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Genital prolapse: epidemiology, clinic and therapeutic at Saint Joseph Hospital of Kinshasa

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to describe the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutical profile of genital prolapse in the gynecology and obstetrics service of Saint Joseph Hospital of Kinshasa. This is a descriptive study carried out from medical files of patients who have suffered from genital prolapse in the gynecology and obstetrics service of Saint Joseph Hospital from January 1st, 2008 to December 31st, 2017. It is based on the no probabilistic sampling of suitability. We recorded 161 cases of genital prolapses upon 13957 patients. The genital prolapses frequency was 1.2% with an annual average of 16.1 cases (SD 10.1) per year. The symptomatology consisted of pelvic mass associated with urinary and digestives troubles (94.0%, n=140). The stage III of cysto-colocele was the most frequent (56.0%, n=82). The vaginal hysterectomy associated to rectocele and cystocele cure was the most performed operation (52.0%, n=69). The recurrence rate was of 2.0% (3 out of 148 cases). The genital prolapse really exist in our milieu, its symptomatology is classical and its treatment is mostly surgical by vaginal access.

Introduction

Genital prolapse is a dynamic disease which can worsen or recede above all in pregnant women in the postpartum period [1, 2]. It comprises a great recurrence risk after surgical treatment [1, 3]. It causes several troubles such as: urinary, digestive and genital problems which hamper the patients [1, 4, 5]. Its diagnosis rest on the clinical and paraclinical exams as perineal ultrasound, cysto-defecography (CDG) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) [3, 6]. The treatment for genital prolapse can be medical or surgical [3, 6, 7]. The prevalence of genital prolapse varies from 2.9% to 97.7% in the world according to the method used for the study. It is estimated from 2.9% to 11.4% when the method used is a symptom’s questionnaire [4, 5, 8, 9-12] and from 31.8% to 97.7% when clinical exam with the pelvic organs prolapses quantification (POPQ) is performed [2, 13-17]. In Asia and Africa, this prevalence is not known due to the lack of survey and studies in the general population [18]. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, this prevalence is not known and data to estimate its incidence are inexistent [18]. The lack of epidemiological data of genital prolapse in our milieu pushed us to conduct the present in order to describe the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutical profile of genital prolapses in the gynecology and obstetrics service (GOS) of Saint Joseph Hospital (SJH) of Kinshasa.

Methods

Study design and setting: this descriptive study is based on the no probabilistic sampling of suitability for cases selection. It included the medical files of patients who suffered from genital prolapses and treated in GOS of SJH. All medical files not found and those that contained less than 50% of studied variables were excluded. One hundred and forty-eight available medical files have been included and thirteen were excluded because their medical files have not been found (either in total one hundred sixty-one cases of genital prolapses registered).

Study population: the target population comprised all patients who suffered from genital prolapse and admitted in GOS of SJH from January 1st, 2008 to December 31st, 2017. The GOS of SJH of Kinshasa were chosen because of the presence of formed medical staff, the frequent contact with the patients who suffer from genital prolapses, and a free management through the fistula care program.

Data collection: data were collected from the registries of GOS and the operating rooms, the medical files of patients who suffered from genital prolapses at SJH and the data collection record. The study’s variables are year, clinical characteristic (symptomatology, types and stage of genital prolapses) and therapeutical variables (type of treatment performed, therapeutical complications and evolution).
Statistical analysis: data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 20. We used the average (SD) to present the quantitative variables and the proportion to present the qualitative variables.

Ethical considerations: principles of medical ethics and documentary studies rules have been respected; the data were collected confidentially and treated anonymously.

Results

Genital prolapses frequency: we registered 161 cases of genital prolapses out of 13957 patients in the GOS of SJH, resulting in an overall frequency of 1.2%. During the study’s period and according to the Figure 1, this frequency evolved in saw way cog, from 0.6% in 2008 to 3.7% in 2017. The annual average of genital prolapses cases was of 16.1 cases (SD 10.1) per year. We remind that 148 available cases have been included and 13 excluded because their medical files have not been found or were not available (in total 161 cases of genital prolapses registered).

