

Zalina Nusee

Consultant Obstetrician Gynecologist Urogynecology Specialist



44th AUGS/IUGA Meeting Nashville USA

Disclosure

Nothing to declare

"I have no relevant financial relationships to disclose"





BIODATA

Madam CTM

62 year old

Chinese

Para 5

LCB 30 years

Post menopause > 5 years

First clinic visit August 2016

HISTORY

Per vaginal mass x 20 years

Gradually increasing in size Irreducible on lying position

Urinary symptoms

Frequency,
Nocturia 4-5 times
+ incomplete voiding
No SUI

Bowel symptoms

No constipation / digital splinting

Precipitating Factors

- Parity 5
- Uncomplicated SVD
- BW 2.5-3kg
- Heavy lifting work (rubber tapper)



Social history

Married

Not sexually active

Non smoker

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- BMI 25.5kg/m²
- Vaginal Examination

Atrophy vulva

No decubitus ulcer

Smooth atrophic, dry vaginal wall

Loss of rugae

• Other systems: normal



September 2016 – 1st surgery

Surgery

VH + PFR + SSF

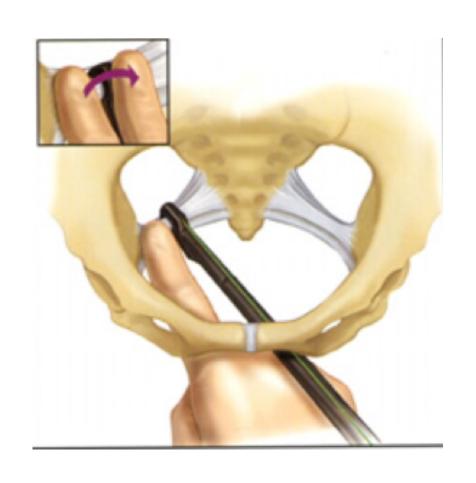
• Intraoperative findings:

atrophic vaginal epithelium thickened vaginal wall

• POP Q;

Pre op: 3/5/9//5/2/10//0/1/6

Post op: -3/-3/-7// 3.5/4/7//-3/-3/-



Dec 2016 3 months post VH + PFR + SSF

- No urinary/bowel symptoms
- Assessment:

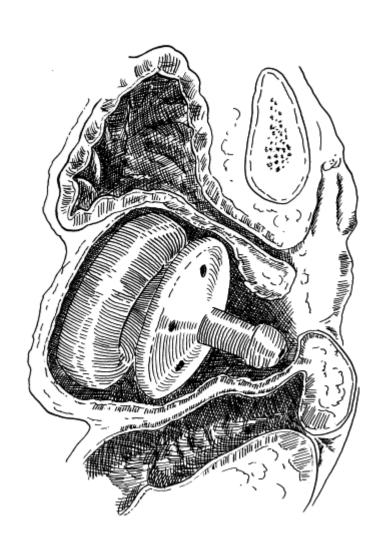
Wound healed

Cystocoele stage 2

No vault prolapse or rectocele

January 2017

- Recurrent prolapse
- Still had weight bearing activity since post op
- Conservative treatment
 Gellhorn and ring pessary (double pessary)
- Regular follow up 3-5 monthly
 Vaginal infection (Foul smelly discharge)
 Intermittent rest from pessary



November 2017

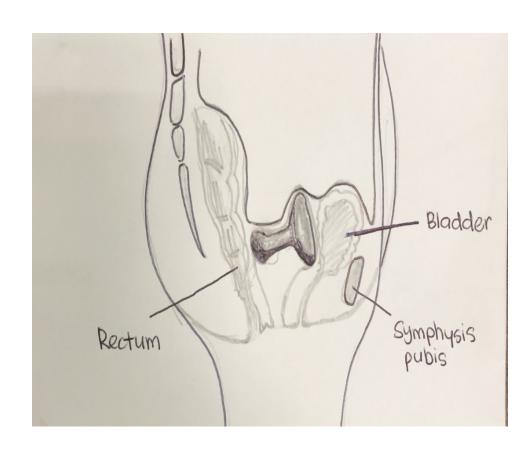
- Impacted Gellhorn pessary
- Diagnosed Diabetes Mellitus, started on metformin

