
Table 1: Distribution and demography of controlled patients= data comparable

	Pts n	Age	Parity	BMI	Follow up
SSF	16	72.5	2.53	27.14	106.8
Total prolift	23	70.67	2.23	26.82	103.48

Table 2: Complication rates in groups= no statistical difference

Complications	SSF (16)	Total prolift (23)	p
Reccurent prolapse	9	7	0.19

Graph: We found no difference between the groups in the quality of life



Concluding message: Long time follow-up comparison of vault prolapse surgery revealed Prolift anatomical superiority, but its complication rate increased during the time after the operation (47,8 %).

Comparable outcomes of QOL questionnaires support the use of both techniques in the future.