

Colposuspension for Stress Incontinence

A Guide for Women

1. What is colposuspension?
2. How is the operation done?
3. Do I need an anesthetic for the operation?
4. What are the chances of success of the operation?
5. What complications can happen?
6. When can I return to my normal routine?
7. My bladder isn't too bad at the moment. Should I have an operation now to prevent it from getting worse in the future?
8. I haven't completed my family yet. Can I still have this operation?
9. Is there an alternative to this operation?

Introduction

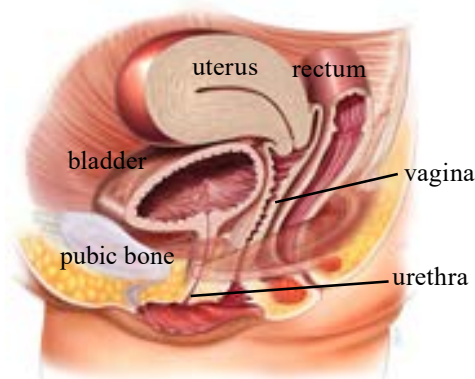
Stress incontinence is the complaint of involuntary leakage of urine following exertion or effort, e.g. coughing, sneezing or exercise. It is a very common and embarrassing problem affecting up to 1 in 3 women. Stress incontinence may be cured or improved with pelvic floor exercises and lifestyle modifications, but if these strategies fail then surgery may be available to you.

What is colposuspension?

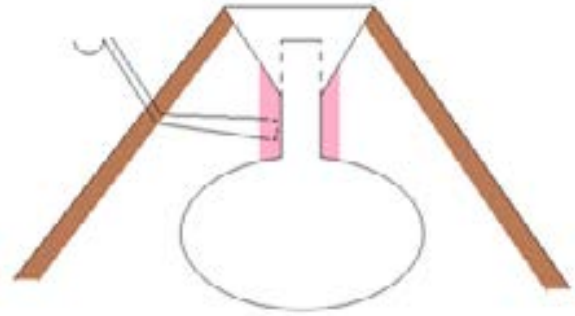
Colposuspension (also called Burch colposuspension) is an operation that involves placing sutures (stitches) in the vagina on either side of the urethra (pipe through which the bladder empties) and tying these sutures to supportive ligaments to elevate the vagina.

Normally, the urethral sphincter and the muscles and ligaments around the urethra contract to prevent involuntary leakage of urine. Damage to these structures from childbirth and/or aging can lead to stress incontinence. The sutures in colposuspension elevate the vagina and support the urethra, thus reducing or stopping the leakage.

Normal Anatomy



Colposuspension



How is the operation done?

Most of the time, colposuspension is performed using an abdominal incision – a horizontal cut in the 'bikini-line'. Some surgeons may perform the procedure laparoscopically or 'keyhole'. During the operation, the bladder and urethra are identified and the space behind the pubic bone is exposed. Sutures are then placed in the tissue to the side of the urethra and attached to the iliopectineal ligament – a supportive tissue behind the pubic bone. A cystoscopy (a camera to view the bladder inserted via the urethra) is usually performed to ensure the sutures haven't been placed in the bladder. A drain may be left behind the pubic bone to prevent a hematoma (a collection of blood) from forming. Additionally, a suprapubic catheter – inserted via the abdomen – may be introduced. The drain and catheter are left in for a couple of days. Your doctor will advise you when they will be removed.

Do I need an anesthetic for the operation?

Colposuspension is usually performed under general anesthesia, although sometimes a spinal anesthetic may be offered. The anesthetist will discuss the best option for you prior to your operation.

What are the chances of success of the operation?

One year following surgery, more than 80% of women will find that their stress incontinence has either improved or has been cured. Twenty years following surgery, approximately 60% remain satisfied with the outcome.

What complications can happen?

All operations are associated with risks of hemorrhage, infection, and venous thromboembolism (VTE). It is rare for transfusion to be required following colposuspension. The risk of acquiring infection is reduced by use of intravenous (IV) antibiotics when you are in the operating theatre. VTE generally involves a blood clot in the leg veins or in the lung veins and may present with leg pain/swelling, shortness of breath, cough, or chest pain. The risk of VTE is reduced by use of compression stockings and injections of blood thinners post-operatively to thin the blood. There are also risks associated with anesthetic which you can discuss with your anesthetist.

The specific risks of colposuspension include:

- Failure to work (up to 20% at 1 year).
- Overactive bladder symptoms (an urgent feeling to pass urine which may lead to incontinence) occur up to 17% of the time, however, some women may already have pre-existing bladder overactivity.
- Difficulty passing urine occurs in up to 10% of women. This usually improves but may be permanent. You may need to pass small catheters (clean intermittent self catheterization) to fully empty your bladder.

- Prolapse of the back vaginal wall (rectocele) affects 14% of women post-operatively.
- Difficulty with sexual intercourse may involve pain or a less intense orgasm due to the incisions and stitches in the vagina.
- Rarely, the stitches may erode into the bladder and require removal.

When can I return to my normal routine?

You should keep mobile to prevent the risk of VTE but avoid heavy lifting for the first few weeks after the surgery. Gradually build up your level of activity 6 weeks following surgery and by three months you will probably be back to normal. Do not use tampons or have sexual intercourse for 6 weeks following surgery. You may be apprehensive about resuming sexual relations and may need to take your time and use lubricants. Ensure you do not become constipated by drinking plenty of fluids and taking dietary fiber such as fresh fruits and vegetables, brown bread, and oats. Your doctor will advise you when you can safely drive again; this may be up to six weeks after the operation.

My bladder isn't too bad at the moment. Should I have an operation now to prevent it from getting worse in the future?

This operation is an option for women who are bothered by stress urinary incontinence. If the leaking does not bother you, you should not feel compelled to have surgery. Regular pelvic floor exercises are likely to reduce stress incontinence.

I haven't completed my family yet. Can I still have this operation?

It is advisable to have this surgery once your family is complete as further pregnancy may undermine the operation's success.

Is there any alternative to this operation?

Lifestyle modifications, pelvic floor exercises, and other surgical options are alternatives to colposuspension.

For more information, visit www.YourPelvicFloor.org.



The information contained in this brochure is intended to be used for educational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for the diagnosis or treatment of any specific medical condition, which should only be done by a qualified physician or other health care professional.