

Therapeutic Efficacy of Colpocleisis in the Treatment of Severe Pelvic Organ Prolapse

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INTRODUCTION

Women with vault or uterine prolapse who intend to be sexually inactive and at a higher risk of postoperative complications are offered colpocleisis (NICE, 2019).

AIM

This study aims to evaluate the overall therapeutic efficacy of colpocleisis in treating pelvic organ prolapse (POP).

METHODS

Retrospective study of 38 patients who had undergone colpocleisis between September 2015 to December 2019.

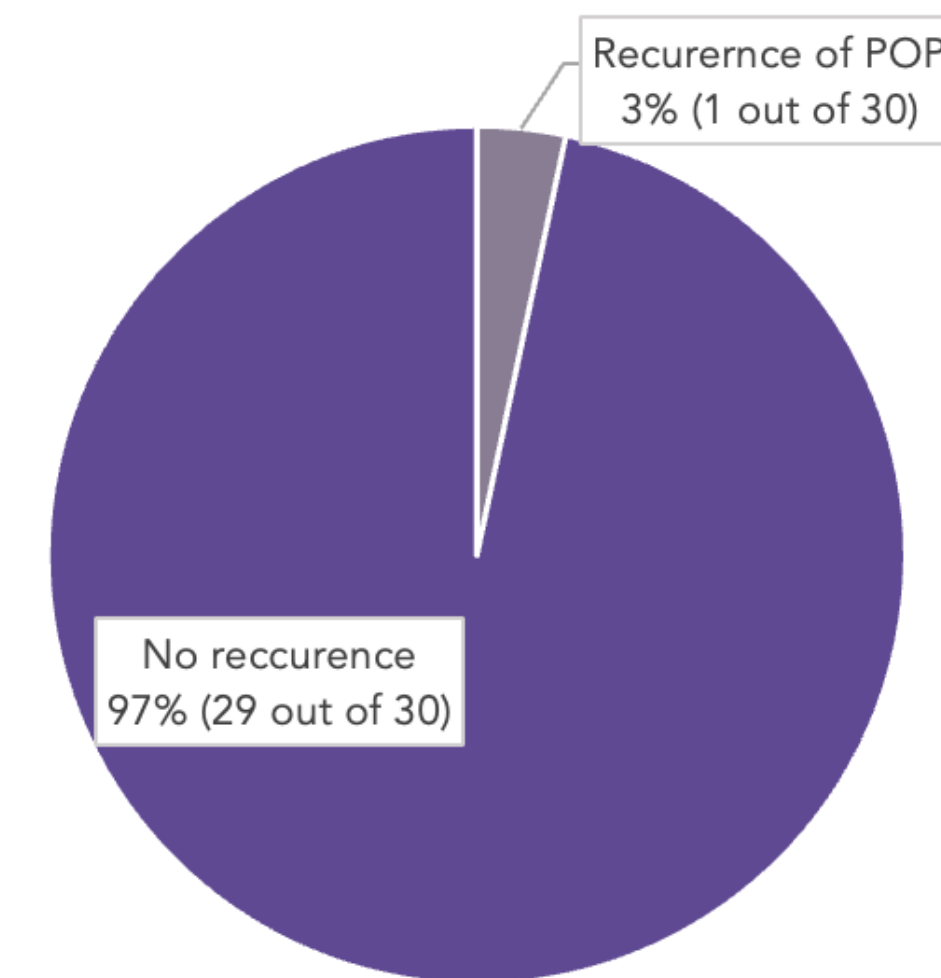
30 patients met inclusion criteria. Data reviewed such as post-operative recurrence, reoperation and complications.

13 patient responses obtained from telephone questionnaire. Global Impression of Improvement (PGI-I) Scale used.

