

Transvaginal mesh repair of anterior or posterior vaginal wall prolapse

Information for the public

Published: 15 December 2017

www.nice.org.uk

This procedure can only be done as part of a research study. This is because there is not enough evidence to be sure how well it works and how safe it is.

Vaginal wall prolapse occurs when the tissue supporting the pelvic organs (the womb [uterus], the bladder or the rectum) is weakened by events such as pregnancy, childbirth or hysterectomy. This can lead to one or more of the organs dropping down (prolapsing) into the vagina, which can cause pressure, bulging, heaviness or discomfort and can also affect urinary, bowel or sexual function. In this procedure, a mesh is inserted to replace the weakened tissue. The aim is to move the organs back into their correct positions.

[NHS Choices](#) may be a good place to find out more. NICE's information on [interventional procedures guidance](#) has more about what a procedure is and how we assess them.

Is this procedure right for me?

If you've been offered this procedure, your healthcare professionals should discuss with you what is involved, and explain the research study, and tell you about the risks and benefits. They should talk with you about your options, and listen carefully to your views and concerns. Your family can be involved too, if you wish. All of this should happen before you agree (consent) to have the procedure and to be in the study. You should also be told how to find more information about the procedure. Read more about [making decisions about your care](#).

Some questions to think about

- What does the procedure involve?
- What are the possible benefits? How likely am I to get them?
- What are the risks or side effects? How likely are they?
- What happens if the procedure doesn't work or something goes wrong?
- What happens if I don't want the procedure? Are there other treatments available?

ISBN: 978-1-4731-2758-6