

## OG23 Anterior Repair

Expires end of February 2023

You can get information locally from:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary

- Main switchboard, who can connect you to the relevant department, on 01484 342 000
- Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01484 342 128

Calderdale Royal Hospital

- Main switchboard, who can connect you to the relevant department, on 01422 357 171
- Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01422 222 417

You can also contact:

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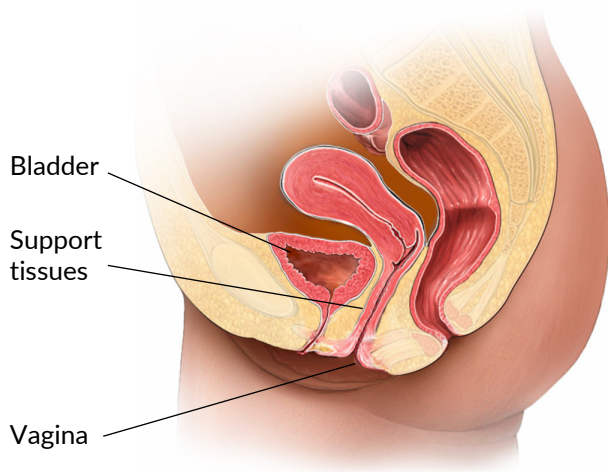
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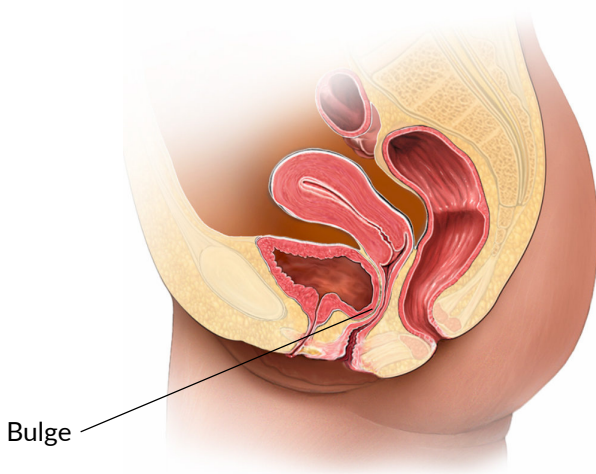
UNITED KINGDOM

## What is an anterior prolapse?

An anterior prolapse is a bulge of your vagina caused by your bladder dropping down. It is caused by weakness of the support tissues between your vagina and bladder.



A normal vagina



An anterior prolapse

Your doctor has suggested an anterior repair, an operation to tighten the support tissues of your bladder. However, it is your decision to go ahead with the operation or not. This document will give you information about the benefits and risks to help you to make an informed decision.

If you have any questions that this document does not answer, it is important that you ask your doctor or the healthcare team. Once all your questions have been answered and you feel ready

to go ahead with the procedure, you will be asked to sign the informed consent form. This is the final step in the decision-making process. However, you can still change your mind at any point.

## What are the benefits of surgery?

An anterior prolapse can cause the following problems.

- A sensation of 'something coming down'.
- The need to pass urine more often.
- The feeling of not having fully emptied your bladder.
- Difficulty urinating.
- A bulge in your vagina, which can cause discomfort when having sex and difficulty keeping a tampon in.

An anterior prolapse is usually caused by childbirth but sometimes the problem can happen in women who have never been pregnant.

You will usually only notice the problem after menopause (about age 50 to 52). However, work that involves strenuous exercise, being overweight, being constipated for a long time, or having a long-term cough can make the problem more noticeable earlier.

The aim is to tighten the support tissues of your bladder and remove the bulge in your vagina.

## Are there any alternatives to an anterior repair?

If you have only a mild prolapse, your doctor will usually recommend that you have an anterior repair only after you have tried simple treatments.

- Pelvic-floor exercises – This is the most effective non-surgical treatment. The healthcare team can give you exercises and, if you do them properly over 3 to 6 months, your symptoms should improve.
- Placing a pessary – This involves placing a device inside your vagina to support the tissues. This can avoid the need for surgery or test which symptoms may be helped by surgery.

- Vaginal estrogen cream – This helps lubricate and strengthen the vagina.

Alternatively, you can choose to have no treatment and monitor your symptoms. Prolapse symptoms may stay the same, worsen or improve over time.

If the prolapse is large and you do not plan on having sex again, an option is to close the vagina. Your healthcare team will be able to discuss this in more detail with you.

## What will happen if I decide not to have the operation or the operation is delayed?

A prolapse can seriously affect your quality of life but is not life-threatening. A prolapse may slowly get larger, eventually appearing at the entrance of your vagina.

If you have only a mild prolapse, your doctor may be able to recommend an alternative treatment for you.

If you experience any of the following symptoms, contact your healthcare team.

- Changes to your monthly bleeding pattern if you have periods.
- Increased abdominal (tummy) swelling.
- Worsening pain that needs more medication than you are currently taking.