Clinical characteristics of genital prolapses: the most frequent complaint was an association of urinary, genital and digestive troubles. The pre-operative symptomatology was made of the sensation of pelvic mass essentially associated to urinary incontinence of stress, imperious micturition with or without incontinence, dysuria, constipation, anal incontinence and dyspareunia (Table 1). The most frequent genital prolapses type was anterior made of the cysto-colpocele essentially. The stage III of genital prolapses was the most frequent in 55.4% of cases.

Therapeutical characteristics of genital prolapse: surgery was the most performed in 89.2% of cases and the vaginal access was most used in 98.6% of cases. Hysterectomy associated to rectocele and cystocele cure was the most performed in 57.0% of cases whereas the most frequent therapeutical complications was the vesical lesions in 2.0% of cases. The post-therapeutical evolution was marked by the disappearance of genital prolapses in 80.0% of cases, its recurrence in 2.0% of cases and its spontaneous regression in 18.0% of cases (Table 2).

Discussion

The frequency of genital prolapses was of 1.2% at SJH. Its evolution was in a saw cog way from 0.6% in 2008 to 3.7% in 2017 during the period of our study. The high frequency observed in 2017 was linked to the first public awareness campaign for the free treatment of genital prolapses at SJH. Our frequency is lower than those found by the Hamri et al. study in Morocco [19], Seven et al. in Turkey [20] and Rodrigues et al. in Brazil [21] which were of 2.4%, 5.6% and 7.5% respectively. It is almost identical to those found by Kishawas et al. at Bangladesh (1.1%) [22], Alherrech et al. in Morocco (1.1%) [23] and Zhu et al. in China (1.2%) [24]. It is higher than 0.5% of Fanny et al. in Ivory Coast [25]. This frequency difference can be explained by the single institution character of our study and the more or less free treatment of genital prolapses in the account of fistula care. The most frequent complaint at consultation was an association of urinary, digestive and genital troubles in 97.3% of cases and the preoperative symptomatology was made of sensation of pelvic mass associated to imperious micturition with or without UIS in 41.9%, urinary incontinence of stress (UIS) in 30.4%, constipation in 27.0%, dysuria in 25.0% and anal incontinence in 7.4%. Our results were in accordance with those found by Rivaux et al. [26]. These symptoms are due not only to anatomical anomaly of pelvic fascia and anal levator secondary to direct traumatic lesions or to innervation abolition at the roof of the pelvic floor’s weakening, but also to high intra-abdominal pressure (≥6mmHg) with high intra-vesical pressure [27-29].

The anterior genital prolapses which is made of the cysto-colpocele was the most frequent type of genital prolapses: isolated in 35.0% of cases and associated to middle genital prolapses in 20.0%, to posterior genital prolapses in 10.0% and to two
The surgical treatment was the most practiced in 89.2%. Our results are in accordance with Boulanger et al. [34, 35]. According to Villet et al. and De Tayrac et al. surgical treatment in the genital prolapses is ideal because it allows to correct the anatomical degradation without causing the new troubles [36, 37]. This must be the purpose of surgery performed in our milieu. The rate of pessary’s usage is of 0% in our cases series whereas it’s more than 11.0% in many studies [35, 38, 39]. This can be explained by the policy in our milieu to favour the surgical reparation in all the patient’s in good health as Boulanger et al. observed it [34, 35]. According to Clemons et al., the high number of exteriorized genital prolapses was very difficult to control, with the pessary and the long-term complications linked to the pessary’s usage, it prevented its usage [40]. These two arguments can also explain our null rate of pessary’s usage.

