



The Analysis of The Efficacy and Safety of Transobturator Sling Operation by Using an Adjustable Sling Device in The Treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence

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Abstract

Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a transobturator sling (TOT) procedure by using an adjustable TOT device in the treatment of stress urinary incontinence (SUI).

Materials and Methods: The data of 89 patients who had the diagnosis of SUI and underwent TOT operation by using an adjustable MUS device of SAFYRE t plus (Promedon®) between June 2005 - November 2012, were retrospectively evaluated. The patients were evaluated by the parameters of physical examination, stress test, ultrasonography, uroflowmetry, residual urine measurement, cystometry, subjective incontinence scoring (VASi), patients' satisfaction scoring (VASs), and ICQ-SF questionnaire. The preoperative, perioperative, and postoperative collected data were statistically analysed to determine the efficacy and safety of TOT application by using SAFYRE t plus.

Results: The mean age, account of parity, and body mass index was 55.3 ± 10.1 , 2.34 ± 1.43 , and 24.97 ± 3.7 , respectively. While the pre- and postoperative results of stress test, VASi, and ICIQ-SF scores were significantly different ($P=0.00$ in all), the pre- and postoperative results of Qmax and PVR account were similar ($P= 0.84$, $P= 0.79$, respectively). The severity of subjective incontinence (VASi score) significantly improved after the operation. The mean VASs score at postoperative 12th month was 7.75 ± 1.11 . The subjective and objective cure rates were %89.9 (80/89) and %78.6 (70/89), respectively.

Conclusion: The TOT operation by using SAFYRE t plus, which was an adjustable sling device, seemed to be an efficient, reasonably safe, minimally invasive treatment alternative for the surgical management SUI in women.

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Introduction:

In a healthy woman, the pubocervical fascia, which is an important structure of the pelvic anatomy, constructs a suburethral hammock that supports the urethra. During some actions, such as coughing, the increase in abdominal pressure causes the prolapsus of bladder neck and urethral compression that result in urine leakage, which is defined as stress urinary incontinence (SUI). A normal anatomy and function of the pubocervical fascia supports the urethra and bladder neck and avoids the occurrence of SUI. An incompetence in this support results in the occurrence of SUI. Thus, the major disorder in the occurrence of SUI is accepted as a structural defect in the pelvic structure supporting the normal functional anatomy of lower urinary system. Therefore, the surgical treatment modalities take the greatest place in the management of SUI (1, 2).

There have been many attempts to develop surgical techniques and products that would result in the long-term successful treatment of SUI. Techniques have included vaginal, open abdominal, laparoscopic, and sling-type procedures, with the goal of achieving balance in terms of efficacy, safety, and simplicity. Midurethral sling (MUS) procedures have been the mainstay in treatment of SUI over the last decade. The surgical management of SUI related to urethral hypermobility has been significantly changed since the development of retropubic placement of suburethral tension-free vaginal tape (TVT) that was first described by Ulmsten and Petros in 1995 (3). TVT procedure was a prototype, minimally invasive intravaginal suburethral sling operation and accepted worldwide as the standard surgical treatment for SUI for along time (4, 5). Although TVT is an effective treatment with the success rates ranging from 81% to 95% (6- 9), a wide variety of the complications including visceral (bowel, bladder, urethra), vessel (iliac vessels), and nerve injuries have been described. Many of these complications seem to be related to the blind upward vaginal passage of the metallic needles through the retropubic space (5, 10- 12). In

an attempt to minimize the complications of TVT, a new MUS called transobturator tape (TOT) was created by Delorme in 2001, where the needle passers run the sling through the obturator foramen (13). TOT procedure significantly decreased the complications of TVT with an equivalent cure rate (13). Some metaanalyses in the literature showed that no significant difference was determined between the success rates of TVT and TOT (14- 16).

The aim of this study is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the transobturator suburethral sling procedure by using an adjustable transobturator suburethral sling device (SAFYRE) in the treatment of SUI and to present the experience of a single urological center in this area.

