

Quality of life after laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy

Mid term results

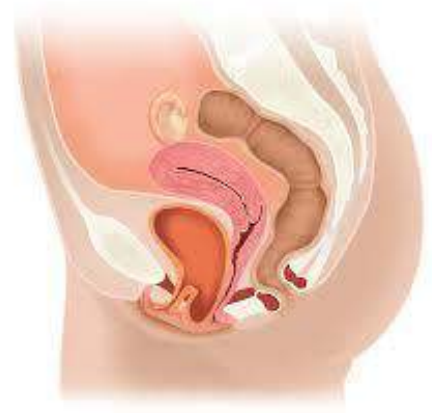
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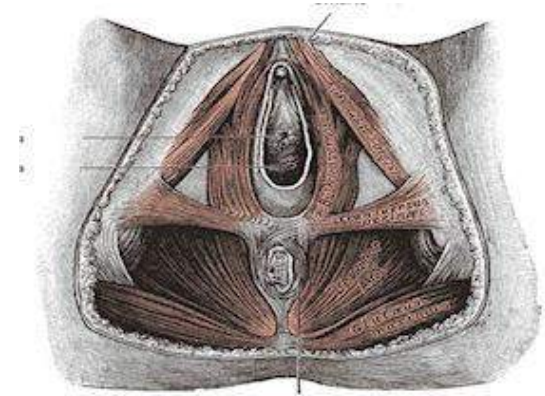
Genital prolapse surgery

- Inclusion decided with :
 - Anatomy POP Q Score+-
 - Pelvic discomfort +++
- Evaluation of surgery :
 - Anatomic results +-
 - By the surgeon
 - Or by the patient
 - Functions of pelvic organs +++ QOL scores



Use of questionnaires

- PFDI 20 (Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory)
 - Prolapse related symptoms
 - Urinary 7 items
 - Bowel 9 items
 - Vagina 4 items
- PFIQ 7 (Pelvic Floor Impact Questionnaire)
 - About daily living impact of the pelvic organ prolapse
 - Urinary 7 items
 - Bowel 7 items
 - Prolapse related 7 items