EUA & removal of pessary

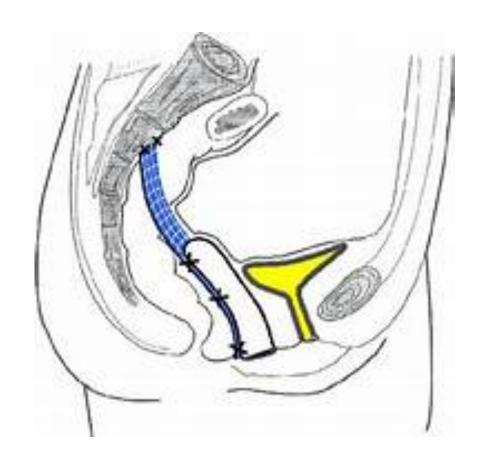
Intraoperative findings:

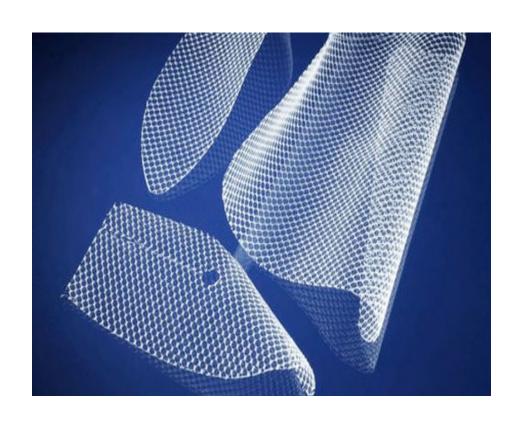
+ foul smelly whitish discharge pessary stem embedded 0.5cm depth at 7 o'clock of vaginal wall.

PR: intact rectal mucosa



December 2017 – 2nd surgery (ASC)





Tiloop:Titanium mesh

Jan 2018 – 1 month post ASC

- Well
- Findings

Cystocoele stage 2

No vault prolapse or rectocele

Management

PFMT

May 2018 – 5 months post ASC

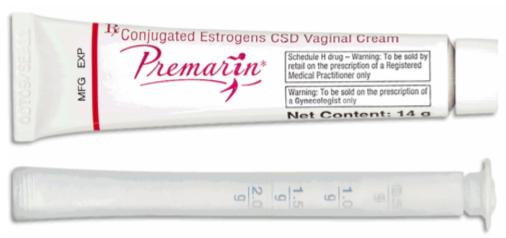
- No more heavy lifting
- Occasional SUI
- Assessment
 vault prolapse stage 3
 predominantly cystocele
- Management
 Ring pessary size 65mm



July 2018 – 7 months post ASC

- Occasional constipation
- Assessment
 vault prolapse stage 3
 Per vaginal discharge +++
 Erosion seen at posterior fornix
- Management
 pessary removed
 premarin cream
 antibiotic pessary





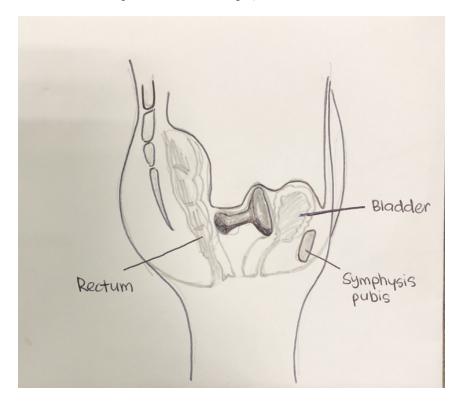
August 2018 – 8 months post ASC

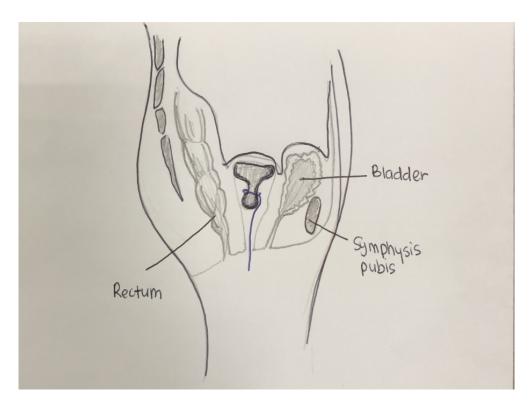
- Worsening prolapse
- Stage 3
- Required Gellhorn pessary