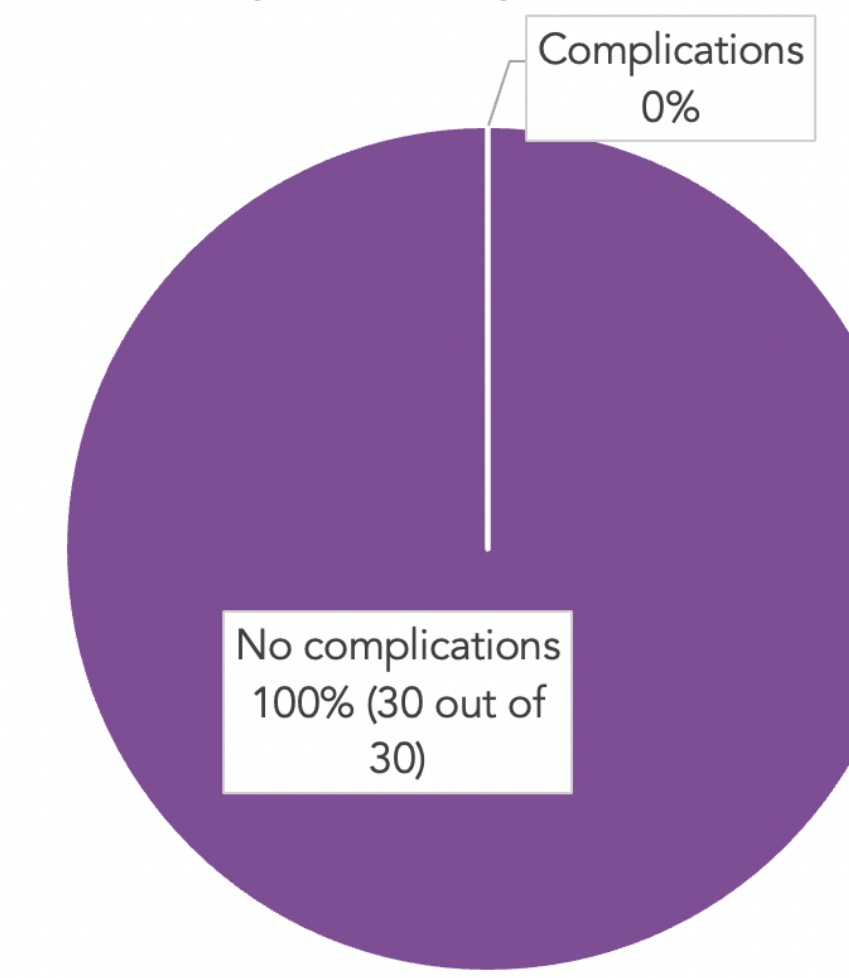
Questions asked: 1) Severity of symptoms pre-op, 2) Any improvement in symptoms post-op, 3) regret rate and, 4) Overall satisfaction ratings.

RESULTS

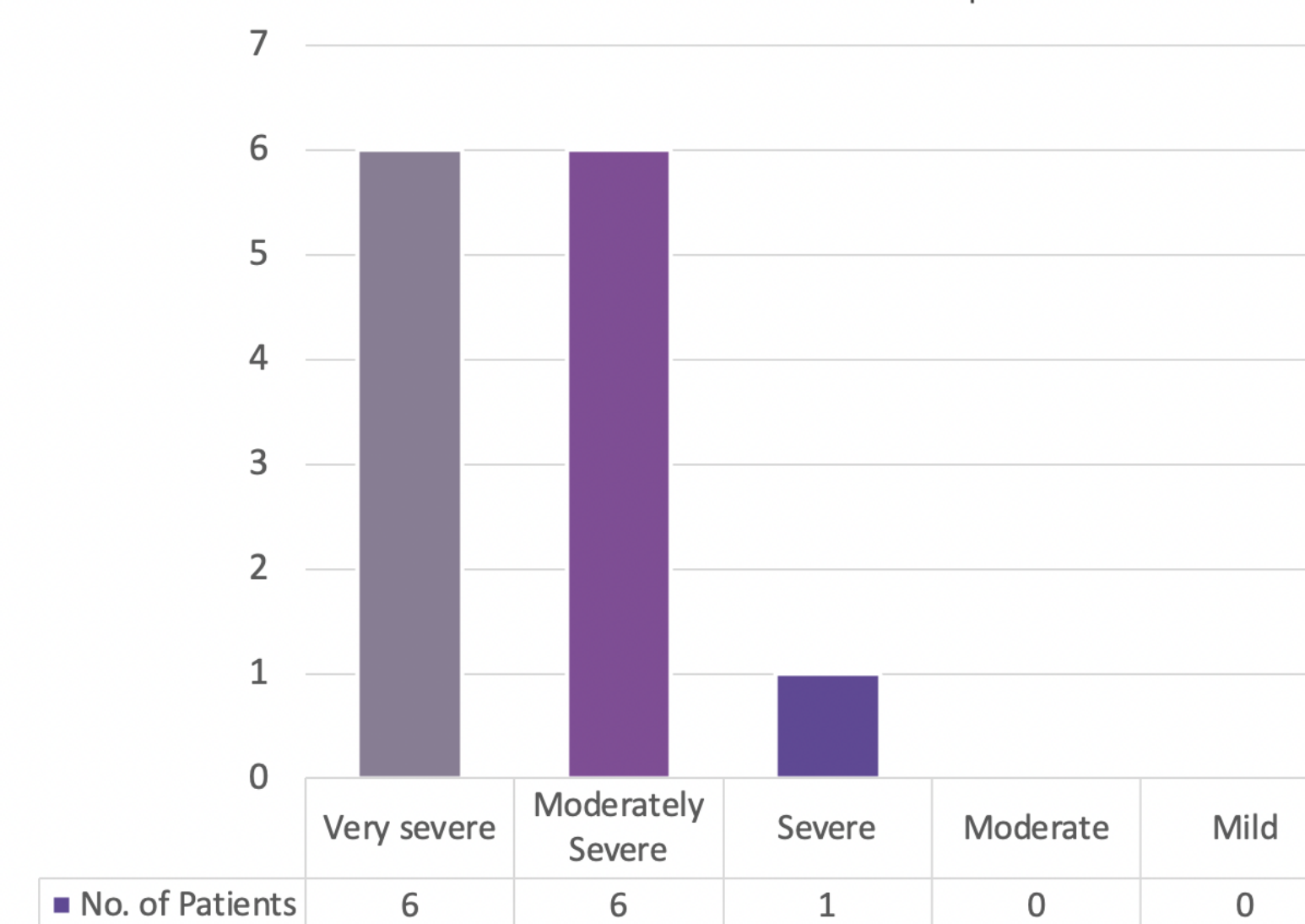
Recurrence of Pelvic Organ Prolapse of Post-Op



