

# A trial comparing two different tapes used for surgical treatment of stress urinary incontinence.

Gepubliceerd: 06-10-2010 Laatste bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

Reducing postoperative pain with a mini-sling.

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Ethische beoordeling</b> | Positief advies       |
| <b>Status</b>               | Werving gestart       |
| <b>Type aandoening</b>      | -                     |
| <b>Onderzoekstype</b>       | Interventie onderzoek |

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON20238

### Bron

NTR

### Verkorte titel

TOAST

### Aandoening

urinary stress incontinence  
mid urethral sling  
TVT-O  
Ajust

### Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** University Medical center Utrecht

**Overige ondersteuning:** Fa Bard

### Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

### Uitkomstmaten

### Primaire uitkomstmaten

The primary endpoint of the study is the immediate and postoperative pain (up to 6 weeks) after an Ajust® or TVT-O® procedure.

## Toelichting onderzoek

### Achtergrond van het onderzoek

#### Rationale:

For the surgical treatment of women with urinary stress incontinence the so-called synthetic midurethral sling has become the Gold-standard. There are two separate ways to place the sling. The first technique is the retropubic approach, the Tension-free Vaginal Tape (TVT®). This technique carries the risk of bladder perforation during surgery. The second approach, the transobturator route (TVT-O®), has an almost zero risk of bladder perforation but is associated with more groin pain as compared to the retropubic TVT®. The groin pain is most likely due to perforation of the external obturator and adductor muscles of the upper leg. The new transobturator device Ajust® does not penetrate these muscles and is therefore in theory less painful as compared to the TVT-O®, with the benefit of reducing the risk of bladder perforation as compared to the retropubic TVT®.

#### Objective:

Primary Objective: To compare the immediate and postoperative pain (up to 6 weeks) between the Ajust® and TVT-O® procedures.

#### Secondary Objective(s):

1. Objective cure of the SUI at 6 and 12 months follow up;
2. Subjective cure and improvement of the SUI at 6 and 12 months follow up;
3. Complications during and after the procedures;
4. De novo obstructive or irritative bladder symptoms;
5. Time to return to normal daily activities/work.

#### Study design:

Randomised controlled trial.

Study population:

Woman between 35 - 80 years of age with urinary stress incontinence.

Intervention:

The TVT-O® device will be compared to the Ajust® device.

Main study parameters/endpoints:

The difference between the Ajust® and TVT-O® procedure in immediate and postoperative pain (up to 6 weeks), complications, obstructive or irritative bladder symptoms, objective and subjective cure, and resuming daily activities.

Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness:

The burden related to the study is minimal. It mainly consists of the use questionnaires at regular intervals and weekly telephone interviews (up to 6 weeks) of approximately 5-10 minutes. Except for the one year follow-up all other visits are part of the regular care. No additional risks, other than those that are known to be related to any stress incontinence surgery, are expected to be related to the new Ajust® device. The Ajust® device is officially registered in Europe and clinical available.

### **Doel van het onderzoek**

Reducing postoperative pain with a mini-sling.

### **Onderzoeksopzet**

Inclusion 12-18 months.

### **Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie**

Mid uerthral sling placement ( TVT-O or ajust).

## Contactpersonen

### Publiek

Postbus 85500  
K.J. Schweitzer  
UMC Utrecht, HP F05-126  
[default]  
The Netherlands  
+31 (0)88 7555555

### Wetenschappelijk

Postbus 85500  
K.J. Schweitzer  
UMC Utrecht, HP F05-126  
[default]  
The Netherlands  
+31 (0)88 7555555

## Deelname eisen

### Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Predominant stress incontinence;
2. Stress incontinence is confirmed;
3. Completed conservative therapy;
4. Sandvic index >3;
5. Good knowledge of dutch language.

### Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Postvoid residual volume > 100cc;
2. History of anti-incontinence surgery;

3. Prolapse POPQ st 2 or >;
4. Desire for future pregnancy / childbirth;
5. Co-morbidity (ASA 3 or 4);
6. History of recurrent cystitis;
7. Psychiatric illness;
8. Poor cognitive function;
9. Chronic or current neurologic illness.

## Onderzoeksopzet

### Opzet

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Type:            | Interventie onderzoek |
| Onderzoeksmodel: | Parallel              |
| Toewijzing:      | Gerandomiseerd        |
| Blindering:      | Enkelblind            |
| Controle:        | N.v.t. / onbekend     |

### Deelname

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Nederland               |                      |
| Status:                 | Werving gestart      |
| (Verwachte) startdatum: | 01-09-2010           |
| Aantal proefpersonen:   | 145                  |
| Type:                   | Verwachte startdatum |

## Ethische beoordeling

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Positief advies |                  |
| Datum:          | 06-10-2010       |
| Soort:          | Eerste indiening |

## Registraties

### Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

### Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

### In overige registers

| Register       | ID                                  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| NTR-new        | NL2288                              |
| NTR-old        | NTR2558                             |
| Ander register | METC UMCU : 10-195                  |
| ISRCTN         | ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd. |

## Resultaten

### Samenvatting resultaten

N/A