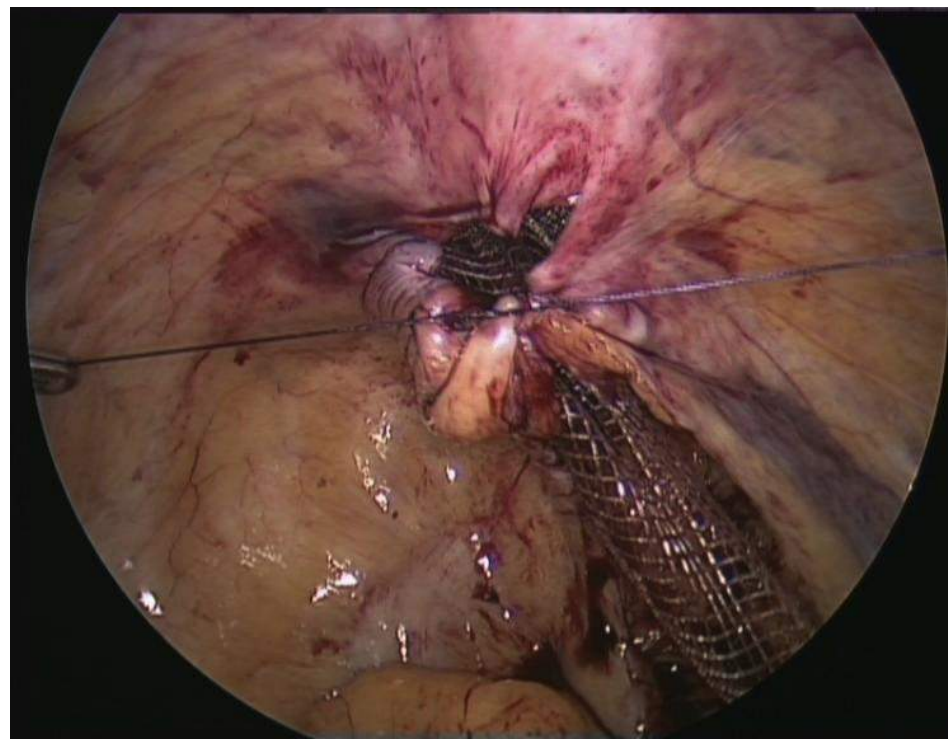
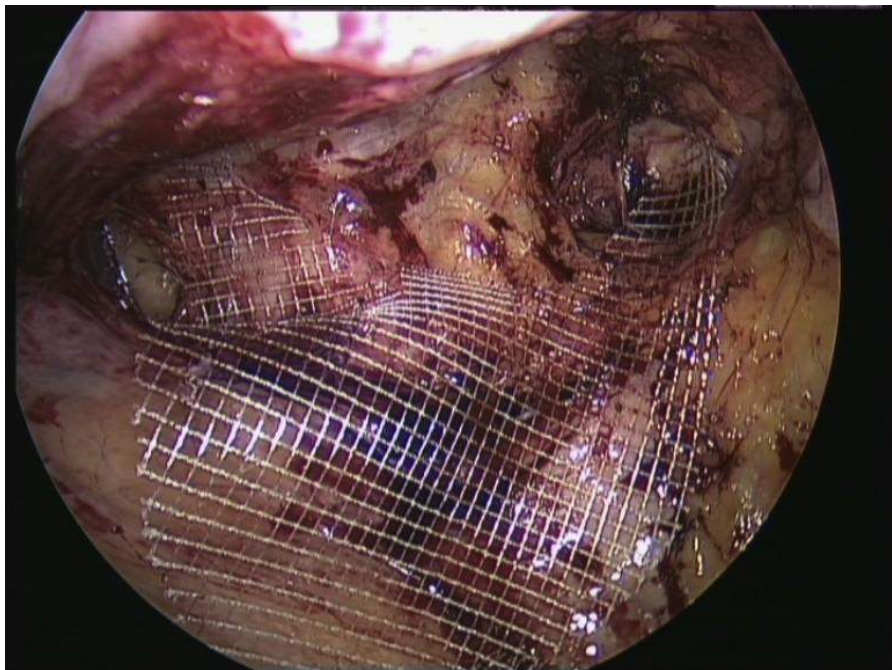