Material & Methods:

The data of 89 patients who had the diagnosis of SUI and underwent TOT operation by using an adjustable MUS device, which was called SAFYRE t plus (Promedon®) between June 2005 - November 2012, were retrospectively evaluated. The patients who were with the diagnosis of pure stress incontinence, had a TOT surgery by using only SAFYRE, and had no other disorders at urodynamic testing were included in the study. A history of previous major pelvic surgeries, such as major gynecologic operations, urodynamically proved detrusor overactivity, postvoid residual urine measurement (PVR) >100 ml, the presence of urinary infection, negative cotton swab test (Q-type test less than 30°) were the exclusion criterias. Previous to the surgery, all patients were assessed with a detailed medical history, physical examination, stress test (cough test), urinary ultrasonography, uroflowmetry, (maximal flow rate= Qmax), PVR measurement, cystometry, subjective incontinence scoring (VASi) that is a single, self-answered, Likert-type scale of 0- 10 that grades the the severity of incontinence: 0 represents "no incontinence" and 10 represent "severe incontinence", and ICQ-SF questionnaires. All data were recorded in our database.

Sling device description :

The SAFYRE t plus adjustable sling system is the latest step in the development of TOT procedures and combines the safety of TOT procedure and an optimized adjustability. It is designed for being positioned through the medial aspect of the obturator membrane, underneath the ischiopubic ramus bilaterally, thus it provides midurethral support. However, the developed system of SAFYRE t plus provides a controlled tensioning according to the patient requirement. The surgical kit consists of a macroporous monofilament size polypropylene mesh, two anatomically designed needles for each hand, and two rings. The rings that help the stabilization of desired tension of the urethra, if it is required, keep the desired tension postoperatively. The anatomically designed needles are with a unique semicircular design simplifying the surgical movement and the transobturator passage. Furthermore, the differential diameter between 3.25- 4 mm facilitates easy handling of the needles and the maneuverability during the transport of the mesh. The mesh is made of a macroporous monofilament polypropylene material as a suburethral hammock supporting the urethra and connected to two fixation arms that is made from solid polydimethylsiloxane elastomer. The fixation arms are made up of a multiple cone structure.

Surgical procedure :

All patients were preoperatively informed about the procedure. At the operation day, a second generation of cephalosporine was applied to provide infection prophylaxis (Cephazoline 1 gr, IV infusion). The cases were prepared in lithotomy position under spinal anesthesia. The surgical area was cleaned, and a foley catheter was inserted in. TOT operation was performed by using only SAFYRE t plus sling device. A 2-cm length vertical incision was performed on the anterior vaginal mucosa, at 1 cm proximally from the urethral meatus, along the midurethra. The area below the fascia was minimally dissected laterally towards the ascending ramus of the ischiopubic bone, preserving the endopelvic fascia bilaterally. A 1cm length skin incision was performed on the vanishing point of the genitofemoral fold

with the level of clitoris. Subsequently, the operator's left index finger was inserted into the vaginal incision on the patients' left side. The tip of right-handed SAFYRE t plus needle was pushed forward through the obturator membrane. After the filling of a pop reflecting the perforation of the obturator membrane, the needle was rotated approximately 45° along the posterior surface of the ischiopubic ramus towards the left index finger, and the tip was taken out of the vaginal incision by pushing of the needle in the guidance of the left index finger. After the determination of the tip of needle, the fixation arm of the mesh with a solid, multiple cone structure was attached to the tip of the needle and pulled out through the skin incision in the genitofemoral sulcus. All steps of the same procedure was applied for the right side of the patient. Subsequently, it was determined that the mesh was in appropriate and flat position covering the midurethra, and the appropriate tension was adjusted by the placement of a surgical clasp between the urethra and mesh. Subsequently, the rings were attached to the fixation arms and placed into the incision in genitofemoral sulcus. The spare parts of the fixation arms were truncated above the rings, and the rings and tips of the fixation arms were covered with the closure of the skin incision by suturing over them. After the achievement of appropriate hemostasis and the control of any perforation inside the vaginal wall related to the needle passage, the vaginal incision was also closed over the mesh. A cystoscopic examination was also performed in all subjects at the end of the procedure.

