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Dr. Hugo Davila Lead Author of Study Evaluating Ligament Relationships During Surgery for Female Pelvic Organ Prolapse

Vero Beach, FL – January 15, 2018..... Dr. Hugo Davila, who practices urology and minimally-invasive surgery with Florida Healthcare Specialists, an affiliate practice of Florida Cancer Specialists (FCS), located in Sebastian and Vero Beach, FL, was the lead author of a new study evaluating the anatomical relationship between two ligaments during surgery for female pelvic organ prolapse (POP).

Published recently in the *Open Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, the study evaluated and compared the left and right uterosacral ligaments (UTSL) and the left and right cardinal ligaments (CL), during both robotic and laparoscopic utero-sacral ligament suspension; it also considered the implications for the surgical techniques used. Together, the UTSL and CL are widely acknowledged as holding the upper vagina and cervix over the levator plate (a muscular layer located in the posterior part of the pelvic region).

The study focused on the length (distance between origins and insertions) of the aforementioned ligaments, using the Da Vinci Si and other laparoscopic instruments approximating calipers. The only significant difference was observed when comparing the right vs. left UTSL. This anatomic difference translated to 5 ± 1 suture stitches on the right UTSL vs. 2 ± 1 on the left UTSL. It was concluded that the right UTSL was significantly longer, as compared to the left, and allowed for taking 3 additional stitches on the right UTSL vs. left.

According to the study, “The contribution of different disease mechanisms to pelvic organ prolapse needs to be better understood in order to improve functional outcomes. Abdominal approaches during minimally invasive surgery (either laparoscopic or robotic) may open a new frontier in our understanding of the pelvic floor anatomy.”

Dr. Davila and his co-authors suggested that future studies are necessary to compare females with/without POP.

To read the full article: <http://www.scirp.org/Journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=80757>

SOURCE:

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