



Report from CICE Meeting for Pelvic Organ Prolapse Surgery

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On June 1-2 2017 the "Expert Meeting for Pelvic Organ Prolapse Surgery" took place in Clermont-Ferrand at the International Centre for Endoscopic Surgery (CICE). It was a great honor to represent MIPS together with professor Fulya Dökmeci Chair of the MIPS Education Committee, where we joined approximately 20 experts in pelvic surgery from various European countries.

The course was sponsored by A.M.I. Healthcare and was focused on the most recent developments of POP surgery and the feasibility of an animal model as a training tool for pelvic surgery. On the first day of the course day Professor Benoit Rabishong and Dr Aslam Mansoor presented the animal lab model, where live surgery was performed on ewes. Initially, the anatomic similarities of the vaginal and pelvic structures between human and animal (ewe) pelvic floor were explored. Subsequently, laparoscopic and transvaginal surgery was performed on two ewes under general anaesthesia. On the first ewe the participants had the opportunity to join a laparoscopic supracervical hysterectomy and sacrohysteropexy. Transvaginal mesh surgery using a six point fixation mesh (InGYNious) was performed on the second ewe. The first day concluded with the presentation of the preliminary results of the use of abdominal and vaginal meshes on animal experimentation. Various biomechanical parameters of the meshes and points for future research aiming to maximise tolerance, efficacy and safety were discussed among the participants.

The program of the second day commence with a State of the Art lecture by Prof. Benoit Rabishong on neuroanatomy of the pelvic floor focusing on various nerve sparing techniques during sacrocolpopexy. Dr Dimitri Sarlos presented the surgical technique and clinical outcomes of the laparoscopic sacrocolpopexy including long term efficacy and safety measures. Dr Achim Niesen presented the preliminary clinical outcomes of more than 200 patients treated with the InGYNious mesh. The course was concluded with a fruitful discussion between the organizers and the participants on various issues of POP surgery such as mesh specifications, transvaginal fixation techniques, management of mesh exposures and the future trends in POP surgery. Overall it was an excellent course giving the chance to the participants to get a practical introduction to pelvic surgery on an animal model but also to exchange information and scientific evidence of the recent developments of transvaginal mesh surgery.

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