Sexuality not completely evaluated with these QOL questionnaires

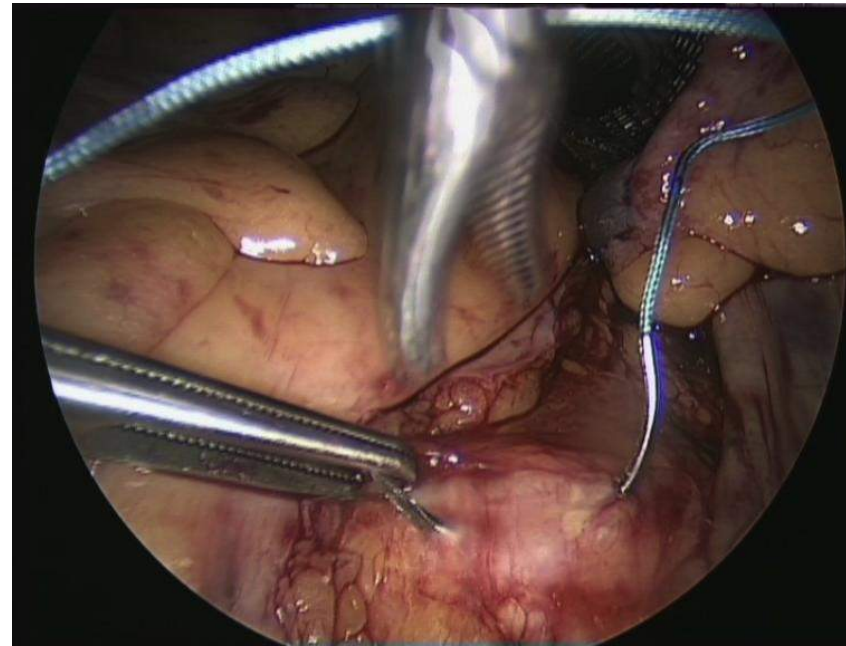
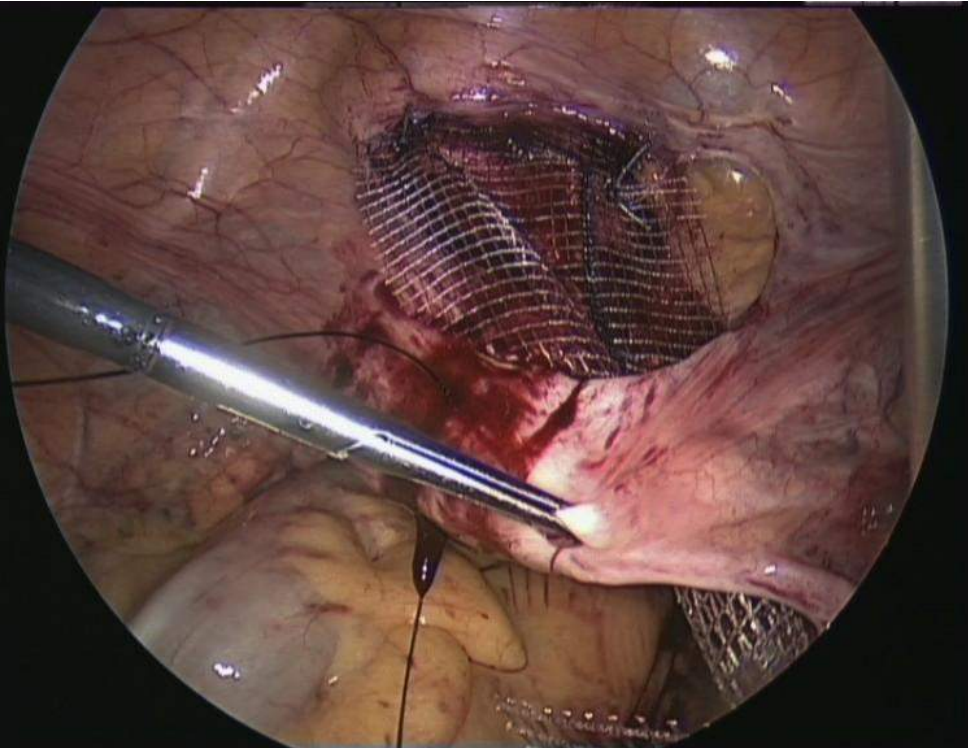
De Tayrac R CNGOF 2007

Mapi Research Institute, Traduction financée par les Laboratoires Coloplast

Technique



Technique



Our study design

Mid term results

Multicentric prospective observationnal study

- O. Jourdain, F. Léonard



72 patients 3 exclusions

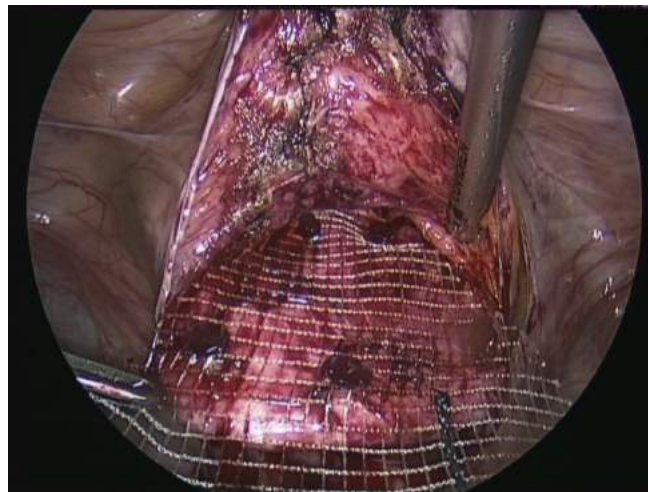
Beginning 2012 march 20

33 patients with 1 year follow up

Laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy using **Sacromesh 9**

Objective : to assess effectiveness and safety of the mesh

To evaluate impact of genital prolapse surgery on QOL



Etude Sacromesh 9 design

Main objective

Subjective recovery at 1 year of follow-up (self evaluation)

Questionnaire PFIQ-7, at 0, 1, 3 and 12 months.