## What happens before the operation?

It is possible to have more than one type of prolapse at the same time – the support tissues of your uterus (womb) or back passage may also be weak. Your doctor may be able to find out the full nature of your problem only when you are under the anaesthetic and they can perform a thorough examination. For this reason your doctor may plan for a number of different techniques (including a hysterectomy) before the operation and will discuss this with you.

Your doctor may arrange for you to have a pre-admission assessment. They will carry out several tests and checks to find out if you are fit enough for the operation. If you have any

questions about the operation, you should ask the healthcare team at this visit.

Your doctor may ask you to have a pregnancy test. Sometimes the test does not show an early-stage pregnancy so let your doctor know if you could be pregnant.

## What does the operation involve?

The healthcare team will carry out a number of checks to make sure you have the operation you came in for. You can help by confirming to your doctor and the healthcare team your name and the operation you are having.

The operation is usually performed under a general anaesthetic but various anaesthetic techniques are possible. Your anaesthetist will discuss the options with you. You may also have injections of local anaesthetic to help with the pain after the operation. You may be given antibiotics during the operation to reduce the risk of infection. The operation usually takes about 30 minutes.

Your doctor will examine your vagina. They will make a cut on the front (anterior) wall of your vagina so they can push your bladder and urethra (tube that carries urine from your bladder) back into place. Your doctor will stitch the support tissues together to provide better support for your bladder and urethra. They will cut away a small part of your vaginal wall to remove tissue left over from the repair.

Your doctor will close the cut with dissolvable stitches and may place a pack (like a large tampon) in your vagina.

Your doctor may place a catheter (tube) in your bladder to help you to pass urine.

## What should I do about my medication?

Make sure your healthcare team knows about all the medication you take and follow their advice. This includes all blood-thinning medication as well as herbal and complementary remedies, dietary supplements, and medication you can buy over the counter.

## How can I prepare myself for the operation?

If you smoke, stopping smoking now may reduce your risk of developing complications and will improve your long-term health.

Try to maintain a healthy weight. You have a higher risk of developing complications if you are overweight.

Regular exercise should help to prepare you for the operation, help you to recover and improve your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

You can reduce your risk of infection in a surgical wound.

- Try to have a bath or shower either the day before or on the day of the operation.
- Keep warm around the time of the operation. Let the healthcare team know if you feel cold.
- If you are diabetic, keep your blood sugar levels under control around the time of your procedure.

If you have not had the coronavirus (Covid-19) vaccine, you may be at an increased risk of serious illness related to Covid-19 while you recover. Speak to your doctor or healthcare team if you would like to have the vaccine.

## What complications can happen?

The healthcare team will try to reduce the risk of complications.

Any numbers which relate to risk are from studies of people who have had this operation. Your doctor may be able to tell you if the risk of a complication is higher or lower for you. Some risks are higher if you are older, obese, you are a smoker or have other health problems. These health problems include diabetes, heart disease or lung disease.

Some complications can be serious and can even cause death. You should ask your doctor if there is anything you do not understand.

Your anaesthetist will be able to discuss with you the possible complications of having an anaesthetic.

## General complications of any operation

- Feeling or being sick. Most women have only mild symptoms and feel better within 1 to 2 days without needing any medication.
- Infection of the surgical site (wound). It is usually safe to shower after 2 days but you should check with the healthcare team. Let the healthcare team know if you get a high temperature, an unpleasant-smelling discharge or increasing pain. An infection usually settles with antibiotics but you may need special dressings and your wound may take some time to heal. In some cases another operation might be needed. Do not take antibiotics unless you are told you need them.
- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication. The healthcare team is trained to detect and treat any reactions that might happen. Let your healthcare team know if you have any allergies or if you have reacted to any medication or tests in the past.
- Bleeding during or after the operation. Usually there is little bleeding. If you have heavy bleeding you may need a blood transfusion or another operation (risk: 2 in 100).
- Blood clot in your leg (deep-vein thrombosis – DVT). This can cause pain, swelling or redness in your leg, or the veins near the surface of your leg to appear larger than normal. The healthcare team will assess your risk. They will encourage you to get out of bed soon after the operation and may give you injections, medication, or special stockings to wear. Let the healthcare team know straight away if you think you might have a DVT. The risk of DVT is reduced by being mobile as soon as possible after your operation on the day of surgery.
- Blood clot in your lung (pulmonary embolus), if a blood clot moves through your bloodstream to your lungs. Let the healthcare team know straight away if you become short of breath, feel pain in your chest or upper back, or if you cough up blood. If you are at

home, call an ambulance or go immediately to your nearest Emergency department.

- Chest infection. If you have the operation within 6 weeks of catching Covid-19, your risk of a chest infection is increased (see the 'Covid-19' section for more information).

