

Results of the surgical correction of urinary stress incontinence according to the type of transobturator tape utilized

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Summary

Objectives: To analyze the short and long term results of tapes of different materials used to treat stress urinary incontinence (SUI). A secondary objective was to evaluate the ability to adjust the tape after implantation.

Materials and methods: Retrospective chart review of 355 patients with SUI operated between March 2003 and October 2011. Eight different types of transobturator tapes were used: Gynecare TVT-O[®], Monarc[®], SAFYRE[®], Contasure KIM[®], I-Stop[®], DynaMesh[®], Aris[®] Banellete and Swing-band[®]. Results and complications were recorded.

Results: The mean age at operation was 61 years. Correction of SUI was achieved in 87.88% of cases. The best results were obtained with Contasure KIM[®] (98.26 % continence). The tape was well tolerated and was elastic enough to be able to be adjusted 48-72 hours after implantation without deformation. Slings with macropores and over lock stitches on the superior and inferior borders presented the lower rates of postoperative urinary retention, pain, peri- or postoperative bleeding and urinary tract infections.

Conclusions: Transobturator tension free tapes require a short operation time and have a low complication rate. The possibility of adjustment in the early postoperative period increases the success rate and reduces complications. Knotless meshes with macropores and over lock stitches appear to be better balanced, are quite resistant to stretching and deformation when readjusted after implantation and present a low infection rate.

KEY WORDS: Urinary tract; Polypropylene; Suburethral transobturator tape; Physical characteristics.

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INTRODUCTION

The International Continence Society defines urinary incontinence as the involuntary loss of urine per urethra that can be objectively demonstrated and that causes social or hygienic problems (1, 2) and affects the psychological, social and sexual life of the patient (3).

In Spain the prevalence of urinary incontinence in persons older than 60 years was 40% in 2003. Others reported a 35.1% prevalence of incontinence in persons older than 64 years of age, namely 23% in women older than 18

years of age, 20% in women of working age and 14% among women between 40 and 64 years of age (4, 5).

The surgical treatment of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) in females has changed over time. Delancey pointed out the importance of the suburethral sector in any successful surgical strategy for SUI (6). In 2001, Delorme reported the transobturator approach (TOT) which consists of placing a mesh through the obturator foramen behind the mid-urethra (7).

There is a multitude of products available for the correction of SUI. Previous studies have focused on the durability and resistance of the materials but few have addressed clinical results in the short and long term for the various types of tapes available.

The goals of our study were to analyze the results obtained with different meshes of various types of materials.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We conducted a retrospective, multicentric study in a cohort of 363 patients with SUI who underwent TOT implantation between March 2003 and October 2011 at the *University Hospital of Salamanca and the Hospital Santísima Trinidad of Salamanca*.

A standard study protocol which consisted of anamnesis, general and uro-gynecological physical examination, the ICIQ-SF incontinence questionnaire (6) and the Kings Health quality of life test or SF36 (7, 8). Routine laboratory tests, urine culture and renal and bladder ultrasonography were performed as well. Cystography, urodynamic studies, urine cytology and cystoscopy were performed when indicated according to standard practice.

Surgical procedure: All procedures were performed in a short stay unit with 1 night of hospitalization under spinal anesthesia and under antibiotic coverage. The patient was placed in the dorsal lithotomy position with hyper-abducted thighs. A 16 Ch balloon catheter with 20 ml in the balloon was inserted in the bladder. Extensive hydro-dissection between the anterior vaginal wall and the urethra was done. The specially designed fine atraumatic needles were introduced from outside in (Figure 1). The tape was attached to the needle and the tape was passed from inside out (Figure 2). A vaginal pack was left in place for 12-24 hours. Forty-eight to 72 hours later, a revision was performed to evaluate the adjustment of the tape.

Postoperative controls were performed at one month and one year with anamnesis, and repeat ICIQ/SF and Kings Health or SF-36 questionnaires.

We compared the results according to the 8 different types of tape utilized.

- Gynecare TVT-O® (Ethicon): Polypropylene mesh with macro pores. Low density woven mesh (60% porosity).
- Monarc® (AMS): Polypropylene mesh with 1 mm diameter macro pores. Low density woven mesh (46% porosity). It has acceptable elasticity.
- SAFYRE® (Promedon) (6): Monofilament polypropylene mesh with self-retaining columns of polydimethylsiloxane-polymer.
- Contasure KIM® (Neomedic International): Knotless monofilament polypropylene tape with over lock stitches in the superior and inferior borders as well as in the middle of the tape.
- I-Stop® (CL Medical): Polypropylene mesh with macro pores with spiral borders to maintain rigidity, allow fibrosis and minimize the risk of erosion and migration.
- DynaMesh® (FEG Textiltechnik): Mesh made of monofilament polyvinylidene fluoride with smooth atraumatic edges.