Questionnaire PFDI 20

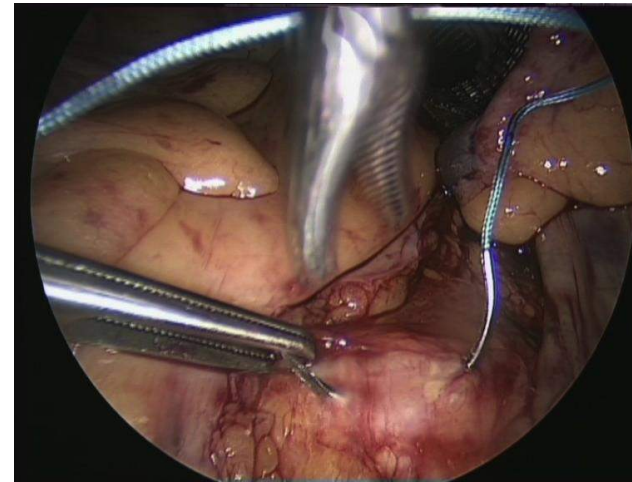
Second objectives

Complication rate, pain , anatomic improvement

Hospitalisation stay,

Length of bladder drainage,

Recovery for activities with 1, 3, and 12 months follow-up



Sacromesh SOFT P9 Study

Midterm results

Age 59,8 (32-84)

BMI 25 (18-34,5)

ATCD hysterectomy 6

Children 2,32 (1-8)

Menopause 81%

Degree of prolapsus POP-Q

	Stade 1	Stade 2	Stade 3	Stade 4
Cystocèle	0%	16.9 %	41.5 %	41.5 %
Rectocèle	42.5 %	47.5 %	7.5 %	2.5 %
Hystérocèle	6.8 %	30.6 %	44.0 %	18.6 %
Elythroçèle	50%	0%	50%	0%

2 sub-total hysterectomies (fibromas)

