

Pelvic Organ Prolapse

A Guide for Women

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What is pelvic organ prolapse?

This condition refers to the bulging or herniation of one or more pelvic organs into or out of the vagina. The pelvic organs consist of the uterus, vagina, bowel and bladder. Pelvic organ prolapse occurs when the muscles, ligaments and fascia (a network of supporting tissue) that hold these organs in their correct positions become weakened.

Symptoms include:

- a heavy dragging feeling in the vagina or lower back
- feeling of a lump in the vagina or outside the vagina
- urinary symptoms such as slow urinary stream, a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying, urinary frequency or urgent desire to pass urine, and urinary stress incontinence
- bowel symptoms, such as difficulty moving the bowel or a feeling of not emptying properly, or needing to press on the vaginal wall to empty the bowel
- discomfort during sexual intercourse

What causes pelvic organs to prolapse?

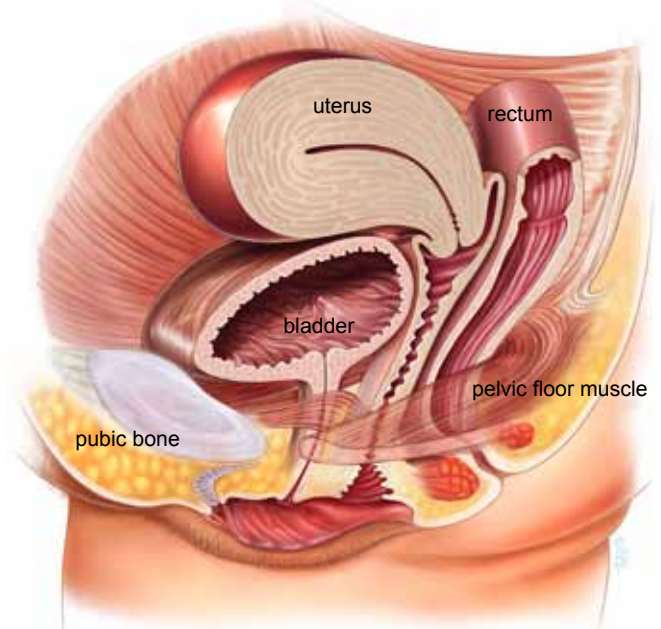
The main cause is damage to the nerves, ligaments and muscles which support the pelvic organs and may result from the following:

- Pregnancy and childbirth are considered to be major factors leading to weakening of the vagina and its supports. Prolapse affects about one in three women who have had one or more children. A prolapse may occur during or shortly after a pregnancy or may take many years to develop. However, it is important to emphasize that only 1 out of 9 women (11%) will ever need surgery for prolapse in their lifetime
- Aging and menopause may cause further weakening of the pelvic floor structures
- Conditions that cause excessive pressure on the pelvic floor like obesity, chronic cough, chronic constipation, heavy lifting and straining
- Some women may have an inherited risk for prolapse, while some diseases affect the strength of connective tissue e.g. Marfan syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

Where can a prolapse occur?

A prolapse may arise in the front wall of the vagina (anterior compartment), back wall of the vagina (posterior compartment), the uterus or top of the vagina (apical compartment). Many women have a prolapse in more than one compartment at the same time.

