Single Incision Mini-sling versus Trans-Obturator mid urethral Sling (TOT) in Treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence: Randomized Controlled Trail

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree
in **Obstetrics and Gynecology**

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2016

Before all, Thanks to **Allah**, *The Most Kind and The Most Merciful.*

I would like to express my profound gratitude to **Dr. Mohamed Salah Elsokary,** Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine- Ain Shams University, for his most valuable advices and support all through the whole work and for dedicating much of his precious time to accomplish this work. I really have the honor to complete this work under his generous supervision.

Also I'm deeply grateful to **Dr. Kareem Mohamed Labib,** Lecturer of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine- Ain Shams University for his valuable help, assistance, encouragement and supporting me through devoting his time to facilitate the production of this work.

Special thanks to the **Uorogynecology unit** in Ain-Shams maternity hospital.

Last but not least, I can't forget to thank all members of my **Family,** for pushing me forward in every step in the journey of my life.

Madiha Hafiz Omr

List of Contents

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Mean
ATFP	Arcus tendinea fascia pelvis
AUS	Artificial Urinary Sphincter
BMI	Body mass index
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CLPP	Cough leak-point pressure
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CS	Cesarean section
DLPP	Detrusor leak point pressure
DO	Detrusor overactivity
EDS	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
FDA	Food and drug administration
FPL	Functional profile length
ICIQ-SF	International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form
ICS	International Continence Society
ISD	Intrinsic sphincter deficiency
LAM	Levator ani muscle
LPP	Leak point pressure
LUTS	Lower urinary tract symptoms
MFR	Maximum flow rate
MS	Multiple sclerosis
MUCP	Maximum urethral closure pressure
NSIMS	Needleless single incision mini sling
NSIT	Needle less single incision technique
OAB	Overactive bladder
PFEs	Pelvic floor exercises
PFMT	Pelvic floor muscle training
POP-Q	Pelvic organ prolapse questionnaire
PVR	Post void residual
Qave	Average flow rate
Qmax	Maximum flow rate

Abb.	Mean
QOL	Quality of life
SIMS	Single – incision mini slings
SIQSF	Stress incontinence questionnaire short form
SMUS	Standard mid-urethral sling
SPARC	Supra pubic arch sling
SPSS	Statistical program for social science
STM	Surgeon tailored mesh
SUI	Stress urinary incontinence
TOT	Transobturator tape
TVOT	Trans vaginal Trans obturator
TVT	Tension free vaginal tape
UH	Urethral hypermobility
UI	Urinary incontinence
UPP	Urethral pressure profile
USUI	Urodynamic stress urinary incontinence
UTI	Urinary tract infection
UUI	Urgency urinary incontinence
VCU	Videocystourethrography
VLPP	VALSALVA leak point pressure
VV	Voided volume
WHO	World health organization

List of Tables

List of Tables *(Cont...)*

List of Figures

List of Figures *(Cont...)*

List of Figures *(Cont...)*

List of Figures *(Cont...)*

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Introduction

Urinary incontinence (UI) is a very common condition among women with reported annual incidences of 1% to 35% and a lifetime risk of surgery of 11% to 13%. Its impact on quality of life is significant, leading to physical and social limitations, shame, and increased rates of depressive symptoms **(Moroni et al., 2016).**

It is associated with significant physical morbidity, sexual dysfunction, loss of independence and a reduction in psychological wellbeing, with consequent decreased participation in social and domestic activities **(Ford et al., 2015).**

Urinary incontinence (UI) affects 10-40% of women, with the most common type known as stress urinary incontinence **(Kammerer et al., 2014).**

The term stress urinary incontinence (SUI) may be used to describe the symptom or sign of urinary leakage on coughing or exertion but should not be regarded as a diagnosis. A diagnosis of SUI may only be made after urodynamic investigation, and this is defined as the involuntary leakage of urine during increased abdominal