Aug – Sept 2018

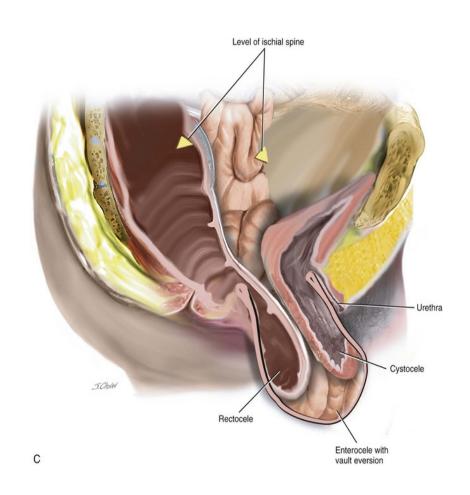
- Difficulty in maintaining Gellhorn pessary in correct position
- Stem tied with dafilon for daily adjustment (reposition of gellhorn pessary): failed





Dec 2018 - 1 year post ASC

- Worsening of vault prolapse
- Incomplete voiding with SUI
- Transabdominal Ultrasound
 Bilateral hydronephrosis
 No pelvic mass / stone
- Failed conservative management





What's NEXT???

January 2019 – 3rd surgery

Procedure

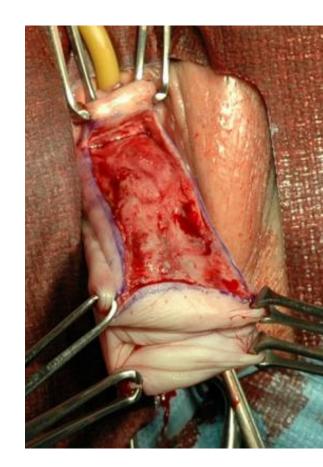
Cystoscopy

Bilateral retrograde pyelogram

ureteric stenting

Le Fort colpocleisis, Mid urethral sling (TOT) High perineorrhaphy





Pre operative



POP Q:3/5/6//5/3/8//-1/0/-

Post operative



POP Q: -//3/5.5/2//-

July 2019 - 7 months post OP

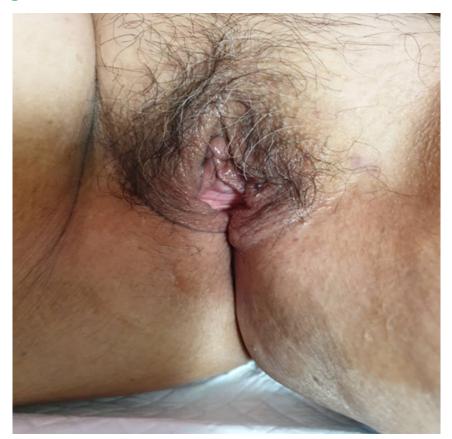
- ❖No urinary symptoms no SUI / OAB
- Assessment

Vaginal length 3 cm

Cough stress test negative

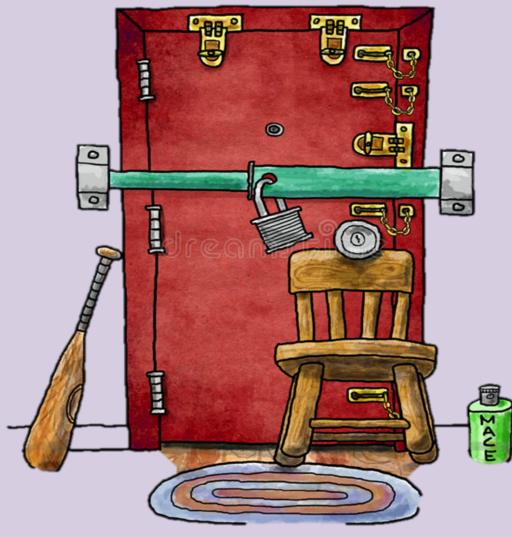
Pelvic floor muscle power, grade 2





TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Recurrent vault prolapse is complicated and difficult, yet it can be managed with a simple procedure



THANK YOU

