

Clinical prognosis factors to fail incontinence surgical treatment with transobturator tape

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Objective: To identify risk factors causing treatment failure in a sample of 360 women who underwent transobturator vaginal tape (TOT) due to stress urinary incontinence (SUI), with a median follow up of 4 years (range 1-6).

Methods: A population based cohort study with prospectively data from 360 woman, aged 38-85 years, who underwent TOT between apr2003-oct2011. Data were collected by validated UI questionnaire (ICIQ-SF) and clinical data-records. 315 were cured of the disease (Group A) and 45 continued wet (Group B). We investigated the relationship between age, SUI evolution time, number of eutocic and dystocic childbirths, nulliparous, multiparous status, allergies, arthritis, arthrosis, depression, type 1 and 2 diabetes, fibromyalgia, smoking patterns, arterial hypertension, obesity, osteoporosis; intestinal and respiratory disorders; antidepressant, anxiolytic, antihypertensive drugs; treatment of arterial hypertension drugs; surgical antecedents: hysterectomy, oophorectomy, caesarean, pelvic organ prolapse repair, tension-free vaginal tape, transobturator vaginal tape. International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire – Short Form was used. Descriptive analysis, Student t test, Chi square test, Fisher exact test were used. $P < 0.05$ was accepted as significant.

Results: Group A shows lower age ($p=0.001$), lower SUI evolution time ($p=0.009$); more eutocic childbirth ($p=0.00042$). Group B shows more dystocic childbirth ($p=0.001$); previously TVT or TOT ($p=0.03$), antidepressant-anxiolytic drugs ($p=0.0041$), antihypertensive drugs ($p=0.0073$), type 1 diabetes ($p=0.009$), arterial hypertension ($p=0.0087$), respiratory diseases ($p=0.0034$)

Conclusions: Aged women, SUI long time evolution, dystocic delivery, previous TVT or TOT seem to be the independent risk factors associated with failure of TOT. These factors may indicate the need utilize different surgical approach.

Biography

Maria Fernanda Lorenzo Gomez is a Medical Doctor who completed her Ph.D at the age of 32 at Salamanca University with postdoctoral studies at Miami University School of Medicine. She is the coordinator of the Pelvic Floor Unit in the University Hospital of Salamanca, Spain. She has published one book, 5 book chapters and more than 25 papers in reputed journals and is currently serving as a reviewer for reputed scientific journals. She is an Associate Professor of Urology at the University of Salamanca.