7 annexectomies

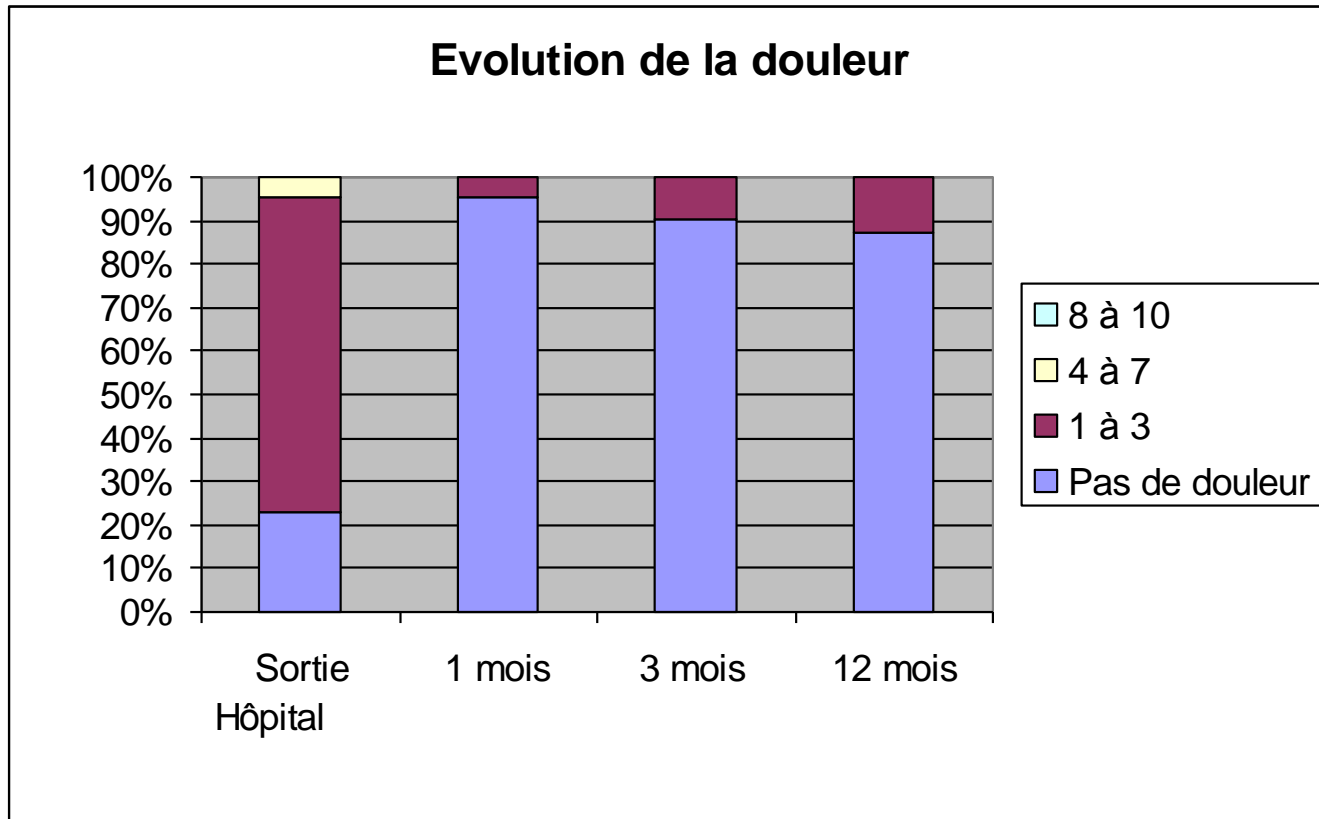
4 salpingectomies

Length procedure 109 min (90-200)

Hospitalisation 3,2 jours (2-5)

Pain

Etude Sacromesh SOFT P-9



Physical activities after laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy

Etude Sacromesh SOFT P9 Preliminary results

Activities	Daily	Professionnal	Sport
Préop	100%	45,5%	62,5%
1 mois	97,8%	42,8%	33,3%
3 mois	100%	80%	100%
12 mois	100%	100%	100%

N = 33 patients with 1 year follow-up (/ 69)

Complications

Sacromesh SOFT P9 study

Préliminary results

Complications		Nombre	% (n=69)
Saignements	Non	0	0 %
Lésion rectale	Non	0	0 %
Lésion vaginale	Non	0	0 %
Lésion vésicale	Oui	1	1.4 %
Lésion urétrale	Non	0	0 %
Lésion nerveuse	Non	0	0 %
Autres	Non	0	0 %
Total		1	1.4 %

Complications 3 months

Sacromesh SOFT P9 study

Préliminary results

Complications attendues	% de fiches renseignées	Nombre	% (n=46)
Récidive	100%	0	0 %
Infection de la prothèse	100%	0	0 %
Rejet de la prothèse	100%	0	0 %
Migration de la prothèse	100%	0	0 %
Erosion vaginale	100%	0	0 %
Erosion vésicale	100%	0	0 %
Erosion rectale	100%	0	0 %
Hématome(s)	100%	0	0 %
Névralgie(s)	100%	0	0 %
Dysurie objectivée par un résidu post mictionnel >150ml	100%	0	0 %
Dyspareunie	100%	2	4.3 %
Pertes vaginales	100%	0	0 %
Dyschésie anorectale de novo	100%	0	0 %
Incontinence urinaire d'effort	100%	5	10.9 %
	Total	7	15.2 %