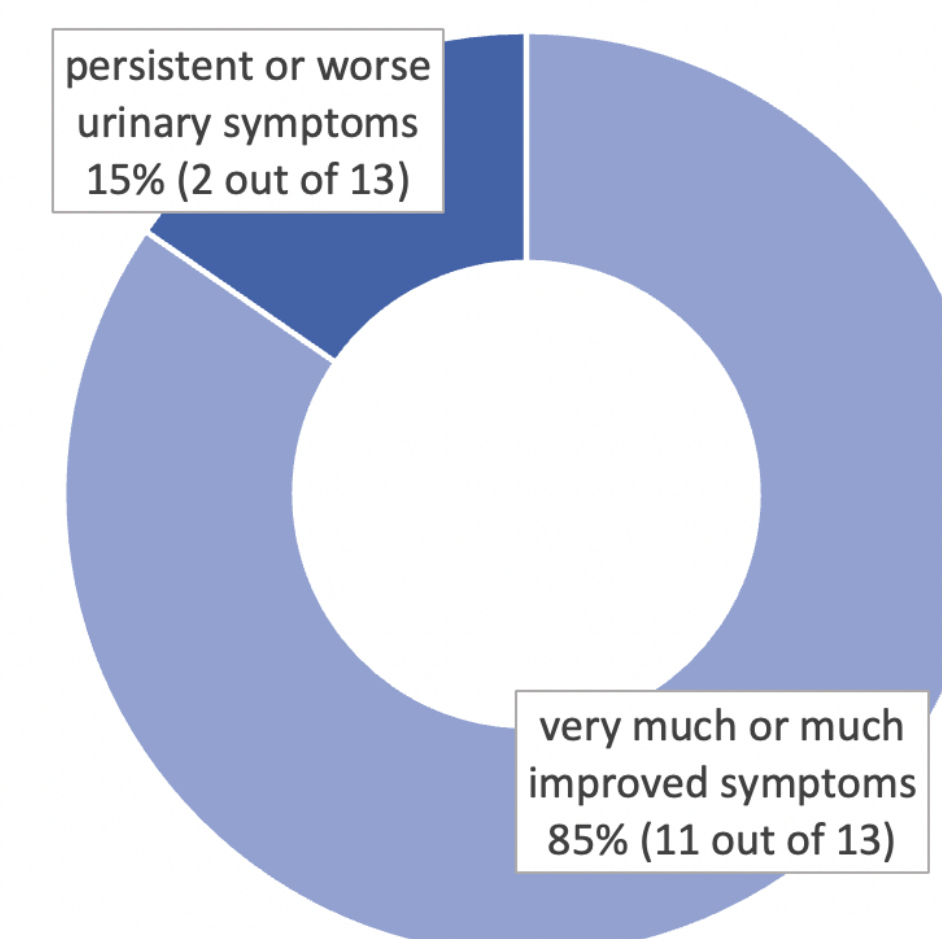
None of the patients had any complications post-colpolceisis



