

EP16.102 Practical roles of transvaginal and transperineal ultrasound in postoperative assessment of obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASIS)



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Background & Objective

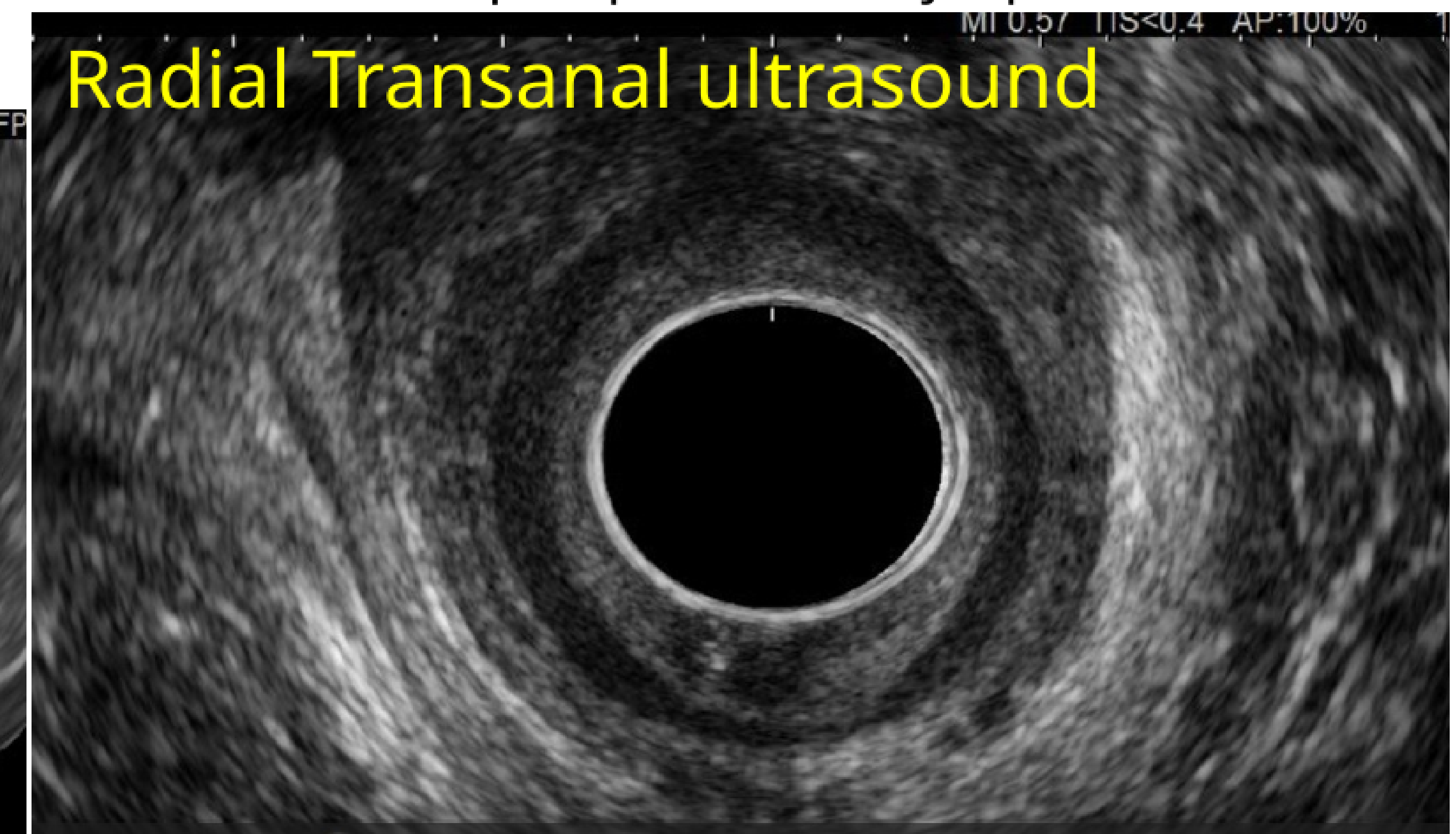
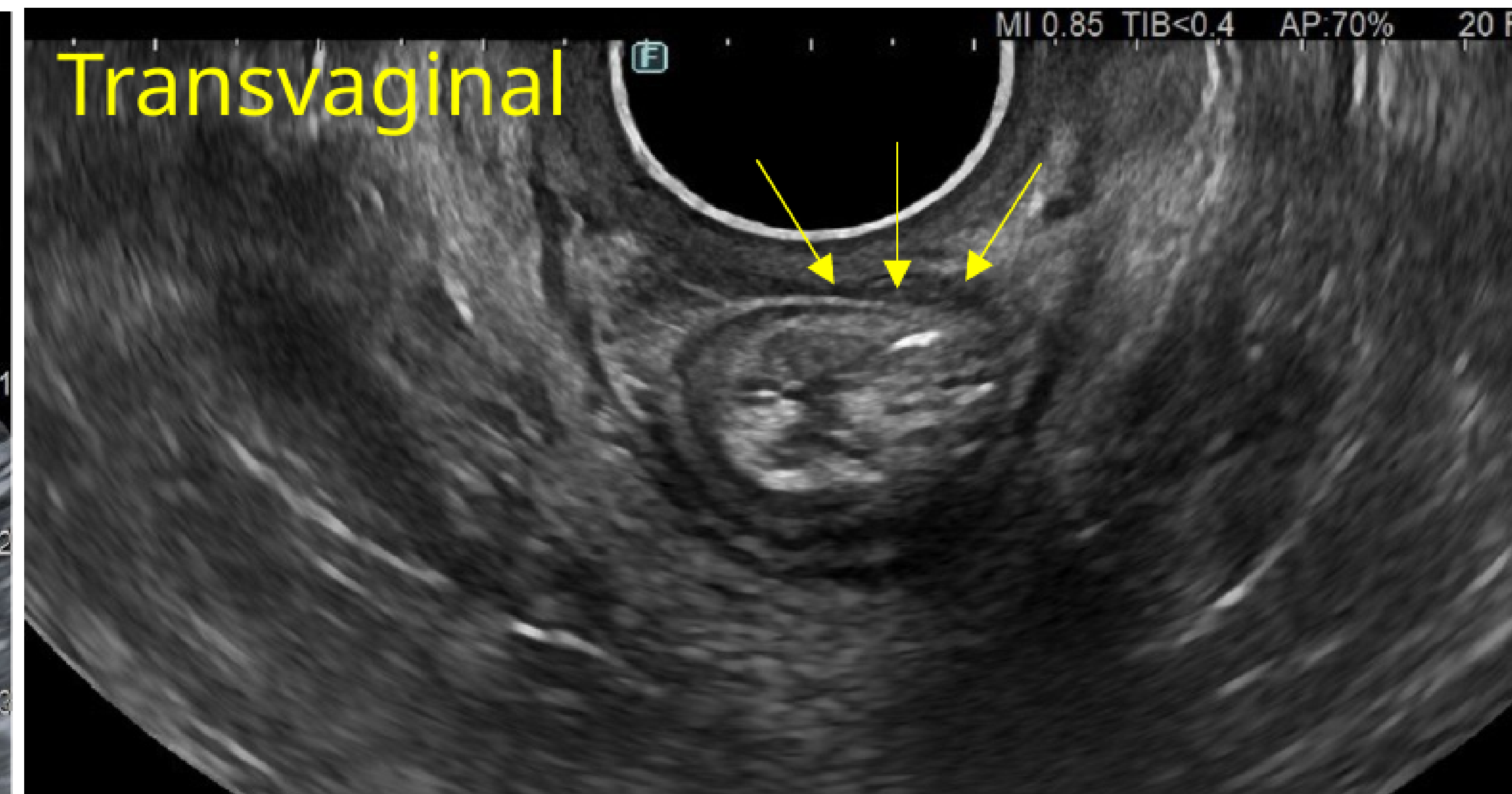
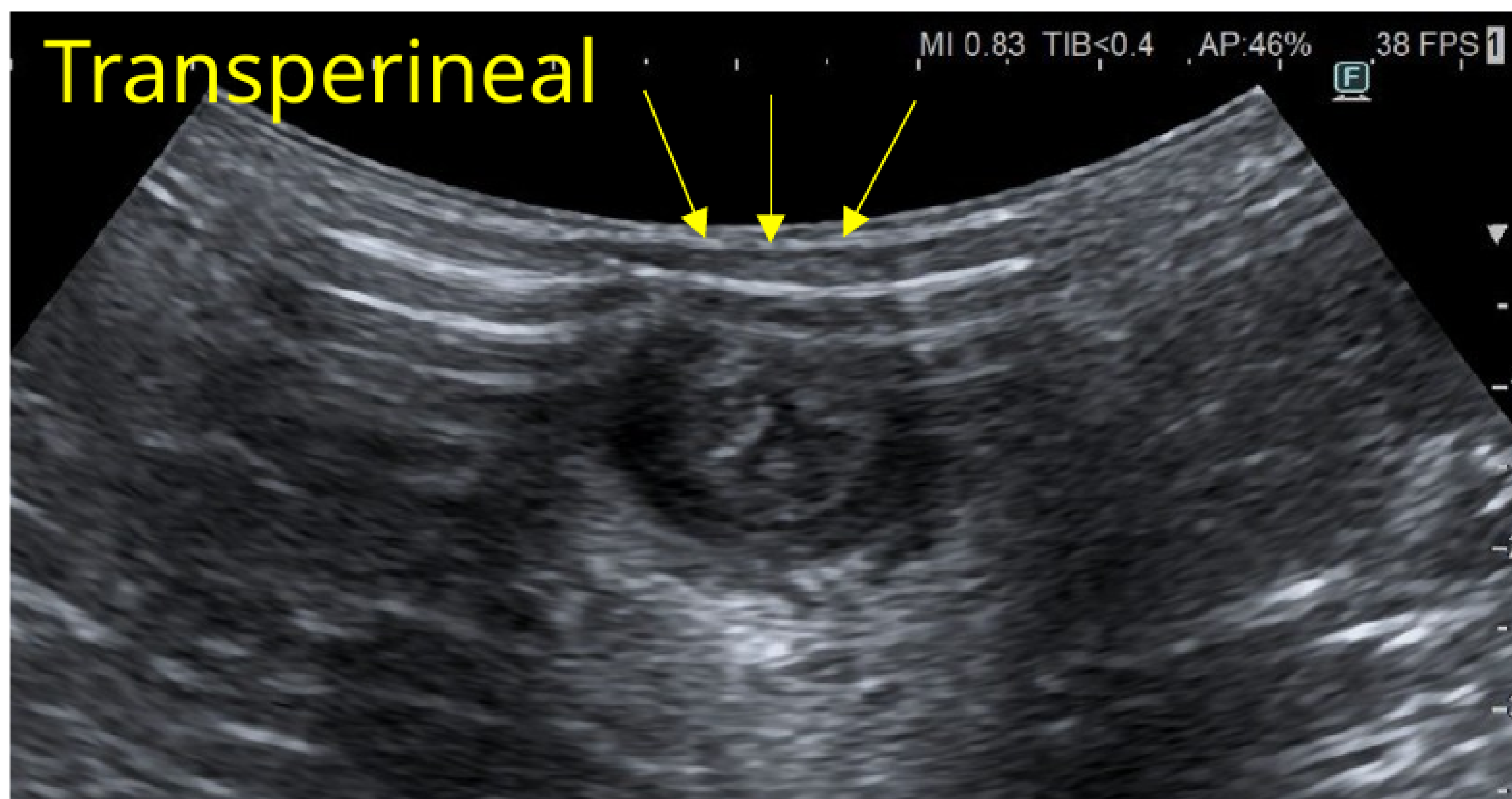
Postoperative assessment of obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASIS) requires evaluation of both symptoms and sphincter anatomy. We compared the clinical utility of transvaginal, transperineal, and transanal ultrasound for postoperative follow-up.

Methods

Women with OASIS underwent symptom assessment and 2D transvaginal, transperineal, and radial transanal ultrasound at 1 and 2 months postpartum. Transanal ultrasound was used as the reference method.

Results

Twenty-nine women were evaluated. Transvaginal ultrasound inadequately visualized the anterior external anal sphincter in 4 cases because of air artifacts or insufficient probe contact. Transperineal ultrasound provided stable imaging but inadequately visualized distal structures in 5 cases. Radial transanal ultrasound provided complete, high-resolution circumferential visualization in all cases. When anatomical repair was confirmed despite persistent symptoms, conservative management was followed by symptom improvement.



Conclusion

Radial transanal ultrasound provided the most reliable anatomical assessment. With appropriate acquisition techniques, transvaginal and transperineal ultrasound may provide practical alternatives for routine outpatient follow-up.