Adverse events 3 months follow-up

Sacromesh SOFT P9 study

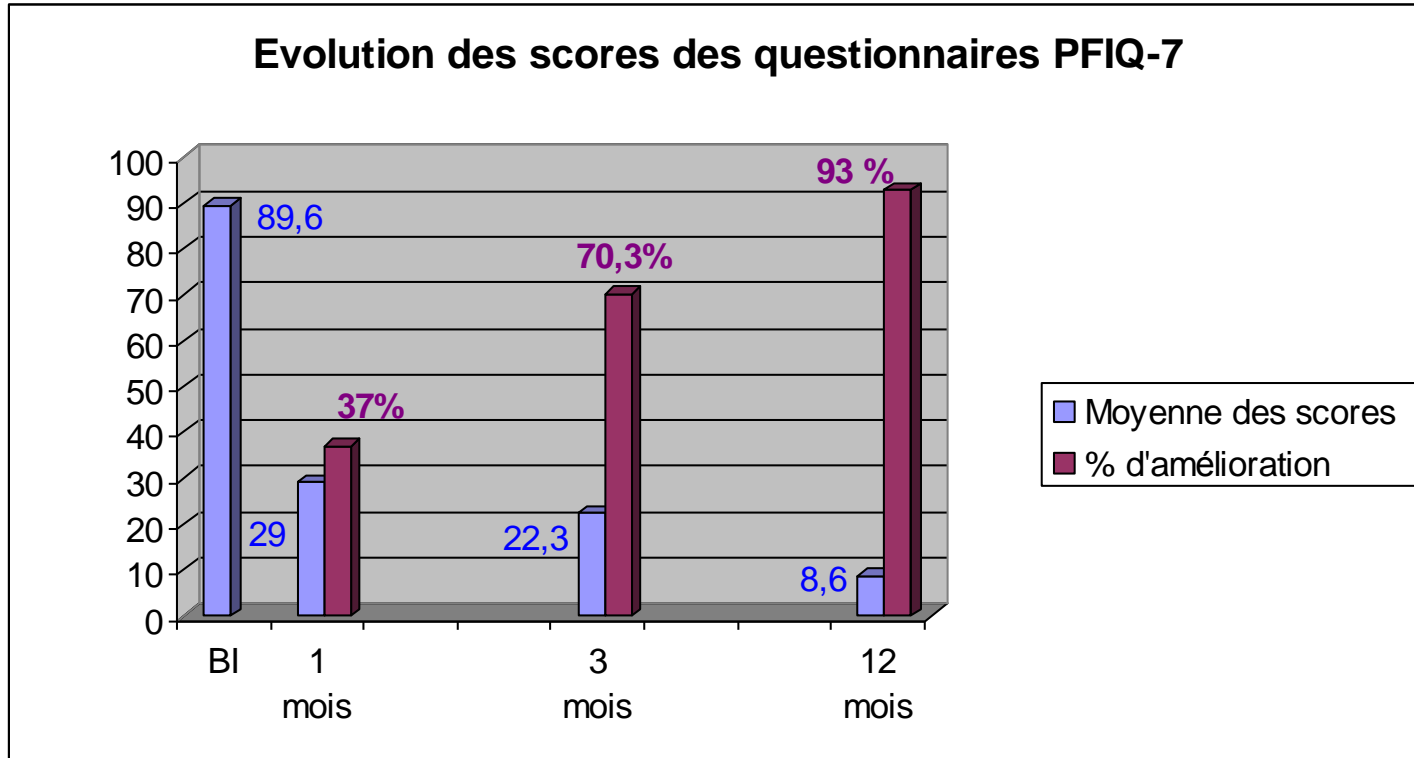
Préliminary results

Autres événements indésirables		Nombre	% (n=46)
Système urinaire	Hyperactivité vésicale	6	38.9 %
	Brûlures mictionnelles	1	2.2 %
	Fuites urinaires	3	6.5 %
Gynécologie	Sécheresse vaginale	3	6.5 %
	Métrorragies	2	4.3 %
	Mycose	1	2.2 %
Système digestif	Constipation	5	10.9 %
Viscéral	Hernie ombilicale	1	2.2 %
Algies	Douleurs lombaires	2	4.3 %
	Kyste radiculaire	1	2.2 %
	Douleur adducteur	1	2.2 %
	Total	26	56.5 %