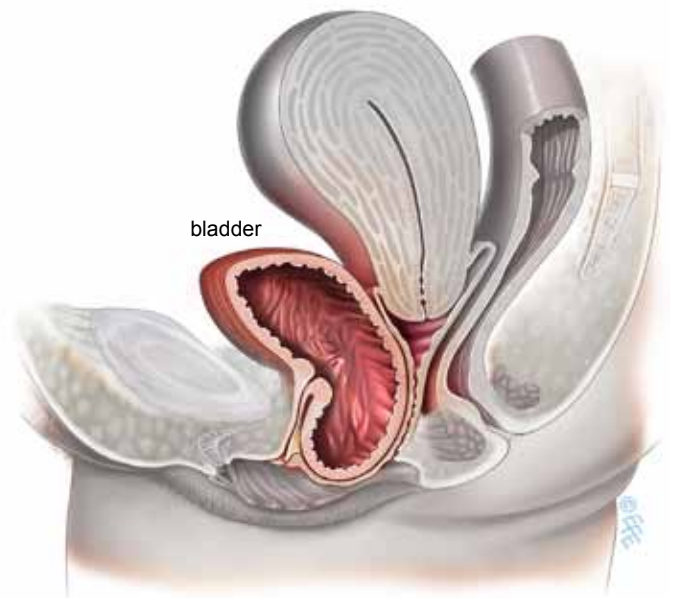
Normal anatomy, no prolapse



Prolapse of the Anterior compartment

This is the most common type of prolapse, and involves the bladder and / or urethra bulging into the vagina. Your doctor may refer to it as cystocele or cysto-urethrocele.

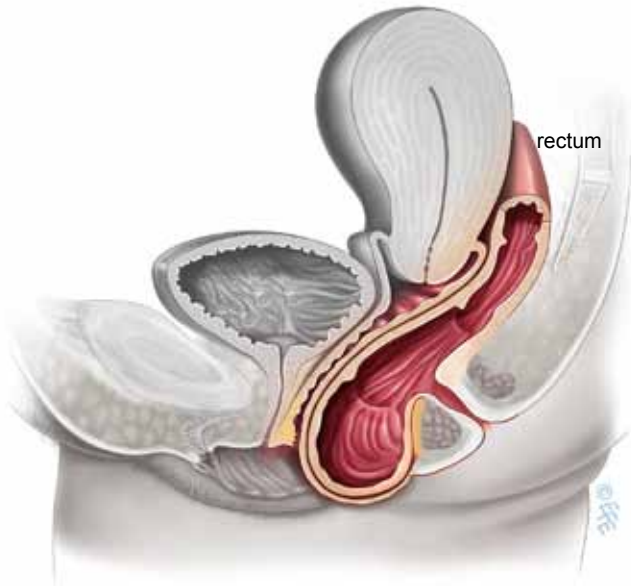
Anterior Compartment prolapse



Prolapse of the Posterior compartment

This is when the lower part of the large bowel (rectum) bulges into the back wall of the vagina (which your doctor may refer to as rectocele) and / or part of the small intestine bulges into the upper part of the back wall of the vagina (which your doctor may refer to as enterocele).

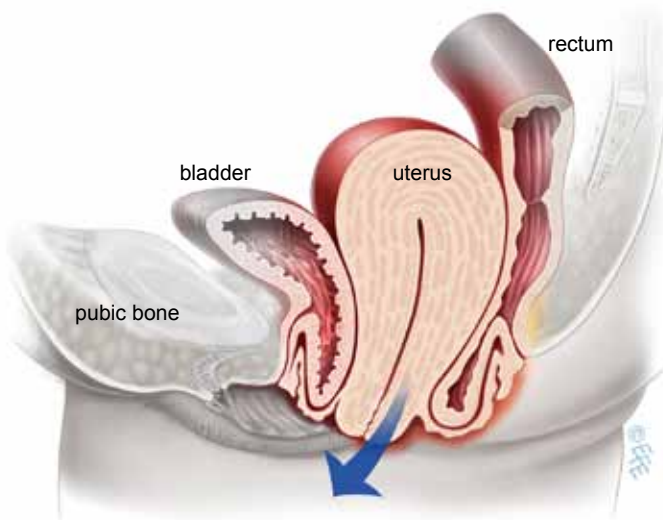
Posterior Compartment prolapse



Prolapse of the apical compartment

Uterine prolapse – this occurs when the uterus (womb) drops or herniates into the vagina. This is the second most common form of prolapse.

