



SEXUAL FUNCTION FOLLOWING A LAPAROSCOPIC SACROCOLPOPEXY (LSC)

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OBJECTIVES

- Pelvic organ prolapse is seen among 50% of parous woman and can have marked effects on quality of life [1].
- Laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy (LSC) provides the benefits of minimal invasive surgery with the potential to combine success rates obtained by laparotomy [2-3].
- The aim of this study is to determine patients' sexual functions following a LSC.

METHODOLOGY

- Retrospective cohort study of females who underwent laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy at the Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide from January 2007 – January 2017.
- Patient sexual outcomes were quantified using the Pelvic Organ Prolapse (PISQ-IR), incontinence and sexual function questionnaire.
- Secondary outcomes included functional outcomes including sexual function, and dyspareunia.

RESULTS

- 23 Questionnaires were returned (Figure 1).
- 48% of patients were noted to be sexually active postoperatively.
- 67% (N=7) had a sexual satisfaction rate of more than 3 on the PISQ-IR Questionnaire (Figure2)
- 82% of patients were mainly fulfilled following sexual activity with less feelings of fear and shame (Figure 3) .

FIGURE 1

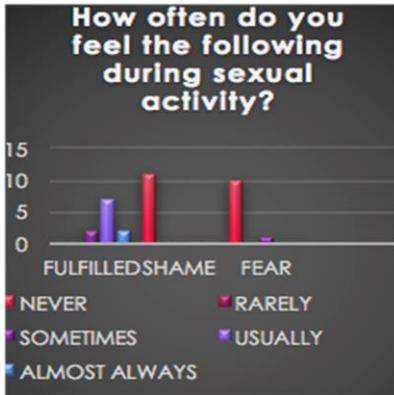
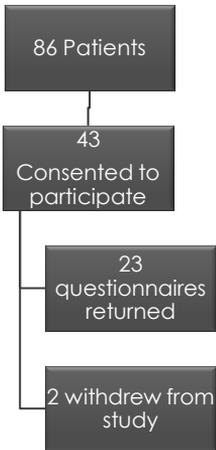


FIGURE 3:

How you feel about your sex life?



FIGURE 2:

CONCLUSION

- Laparoscopic Sacrocolpopexy is an effective procedure for management of pelvic organ prolapse with effective preservation and/or restoration of sexual function.
- Treatment of pelvic organ prolapse provides women with greater confidence scores for sexual experience.

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