At postoperative period, foley catheter was removed at postoperative first day. Subsequently, when the urination was realized, the patient was discharged at the same day. The cases of not having any urine leakage at stress test or no pathological findings at urodynamic testing were accepted as the success of the procedure.

At the follow up period, the analyses of physical examination, stress test (cough test), urinary ultrasonography, uroflowmetry (Qmax), PVR measurement, cystometry, subjective incontinence scoring (VASi), patients' satisfaction scoring (VASS)

that is a single, self-answered, Likert-type scale of 0-10 that grades the degree of patients' satisfaction regarding continence: 0 represents "not satisfied" and 10 "satisfied", and ICQ-SF questionnaires were also executed at postoperative 12th month. All data were also collected. While objective cure was defined as the absence of urine leakage during the stress test, subjective cure was accepted as a VASs score ≥ 7 . The preoperative, perioperative, and postoperative data were statistically analysed to determine the efficacy and safety of the TOT application by using SAFYRE t plus.

Statistical analyses were performed by using SPSS version 18.0, and the data were displayed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) (range). Continuous variables were evaluated with Paired Student's t test or Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Categorical variables were evaluated with the Chi-Square tests. A 5% level of significance was used for all statistical testing. A p value < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results:

89 patients were diagnosed as SUI and underwent a TOT operation by using only the MUS device of SAFYRE t plus were included in the study. The mean age was found 55.3 ± 10.1 years. The mean account of parity was 2.34 ± 1.43 . The mean body mass index was determined as 24.97 ± 3.7 . In our sample, while postmenopausal women constitute 38.2% (34/89) of the patients, 16.9% (15/89) of patients were with the prolapsus. The pre- and postoperative stress tests were positive in 85 (95.5%) and 14 (15.7%) patients, respectively. The mean pre- and postoperative values of VASi score and maximal flow rate (Qmax) were 7.56 ± 2.03 and 2.24 ± 1.11 , and 23.26 ± 5.36 and 23.01 ± 5.52 ml/dk, respectively. The mean value of pre- and postoperative PVR value and ICIQ-SF score was found 6.12 ± 5.62 and 6.49 ± 5.59 , and 14.07 ± 3.08 and 5.76 ± 3.02 . The comparison of pre- and postoperative values of these parameters revealed that while there were significant differences between the pre- and postoperative values of stress test, VASi, and ICIQ-SF scores ($P=0.00$ in all), the pre- and postoperative results of Qmax and PVR

account were similar ($P= 0.84$, $P= 0.79$, respectively). These results revealed that the severity of subjective incontinence (VASi) significantly improved after the TOT operation by using SAFYRE t plus MUS device. These data were clearly seen in Table 1 and Figure 1. In addition, the mean VASs score at postoperative 12th month, which reflected the patient satisfaction regarding the continence after the operation, was found as 7.75 ± 1.11 . This was a positive result for subjective cure. The analysis of the cure rates of SAFYRE t plus MUS application showed that subjective cure was obtained in the rate of 89.9% (80/89). However, the objective cure rate was found 78.6% (70/89).

Discussion:

Urinary incontinence (UI) was described by International Continence Society as a condition where involuntary loss of urine is a social or hygienic problem and is objectively demonstrable (17). While the most common type of UI in women is SUI, it is defined as the leakage of urine as a result of some actions, such as coughing, sneezing, or physical activities, that increase intraabdominal pressure without any detrusor contractions (1). Suburethral hammock theory regarding the structural support of the urethra was described by DeLancey, and it is accepted that the loss of this support is commonly related with urethral hypermobility. Urethral hypermobility is a common factor that is commonly seen in most of SUI cases (18). Although pelvic floor muscle exercise is the first choice of treatment for SUI and is known to be effective in approximately 50% of cases, surgical treatment alternatives are indicated when conservative treatment fails or the patient wants definitive treatment (19). In the surgical treatment modalities, MUS procedures, which were the minimally invasive operations for the treatment of female SUI, have been the mainstay in treatment of SUI over the last decade.