Uterine prolapse



Vaginal vault prolapse – following a hysterectomy, the top of the vagina may collapse downwards, (rather like the toe of a sock turning inside out) falling towards or out of the vaginal opening.

How bad is my prolapse?

Many women (up to 40%) have a minor degree of prolapse with minimal or no symptoms. Your physician will take a complete medical history and

perform a vaginal examination to determine prolapse severity and grade. Different physicians utilize different grading systems and your doctor will explain this to you.

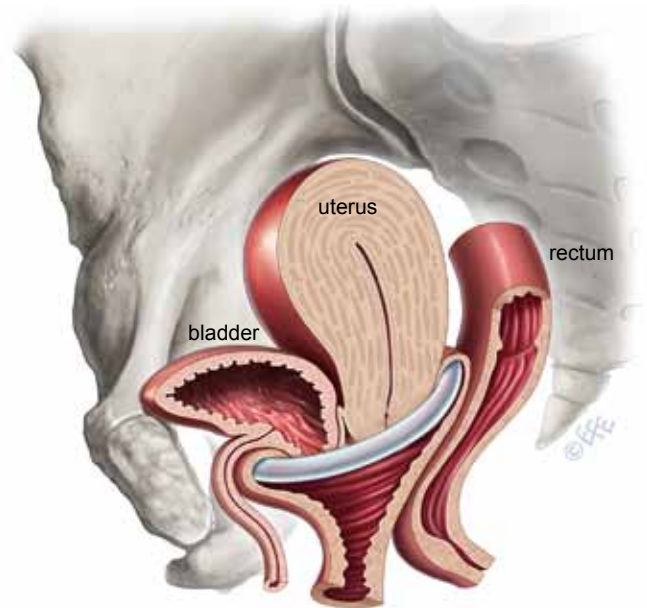
How can pelvic organ prolapse be treated?

Treatment options can be categorized into non-surgical and surgical options.

Non Surgical Treatment Options

- **Do nothing:** Prolapse is rarely a life-threatening condition and many women will choose not to have any treatment if they have no symptoms or discomfort. If you have been diagnosed with a prolapse, try and avoid heavy lifting, chronic straining e.g. with constipation, and gaining excess weight as these can cause your prolapse to worsen.
- **Pessary:** Pessaries are vaginal devices that come in various shapes and sizes. Pessaries help by providing mechanical support to the prolapsed organs, thus relieving symptoms. Pessaries are most suitable if you wish to delay or avoid surgery, e.g. if your family is not yet complete or if you have medical problems that will make surgery a risk.

Ring Pessary



Pessaries require fitting by your health care provider and may require some trial and error before the most suitable size and type is found for you. It is possible to remain sexually active with some types of pessaries in situ.

- **Pelvic floor exercises (Kegel exercises):** Exercising your weakened pelvic floor muscles may help improve or prevent the worsening of early stages of prolapse. Just as any exercise program, pelvic floor exercises require time, motivation and proper technique. Please see the pelvic floor exercises leaflet for more information.

Surgical Treatment Options

For women with symptomatic prolapse, a surgical repair may be offered. Your surgeon will recommend the most appropriate surgical treatment for

you based on a number of factors including your age, previous surgical history, severity of prolapse and your general health. There are two main options: reconstructive surgery and vaginal closure surgery.

Sacrocolpopexy

▪ **Reconstructive Surgical Repair**

The purpose of pelvic reconstructive surgery is to restore your pelvic organs to their natural position while retaining sexual function. There are many different ways to accomplish the surgery including:

- Vaginal approach
- Abdominal approach (through an abdominal incision)
- Laparoscopic (keyhole)
- Robotic

▪ **Vaginal Closure Surgery (Colpocleisis)**

Your doctor may recommend this surgery if you have a severe prolapse, are not sexually active and have no intention of becoming sexually active in the future, or if you are medically unfit for reconstructive surgery. During this procedure your surgeon will stitch the vaginal walls together thus preventing the prolapse from re-occurring. The main advantage of this procedure is its short surgical time and quick recovery. Success rates for this type of procedure are 90 – 95%.

