

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Corresponding author:
zhou linlin

1175486478@qq.com

Author Affiliation:
Women and Children's
Hospital of Chongqing
Medical University.

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**Review Stage at time of this
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Conflicts of interest:
None declared.

Risk factors for patients with urinary retention after pelvic floor reconstruction: A systematic review and Meta-analysis

Zhou, LL¹; Dai, L²; Hu, S³; Li, Y⁴; Fu, YL⁵; Yang, J⁶; Su, CY⁷.

Review question / Objective: P:patients with pelvic organ prolapse who underwent pelvic floor reconstruction. E:related risk factors. O:prevalence rate of urinary retention. S:cohort, Case control and cross-sectional study.

Condition being studied: Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) is a common health problem for elderly women. At present, pelvic floor reconstruction is the main treatment for severe POP, but pelvic floor reconstruction can affect the urinary function of patients, and urinary retention is one of the most common problems, with the incidence of 13-45%. Prolonged urinary retention may cause bladder dilatation with detrusor injury, ureteral reflux, secondary renal insufficiency and urinary tract infection, and even lead to permanent damage to renal function, causing serious anxiety and pain in patients, impeding rapid recovery after surgery, prolonging hospital stay, and increasing the medical burden of patients. Currently, the exact cause of its occurrence is not completely clear.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 30 January 2023 and was last updated on 30 January 2023 (registration number INPLASY202310088).

INTRODUCTION

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METHODS

Participant or population: Patients with pelvic organ prolapse who underwent pelvic floor reconstruction.

Intervention: None.

Comparator: Patients with no urinary retention after pelvic floor reconstruction.

Study designs to be included: cohort study, case control study and Cross sectional study.

Eligibility criteria: Inclusion criteria: ①Chinese and English literature. ②The subjects are patients with clinically diagnosed pelvic organ prolapse who needed pelvic floor reconstruction surgery, excluding preoperative urinary retention, urinary tract infection, bladder injury or bladder dysuria. ③The outcome index was postoperative urinary retention, irrespective of the diagnostic criteria used. Exclusion criteria: ①repeatedly published. ②unable to obtain full text. ③Literature with incomplete data or obvious errors.

Information sources: Two researchers searched Chinese database (CBM, CNKI, Wanfang, VIP) and English database (PubMed, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, Web of Science, CINAHL).

Main outcome(s): urinary retention irrespective of the diagnostic criteria used.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The Newcastle Ottawa scale (NOS) was used to evaluate the bias risk of cohort study and case control study. Cross sectional study bias risk assessment using US health care quality and research (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, AHRQ) recommended evaluation criteria.

Strategy of data synthesis: Review manager 5.3 software was used for statistical analysis.

Subgroup analysis: None planned.

Sensitivity analysis: If sufficient available data are extracted, we will conduct sensitivity analysis to check the stability for the outcome results by excluding studies with high risk of bias.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: pelvic floor reconstruction, pelvic organ prolapse, urinary retention, risk factors.

Contributions of each author:

Author 1 - zhou linlin.
Email: 1175486478@qq.com
Author 2 - Dai ling.
Author 3 - Hu shuang.
Author 4 - Li yao.
Author 5 - Fu yali.
Author 6 - Yang juan.
Author 7 - Su chengying.
Email: 16183557@qq.com