Initially, Ulmsten et al. defined TVT operation, which was a prototype, minimally invasive intravaginal suburethral sling operation and accepted worldwide as the standard surgical treatment for SUI (4, 5). The previous studies showed that TVT is an

effective and safe MUS procedure with the cure rates between %81- 95 (6- 9). The simple applicability, the applicability also under local anesthesia, minimally invasive character, and high cure rates increasingly popularized the use of TVT. However, a wide variety of the complications including visceral (bowel, bladder, urethra), vessel (iliac vessels), and nerve injuries are commonly seen in TVT procedure as a result of blind upward trocar passage of TVT device from vagina through the retropubic space (5, 10- 12). Most of the researchers tried to minimize the severity and frequency of these complications. As a result of this effort, a new MUS technique was described by Delorme in 2001, where the needle passers run the sling through the obturator foramen (13). In this technique, a specially designed helical needle is used for the mesh placement by transobturator approach, and this mesh mimicks the structure and function of the pubocervical fascia. The retropubic passage of the needle is avoided, and a V-shaped suburethral hammock of support is provided for the urethra instead of urethral suspension (13). Thus, TOT procedure can significantly decrease TVT related complications and also maintain or improve the cure rate of TVT procedure (13). In the previous studies, it was reported that TOT operation was an effective and safe procedure in the treatment of SUI with an 83% cure rate and a 5.4% improvement at 6 months follow-up (13, 20). However, some studies comparing TOT with TVT revealed that although no significant difference was determined between the success rates of TVT and TOT, TOT was found the more easy and safe procedure (14- 16). In our study, it was found that the mean subjective and objective cure rates after the operation were %89.9 and %78.6, respectively. These result were in accordance with the previous literature and showed that SAFYRE t plus MUS application was an effective and minimally invasive treatment alternative for the management of SUI. When we looked at the complications of TOT operation, one study declared that TOT operation significantly decreased the total complication rate, which can increase up to 15% in TVT procedure, to the rate of %2.2

(21, 22). Urine retention, voiding difficulty, and de novo urgency were additional complication related to TVT operation. It was shown that while voiding difficulty and/or urine retention was with the rate of %8-17, de novo urgency had the rate of %5-15 in TVT operation (23- 26). Nevertheless, it has been reported that no voiding difficulty was determined in the previous study of Delorme using the TOT procedure (13). The comparison of urinary retention rates between TVT and TOT showed the rates of %25 versus %13, respectively. Furthermore, the rate of de novo urgency was reported as %6.5 in TVT and %6.7 in TOT, and this results was similar (27). Organ and vessel injuries including bladder, bowel perforations, iliac vessel injuries can particularly occur during the blind trocar passage of TVT thorough the retropubic area. While it was reported that these complications could be seen in TVT procedure with the rate %2-4, no significant hemorrhagic complication has been reported in TOT operation. It was accepted that TOT procedure could minimize the occurrence of this kind of complications (28, 29). It was seen that no major complication related to the TOT operation, such as bladder perforation, bowel perforation, urethral perforation, vessel injury, and obturator hematoma, occurred in our study. Two patients (%2.2) reported postoperative voiding difficulty that was required division of the tape 3 months after the surgery. In 1 patient (%1.1), it was determined that a vaginal erosion occurred 10 months after the operation. The mesh was situated on the midline of midurethra, and it was treated by the excision of a large part of the mesh. In addition, two patients (%2.2) presented groin pain, and these patients were managed by conservative treatment. Nevertheless, no cases of vaginal erosion were found in our sample at the follow-up visit. The results of our study regarding the complications were similar to the previous literature and showed that SAFYRE t plus MUS application was a safe and minimally invasive treatment alternative for the management of SUI.