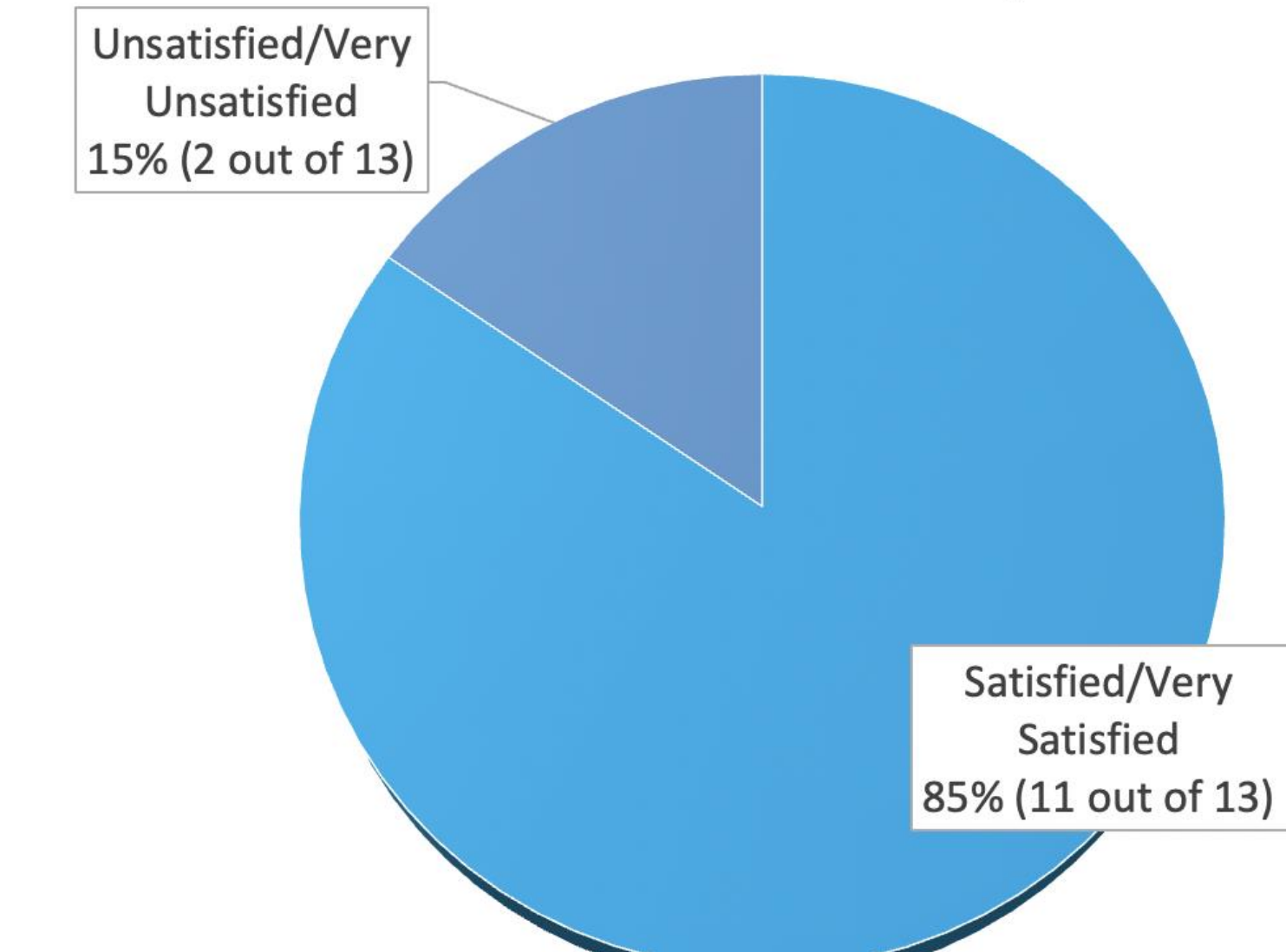
Severity of Symptoms Before Colpocleisis (Global Impression Scale used)



Improvement in Symptoms Post-Colpocleisis (Global Impression Scale used)



Patient Satisfaction Ratings Post-Colpocleisis (Global Impression Scale used)



None of the patients had any regrets of undergoing colpocleisis.

CONCLUSION

The results from the study and patient questionnaire proves that colpocleisis is a safe and effective surgical procedure in the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse. It is associated with low complications, high patient satisfaction and overall improvement of symptoms post-operatively.

REFERENCES

National Institute for Health and Care Excellenc. Urinary Incontinence and Pelvic Organ Prolapse in Women: Management [Internet]. 2019. Available from: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng123/resources/urinary-incontinence-and-pelvic-organ-prolapse-in-women-management-pdf-66141657205189>