

Urologist



Dr Jo Schoeman
Specialist Urologist

PATIENT INFORMATION BROCHURE

COLPOCLEISIS CLOSURE OF VAGINA

Jo Schoeman
FRACS, FCS (Urol) SA, MBChB

The Wesley Hospital
Suite 46 Level 4
The Wesley Medical Centre
24 Chasely Street
AUCHENFLOWER QLD 4066

Ph: 07)3371-7288
Fax: 07) 3870-5350
E-mail: jo@urojo.com.au
Emerg: 0403 044 072

www.drjoschoeman.com.au

See this live on:
vidscrip.com/urojo

Patient well-being is my first priority!

COLPOCLEISIS

Why is it done?

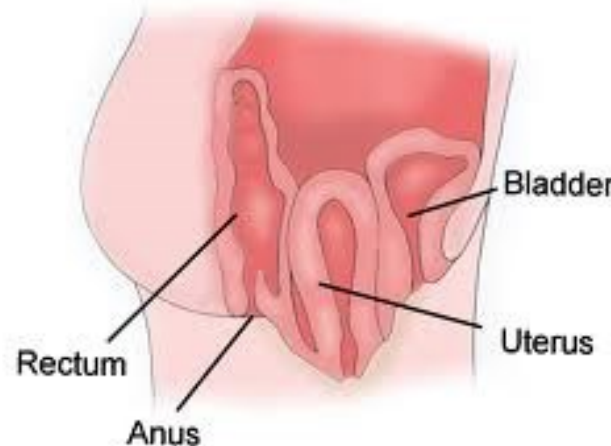
- The aim of surgery is to relieve the symptoms of vaginal bulge and/or laxity
- Improve bladder function
- Used where women are elderly and have no desire to be sexually active again
- Vaginal prolapse is a common condition causing symptoms such as a sensation of dragging or fullness in the vagina, and difficulty emptying the bowel or bladder and back ache.
- About 1 in 10 women need surgery for prolapse of the uterus or vagina.

Pre-requirements

- An informed consent is required from the patient and a pre-admission clinic will be arranged.
- Patients may not eat or drink from midnight the previous evening.
- **P a t i e n t s a l l e r g i c t o IODINE/CHLORHEXIDINE should clearly state this at the pre-admission clinic as well as to theatre staff and Dr Schoeman.**
- Any anti-coagulants such as Warfarin or Aspirin must be stopped 7 days prior to surgery. This may be replaced by once daily Clexane injections.
- Pre-operative blood tests are required 4 days prior to surgery.
- Patients with cardiac illnesses require a cardiologist/physician report.
- A chest X-ray is required for patients with lung disease.
- Be prepared for a 2-3 day stay.

How is it done?

- This procedure is done under a spinal / general anaesthetic, as decided by the anaesthetist.
- A large portion of the vaginal mucosa is removed on the bladder and rectal side, from the vault to the introitus.
- The edges of the front wall are sewn to the back wall, therefore occluding the whole Vagina
- The sides of the vagina is not occluded to allow drainage of fluids.
- A catheter is placed into the bladder at the end of surgery.
- The catheter is removed the next day



What to expect after the procedure?

- When you wake up from the anesthetics you will have a drip to give you fluids and may have a catheter in your bladder.
- The catheter is usually removed the next morning
- Bleeding discharge from vagina

Complications?

- There are also general risks associated with surgery:
- Wound infection,
- Urinary tract infection,
- **NO MORE VAGINAL INTERCOURSE**
- Rarely
 - Bleeding requiring a blood transfusion and
 - Deep vein thrombosis (clots) in the legs,
 - Chest infection