Conclusion :

It was supposed that TOT surgery by using SAFYRE t plus MUS device was an efficient,

reasonably safe, minimally invasive treatment alternative for the surgical management SUI in women. The advantages of simple application process, short duration of surgery and hospital stay, decreased healing time, minor postsurgical discomfort, and a limited number of complications seems to be made this method acceptable for the patients with SUI.

Conflict of interest statement:

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

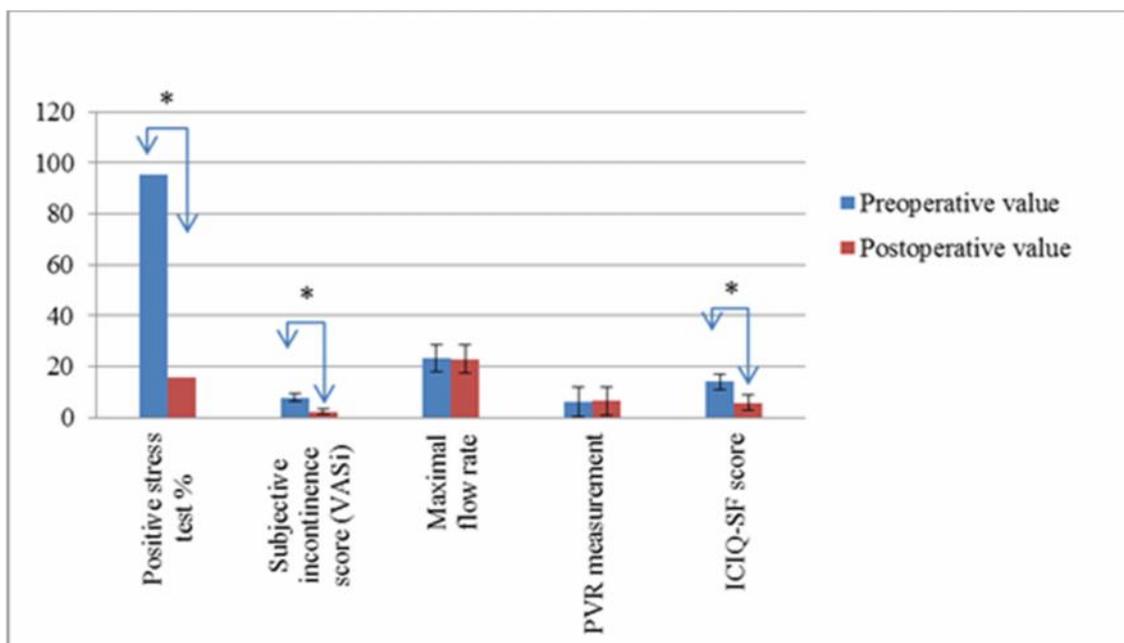
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Table 1. The demonstration of preoperative and postoperative values of the parameters with the mean and standard deviation (SD) values.

	Preoperative value (Mean ± SD)	Postoperative value (Mean ± SD)	P value
Positive stress test	85 (%95.5)	14 (%15.7)	0.00
Subjective incontinence score (VASi)	7.56± 2.03	2.24± 1.11	0.00
Maximal flow rate	23.26± 5.36	23.01± 5.52	0.84
PVR measurement	6.12± 5.62	6.49± 5.59	0.79
ICIQ-SF score	14.07± 3.08	5.76± 3.02	0.00

Figure1. Preoperative and postoperative values of the Positive stress test, Subjective incontinence score (VASi), Maximal flow rate, PVR measurement and ICIQ-SF scores of stress incontinence patients. (n=89, Mean± Standard Deviation (SD), * P<0.001



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