- Aris® Bandelette (Coloplast): Woven monofilament polypropylene mesh with macropores.
- Swing-band® (THT bioscience): Light or ultra-light monofilament polypropylene tapes with pores 0.7 to 1.5 cm with low elasticity.

We recorded effectiveness and complications taking into account not only continence but overall wellbeing of the patients. Complications included lesions to other organs, hemorrhage, hematoma formation, urinary retention, and the development of new urinary incontinence.

The data were recorded in an Excel® worksheet and imported to NCSS® for statistical analysis. Fisher exact test, Wilcoxon non-parametric test for 2 samples, Friedman non-parametric test for more than 2 samples, Student's t-test and Pearson Chi-square test were used.

Figure 1.

Introduction of the fine atraumatic needle from outside-in.

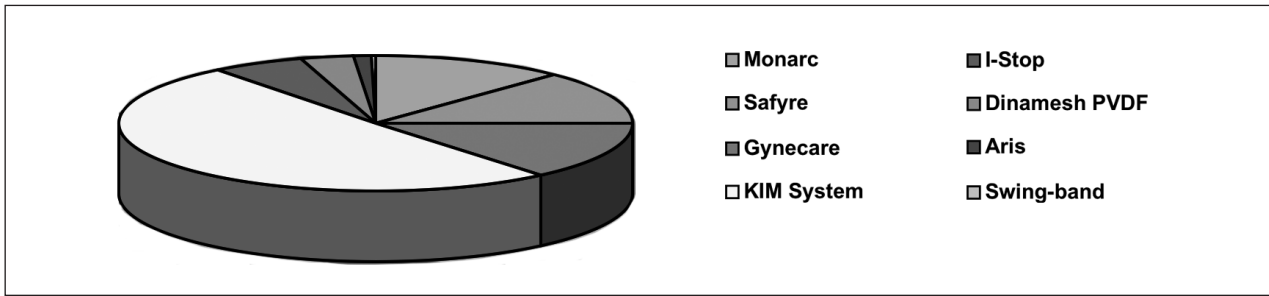


Figure 2.

Suburethral tape passed through both obturator foramina.



Figure 3.
Suburethral tapes used.



RESULTS

We implanted TOT on 355 women with SUI. The median age was 61.16 years (range 41-81 years). Incontinence was corrected in 87.88 % of the patients, the rest remained incontinent.

The past medical and surgical histories and concomitant treatments were not different among the 8 groups.

Monarc[®] tape was used in 42 patients, Safyre[®] in 44, Gynecare[®] in 47, Kim System[®] in 173, I-Stop[®] in 20, Dinamesh[®] in 11, Aris[®] in 4 and Swing-band[®] in 4 (Figure 3).

Contasure KIM[®] presented the best success rate. 98.26% of the women were continent after the operation and tolerated the procedure well. The tape was elastic enough to allow adjustment without deformation (Table 1).

The success rate with Monarch[®] tapes was overall good (90.47%); however, this tape was inadequate when adjustments were needed because it became elongated and deformed when applying tension.

In 4 of the 44 patients who underwent implantation of Safyre[®] tape the retention column became detached from the mesh resulting in incontinence.

There was local discomfort and the patients required local anesthesia for the adjustment.

The success rate for Gynecare[®] tapes was 82.45%. The tape could be adjusted without deformation. Six of 47 women had acute urinary retention which, when corrected, led to permanent urinary incontinence.

I-Stop[®], Dynamesh[®], Aris[®] y Swing-band[®] tapes had success rates less than 80%, were not malleable and could not be adjusted after implantation. As a group they were less well tolerated and presented a greater rate of urinary retention.

Tapes with overlock stitches on the superior and inferior edges caused lower rates of postoperative urinary retention ($p = 0.0013$), patients had less pain ($p = 0.0023$), intra or post-operative bleeding ($p=0.00013$) and urinary tract infections ($p = 0.0045$).

These tapes also allowed postoperative adjustment. Tapes made of material with macropores and without knots appear to be better balanced, are highly resistant to deformation allowing a correct and effective postoperative adjustment.

Table 1.

Success rate, complications and tolerability associated to the type of mesh used.

Tape	Success N = 319		Failure N = 44		Comments
	N	%	N	%	
Monarc [®]	38	90.47	4	9.53	Well tolerated. Cannot be adjusted because it deforms and elongates.
Safyre [®]	30	68.18	14	31.82	More local discomfort. 4 failures from dissociation of the silicon columns
Gynecare [®]	47	82.45	10	17.55	6 Urinary retentions. 4 urinary incontinences.
Kim System [®]	170	98.26	3	1.74	No urinary retention. 3 urinary incontinences. Elasticity sufficient to allow adjustment without deformation. Well tolerated.
I-Stop [®]	14	70	6	30	4 Urinary retention. 2 urinary incontinences.
Dynamesh-SIS direct: Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) [®]	8	72.72	3	27.27	Inelastic. Cannot be adjusted. Well tolerated. 1 urinary retention.
Coloplast Bandelette Aris [®]	3	75	1	25	Dense, inelastic. Cannot be adjusted.
THT Swing-band [®]	3	75	1	25	Suburethral with less material to anchor to the fascia.