PFIQ-7 score evolution

Sacromesh SOFT P9 study

Préliminary results



Discussion

QOL after laparoscopic sacrocolpobexy

			Preop	3 months	1 year
Thibaud F 2013	148 cases	PFID-20	94,31	32,24	38,06 p< 0,05
		PFIQ-7	64,04	16,61	18,21 p< 0,05
		PISQ-12	32,07	35,42	36,56 p< 0,05
Perez T 2011	94 cases	94 % anatomic success Significative improvement of QOL			
Sergent F 2011	116 cases	89 à 98 % anatomic success Significative improvement of QOL			

Sexuality after laparoscopic sacro-colpopexy

Evaluation of 25 couples
PISQ 12



Before/after laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy

Couples more 1 sex course/week

Before	54,2%	
After (6 mois)	65,2%	$p < 0,0001$

Improvement of the quality of sex courses not significant

Vaginal surgery

143 patients

Anterior and/or posterior mesh(Ugytex)

PFDI 20 PFIQ7

Follow up 13 mois 92,3% good results



Improvement of PFDI et PFIQ highly significant ($p < 0.0001$)

9 mesh exposures (6.3%),

Dyspareunia 12.8%

De Tayrac R, Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct. 2007

Similar results with laparoscopy and robotic surgery

Table 3. Clinical Outcomes

Outcome	Laparoscopic (n=38)			Robotic (n=40)			Treatment Effect <i>P</i>
	Baseline	3 Mo	6 Mo	Baseline	3 Mo	6 Mo	
POP-Q (cm)							
Point Ba	2.45±1.84	-2.34±1.19	-2.43±0.86	2.58±2.01	-2.56±0.69	-2.48±0.76	.833
Point C	0.74±3.64	-7.74±4.74	-7.30±6.04	0.25±3.98	-7.89±5.05	-7.97±4.37	.502
Point Bp	0.21±3.05	-2.66±0.59	-2.63±0.67	-0.50±2.94	-2.17±1.48	-2.33±1.22	.977
Urinary Distress Inventory*	97.5±60.4	25.7±40.8	25.1±31.4	110.1±58.7	30.3±42.1	31.3±35.3	.208
Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory*	116.5±60.8	28.7±28.3	22.6±25.9	126.6±63.1	32.7±45.4	34.8±41.0	.177
Colon Rectal Anal Distress Inventory*	99.0±71.7	34.3±33.5	34.8±44.9	90.1±71.9	44.1±48.3	43.4±49.1	.756
Urinary Impact Questionnaire*	97.6±96.3	31.1±71.1	31.8±57.8	128.3±93.8	29.4±56.6	20.6±43.3	.501
Colon Rectal Anal Impact Questionnaire*	67.5±87.5	17.2±33.8	24.1±52.4	67.0±89.8	20.8±38.3	17.3±34.3	.881
Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire*	83.2±83.7	17.2±59.7	9.4±36.1	114.4±102.4	14.7±33.5	14.6±39.4	.181

POP-Q, pelvic organ prolapse quantification.

Data are mean±standard deviation unless otherwise specified.

* Urinary Distress Inventory scores range from 0 to 300, Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory scores range from 0 to 300, Colon Rectal Anal Distress Inventory scores range from 0 to 400, Urinary Impact Questionnaire scores range from 0 to 400, Colon Rectal Anal Impact Questionnaire scores range from 0 to 400, Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire scores range from 0 to 400, and the Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory and Pelvic Floor Impact Questionnaire subscale scores range from 0 to 400 with higher scores indicating worsening symptoms.

Conclusion

Improvement of QOL has to be evaluated for pelvic prolapse surgery

Laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy improve QOL scores

Long term results seems to be good

Randomised studies with vaginal surgery are needed
.... but are very hard to design