In the study of Korahanis et al., the fixing of trans-vaginal prosthesis in polypropylene associated to genital prolapses cure was the most performed in 80.0% [42]. This is not the case in our study because of the unavailability of prosthesis. Per-operative complications were present in 2.0% (vesical lesions) whereas post-operative complications were missing. Our results are smaller than De Tayrac et al. which reported an overall rate of per-operative complications of 5.8% [36]. The difference in complications rates can be explained by the surgical techniques mastery of genital prolapses treatment by the practitioners, despite the equipment’s poverty. In the study of Hefni et al. and of Lovartsis et al., the post-operative complications was rare [43, 44]. These results are almost similar to
ours and express the best cares quality. Concerning the post-therapeutical evolution, the recurrence rate was of 2.0%. Our results are smaller than those of many authors who reported a recurrence rate higher than 30.0% [36, 45-48]. The difference of recurrence rates can be explained by the single hospital character of our study and the surgical techniques mastery by our practitioners. Weakness of our study is the no evaluation of the genetic factors impact upon the genital prolapses appearance and its strength is to be the first to study the particularity of epidemiology, clinical and therapeutical characteristic of genital prolapses in the hospital milieus of Kinshasa.

Conclusion

It appeared in this study clearly that, the genital prolapses really exists with a frequency of 1.2% with symptomatology almost classical and made of pelvic mass associated to urinary and digestive troubles (94.0%), the cysto-colpocele of stage III is the most frequent type (56.0%), the hysterectomy associated to rectocele and cyctocele cure by vaginal access is the most performed (52.0%) with a recurrence rate of 2.0%. Our results are the base of deepened studies upon genital prolapses and they allow the scientists awareness upon genital prolapses studies and the improvement of its treatment in our milieu.

What is known about this topic

- The genital prolapse is the dynamic disease which can worsen or recede above all in pregnant women during the postpartum period;
- It comprises a great recurrence’s risk after surgical treatment and it causes urinary, digestive and genital problems which hamper the patients;
- The absence of epidemiology, clinic and therapeutic of genital prolapse in hospitals in Kinshasa, DR Congo.

What this study adds

- The genital prolapses frequency is 1.2%, the cysto-colpocele of stage III is the most frequent type and treated surgically with the recurrence rate of 2.0% in Kinshasa (DRC): this is the base on deepened studies upon genital prolapses in hospital of Kinshasa in DR Congo;
- Scientists will gain awareness upon genital prolapse’s studies and to improve its treatment in our milieu.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

Antoine Tshimbundu Kayembe did the conception and the configuration, the data acquisition, and data analysis and interpretation, the redaction and correction of this article. Andy Mbangama Muela made a substantial contribution to the conception and the configuration, to the data acquisition, to data analysis and interpretation, and to the correction of this article. Alex Mutombo Baleka also made a substantial contribution to the conception and the configuration, to the data acquisition, to data analysis and interpretation, and to the correction of this article. Dieudonné Sengeyi Mushengezi did a substantial contribution to the conception and the configuration, to the data acquisition, to the data analysis and interpretation, and to the correction of this article. Rahma Rachid Tozin made a substantial contribution to the conception and the configuration, to the data acquisition, to data analysis and interpretation, and to the correction of this article. All authors read and approved the final version of this manuscript and equally contributed to its content.

Acknowledgments

To the medical staff of Saint Joseph Hospital (Dr. Mukendi and Dr. Messia) for having allowed us and facilitated the data collection of this study.
Tables and figure

Table 1: pre-operative symptomatology of genital prolapse

Table 2: clinical and therapeutical characteristics of genital prolapses

Figure 1: frequency evolution of genital prolapse during our study period

References


Table 1: pre-operative symptomatology of genital prolapse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-operative symptom</th>
<th>N=148</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urinary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary incontinence of stress (UIS)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperious micturition with or without UIS</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>41.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysuria</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digestive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal incontinence</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspareunia and pelvic pain</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>68.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelvic mass sensation</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>94.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: clinical and therapeutical characteristics of genital prolapses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical and therapeutical characteristics</th>
<th>N= 148</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of genital prolapses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior (cysto-colpocele)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle (hysterocele)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior (rectocele)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of anterior and middle genital prolapses</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of anterior and posterior genital prolapses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of middle and posterior genital prolapses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association de 3 genital prolapses types</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stades of genital prolapses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surgery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysteropexia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystocele cure</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectocele cure</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vaginal access</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present (vesical lesions)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-therapeutical evolution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrence of genital prolapses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappearance of genital prolapses</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: frequency evolution of genital prolapse during our study period