DISCUSSION

The use of biomaterials in Urology is extensive ranging from suture and ligature materials to the use of ureteral and urethral catheters to drain fluids. Within this spectrum are the meshes used to correct SUI which act as permanent prostheses implanted at the level of the mid-urethra.

The meshes used for this purpose must be biocompatible fulfilling the following conditions (7):

- Should not induce an inflammatory reaction since both an exaggerated inflammatory reaction and the presence of dead spaces between the mesh and surrounding tissues increase the risk of seroma formation. This is the case when the mesh is slowly or not incorporated into the surrounding tissues such as is the case with meshes with micropores or of high density. (8, 9).
- Should not induce an allergic reaction since this will lead to rejection and extrusion of the prosthesis (10).
- Should not induce tumor formation.

Experimental studies in rats have shown that type 1 meshes induce the development of a surrounding fibrous capsule which becomes integrated from top to bottom through the pores and small spaces between the monofilaments thus producing a firm anchoring to the surrounding tissues (11).

This peripheral capsule allows future identification and removal of the tape when necessary. The integration of the capsule on the center decreases mechanical irritation and the chances of extrusion. This encapsulation also facilitates a better blood supply which might lead to less chances of infection (11).

Meshes with small pores and without structural homogeneity generate a greater local inflammatory reaction and less collagen synthesis. These meshes induce a foreign body reaction rather than fibrosis with the above mentioned consequences (12, 13).

Moalli *et al.* (14) studied 5 commonly used meshes in the USA for the correction of SUI by the TVT method. The meshes were subjected to traction and elongation to test their resistance and hardness. This study showed that Gynecare® and Monarc® were easily deformed with low loads which would be clinically manifested by elongation and deformation with minimal tensions. The elongation caused by cyclic loads (such as coughing) might be irreversible. On the other hand, these features lessen the probability of erosion or migration and might reduce the risk of urinary retention (14).

The same authors remark that the Gynecare® mesh has an initial region of low hardness which allows the mesh to elongate easily in response to small tensions. This is followed by a transition zone and an area that is very hard. They stated that the mesh increases more than 10% of the usual length in response to a series of cyclical loads (14). Nevertheless, Neymeyer *et al.* (15) reported that the Gynecare® tape presents better tolerance to tension and less elongation, that is better integrated despite loads or tension.

Mascarenhas studied in depth the mechanical features of the tapes used to treat SUI and the mechanical properties of the pelvic floor during delivery and in genital prolapse

(16). Her intention was to improve the biomechanical analysis of the pelvic floor tissues and improve understanding of the etiology of pelvic floor dysfunction that leads to the development of meshes and prosthesis. This requires interdisciplinary collaboration including engineers and clinicians (16).

Studies have found significant differences between Aris® and Gynecare® in regards to hardness tested both by tension and compression (17). Others have analyzed the thermal and structural differences of meshes that could in theory influence the development of urethral and vaginal erosions and extrusion. Using calorimetric scanning, infrared spectroscopy and analyzing the geometry and lineal and relative densities it was concluded that there is a direct correlation between the diameter of the fibers, the linear density, the degree of crystallinity, the resistance to flexion and the mechanical properties of the tapes (18).

The ability of tapes to be adjusted postoperatively appears to be related to the resistance and elasticity which are determined by the porosity, density, type of material used to manufacture the tapes as well as the manner in which the filaments are knitted and the interaction with the host.

Overlock stitches at the edges of the mesh confers resistance without decreasing elasticity and malleability. In such tapes elongation in response to tension is less both under physiologic conditions and during adjustments.

One must be reminded of the fundamental role of careful patient selection, the investigation of risk factors and the selection of a tape with which the surgeon feels comfortable to achieve a successful correction of SUI (19, 20). The weakness of our study lies in its retrospective nature and the scant number of patients in some groups.

CONCLUSIONS

Surgical correction of SUI with transobturator tape (TOT) is the procedure of choice because of a shorter surgical time and a lower complications rate compared with retropubic tension free tapes (TVT).

With this technique, the possibility of adjustment in the early postoperative period increases the chances of cure and reduces complications.

Macropore meshes without knots and over lock stitches seem to be better balanced, are resistant to elongation and deformation when subjected to the necessary tension for postoperative adjustment. They also present a low rate of infection.

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