## Specific complications of this operation

- Incontinence, where urine leaks from your bladder (risk: up to 1 in 4). You may need further treatment or surgery.
- Urine infection. This is one of the most common complications and usually makes you want to pass urine more often. Most infections are minor and often happen after leaving hospital. An infection usually settles within 1 to 2 days of starting treatment with antibiotics.
- Difficulty passing urine, if your bladder gets swollen or bruised, or if the muscles around your bladder do not contract well enough. You will need a catheter for about 2 days.
- Developing a collection of blood (haematoma) between your vagina and your bladder. Most haematomas are small and may cause only a mildly high temperature that may need treatment with antibiotics. If the haematoma is large and causing symptoms such as pain and difficulty passing urine, your doctor may need to drain it under an anaesthetic (risk: less than 1 in 100). Sometimes a haematoma will drain through your vagina, usually causing bleeding similar to a period for up to 6 weeks. If a haematoma becomes infected, you may need another operation (risk: 3 in 1,000).
- Damage to your bladder and ureters (risk: 2 in 1,000). Your doctor will usually notice any damage and repair it during the operation. However, damage may not be obvious and this can cause an abnormal connection (a vesico-vaginal fistula) to develop between your bladder and vagina, causing you to leak urine. You will need another operation.
- Recurrent prolapse (risk: 1 in 10). This is when the same prolapse happens again. You will need another operation.
- New prolapse (risk: 3 in 10). This is when another prolapse happens in a different part

of your vagina. You will need another operation.

- Painful sex following surgery. This usually gets better with time. Some women experience ongoing pain with sex following surgery but this is rare.

## Covid-19

A recent Covid-19 infection increases your risk of lung complications or death if you have an operation under general anaesthetic. This risk reduces the longer it is since the infection. After 7 weeks the risk is no higher than someone who has not had Covid-19. However, if you still have symptoms the risk remains high. The risk also depends on your age, overall health and the type of surgery you are having.

You must follow instructions to self-isolate and take a Covid-19 test before your operation. If you have had Covid-19 up to 7 weeks before the operation you should discuss the risks and benefits of delaying it with your surgeon.

## Consequences of this procedure

- Pain. The healthcare team will give you medication to control the pain and it is important that you take it as you are told so you can move about as advised.

## How soon will I recover?

### In hospital

After the operation you will be transferred to the recovery area and then to the ward. You may be given fluid through a drip (small tube) in a vein in your arm. You will probably feel some pain or discomfort when you wake. You may need strong painkillers or only simple painkillers such as paracetamol.

The drip, the pack in your vagina and the catheter are usually removed some time over the next day or so. The healthcare team will allow you to start drinking and to eat light meals. Drink plenty of fluid and increase the amount of fibre in your diet to avoid constipation.

The healthcare team may recommend exercises to help you to recover.

You should expect a slight discharge or bleeding from your vagina. Let the healthcare team know if this becomes heavy. Use sanitary pads, not tampons.

You are expected to go home the same day. If you are worried about anything, in hospital or at home, contact the healthcare team. They should be able to reassure you or identify and treat any complications.

## Returning to normal activities

If you had sedation or a general anaesthetic:

- a responsible adult should take you home in a car or taxi and stay with you for at least 24 hours;
- you should be near a telephone in case of an emergency;
- do not drive, operate machinery or do any potentially dangerous activities (this includes cooking) for at least 24 hours and not until you have fully recovered feeling, movement and co-ordination; and
- do not sign legal documents or drink alcohol for at least 24 hours.

To reduce the risk of a blood clot, make sure you carefully follow the instructions of the healthcare team if you have been given medication or need to wear special stockings.

Rest for 2 weeks and continue to do the exercises that you were shown in hospital. You should continue to improve. It is important to let your doctor know if you have heavy bleeding, increasing pain or shortness of breath.

The stitches in your vagina should dissolve but you may see the knots on your sanitary pads.

Try to take a short walk every day, eat healthily, drink plenty of fluid and rest when you need to.

Do not have sex for at least 6 weeks and until any bleeding or discharge has stopped. You may get some discomfort at first or need to use a lubricant.

Do not stand for too long or lift anything heavy. You can return to work once your doctor has said you are well enough to do so (usually after 6 to 8 weeks). You should be feeling more or less back to normal after 3 months.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Do not drive until you can control your vehicle, including in an emergency, and always check your insurance policy and with the healthcare team.

## The future

The healthcare team will arrange for you to come back to the clinic after 1 to 2 months to check on your progress.

Continue your pelvic-floor exercises as soon as possible and keep doing them for life. This will help to prevent the prolapse from coming back and reduce the risk of incontinence.

## Summary

An anterior repair is an operation usually recommended after simpler treatments have failed. Your bladder should be better supported and you should no longer have a bulge in your vagina.

Surgery is usually safe and effective but complications can happen. You need to know about them to help you to make an informed decision about surgery. Knowing about them will also help to detect and treat any problems early.

[Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.](#)

[Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you, and they may be able to tell you about any other suitable treatments options.](#)

[This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant healthcare team would give you.](#)

## Acknowledgements

### Reviewer

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**Illustrator**

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