What surgical approach is right for me?

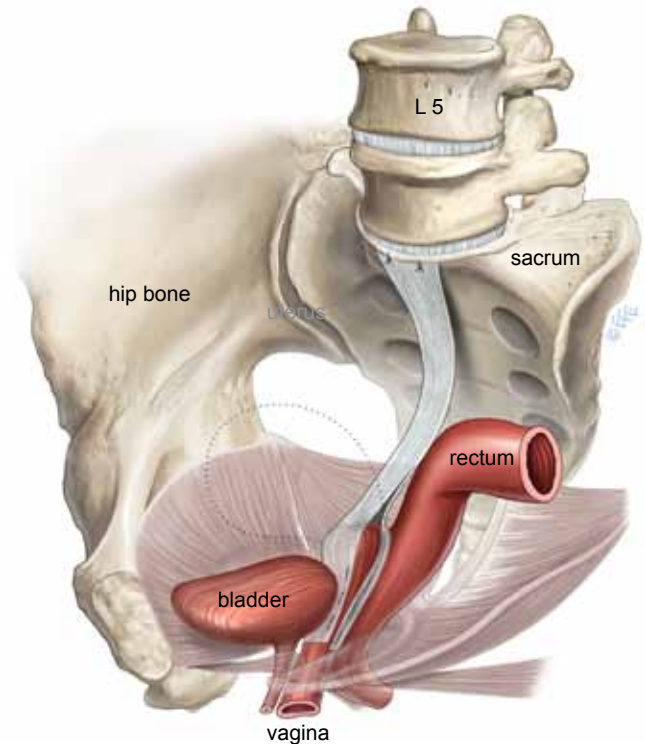
There is no single best approach for all patients. The approach for your particular surgery will depend on many factors, including your history, your surgeon's training, and experience with different approaches and your preference. Your surgeon will discuss with you the various options and will recommend the type of surgery best suited to your condition and needs. Each repair is individualized, even two different women with the same prolapse may have different needs.

Vaginal approach

This usually involves making an incision in the vagina, separating the prolapsed organ involved from the vaginal wall and using stitches and / or mesh to strengthen and repair the vagina. Permanent stitches may also be placed into the top of the vagina or into the cervix and attached to strong ligaments in the pelvis to provide support to the uterus or vaginal vault (these are termed sacrospinous or uterosacral ligament suspensions).

Abdominal approach

This involves making an incision in the abdomen and using sutures and / or graft materials to support the vagina, vaginal vault or uterus. In a *sacrocolpopexy*, a prolapsed vaginal vault is supported using mesh attached to the sacrum. Again, there are many different procedures and your doctor will explain these in detail to you.



Laparoscopic and robotic approaches

They offer repairs similar procedures to the open abdominal approach but often with quicker recovery time and smaller scars. At present, robotic surgery is only available in a few centers.

Is it necessary to use a graft material during the surgery?

Not all repairs require a graft. Traditionally, grafts are used in repeated surgeries and where significant risk factors for failure exist. The graft may be absorbable, made from animal tissue (biologic) and will disappear gradually over time, or non-absorbable synthetic material which stays permanently in your body. Some grafts are a combination of absorbable and non-absorbable materials. You should discuss the pros and cons of their use in detail with your surgeon.

How successful is surgery?

Approximately 75% of women having vaginal surgery and 90 to 95% having an abdominal approach, will have a long-term cure of their prolapse symptoms. Recurrent prolapse may be due to continued factors which have caused the initial prolapse e.g. constipation and weak tissues.

What if I haven't completed my family?

It is generally advised to withhold the definitive prolapse repair surgery until completion of your family. In the meantime, conservative management such as pelvic floor exercises or the use of vaginal pessary may be employed.

