7 A novel, meshless method of vaginal colpopexy by sacrospinous ligament fixation in the context of comprehensive repair of pelvic organ prolapse


OBJECTIVES: Assess the safety and durability of EnPlace™ System as a minimally invasive treatment of uterine prolapse when used along with other surgical procedures for stress incontinence, cystocele, or rectoceles.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study is a prospective, observational, single-arm, international, multi-center study with 12-month follow-up in which 33 women >35 years of age with pelvic organ prolapse (POP), defined as POP-Q C-point greater than -1 cm, were enrolled from 11 sites. Under anesthesia, EnPlace™ System was safe and effective when used as a standalone procedure without concomitant repairs, and now, these results demonstrate that the EnPlace™ System is also an effective, minimally invasive procedure for treatment of uterine prolapse that can be used with other common POP repair procedures. Further follow-up is necessary to establish long-term durability of EnPlace procedure for POP when used with other common surgical POP procedures.

DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Vincent R. Lucente: Nothing to disclose; Kaven Baessler: Nothing to disclose; Allison Polland: Nothing to disclose; S. A. Shobeiri: Nothing to disclose; Christopher Destephano: Nothing to disclose; Amanda Ulrich: Nothing to disclose; Esther Han: Nothing to disclose; Edgar LeClaire: Nothing to disclose; Grace Chen: Nothing to disclose.
CONCLUSION: Women with chronic pelvic pain, with and without a history of sexual trauma, experience trauma due to interacting with the healthcare system. They have clear needs and preferences regarding the delivery of gynecologic care, and have feasible suggestions for improving the clinical environment. Focus groups promoted an environment of healing and community.

DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Whitney T. Ross: Nothing to disclose; Bethany Snyder: Nothing to disclose; Heather Peyrot-Stuckey: Nothing to disclose; Jennifer McCall-Hosenfeld: Nothing to disclose; Gerald J. Harkins: AbbVie, Honorarium, Speaker; Carly P. Smith: Nothing to disclose.

**08 Gynecologic care of women with chronic pelvic pain after sexual trauma: Patient perspectives and care preferences**

W. T. Ross¹, B. Snyder², H. Peyrot-Stuckey³, J. McCall-Hosenfeld¹, G. J. Harkins⁴, C. P. Smith³

¹Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO. ²Penn State College of Medicine, Hershey, PA. ³Penn State Health Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, PA.

**OBJECTIVES:** To explore the experiences of women with chronic pelvic pain, with and without a history of sexual trauma, seeking gynecologic care. This study was conducted in order to understand the barriers to care experienced by women with chronic pelvic pain and describe the needs and preferences related to gynecologic care. This study identified trauma-informed care practices that healthcare providers may use to improve care for women with chronic pelvic pain.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We conducted a qualitative study consisting of six semi-structured focus groups of women with chronic pelvic pain (n = 22) between fall 2019 and spring 2020. Participants were recruited from a tertiary care ambulatory clinic that serves predominantly women with chronic pelvic pain and endometriosis. Participants were assigned to groups dependent on a positive (n = 4 groups, 13 women) or negative screen (n = 2 groups, 9 women) for a history of sexual trauma. The focus groups were led by a clinical psychologist and a gynecologic surgeon. Interviews were audiorecorded and transcribed professionally, then coded in NVivo 12, and a content analysis was used to derive themes using the participants' own words.

**RESULTS:** Women with chronic pelvic pain, regardless of history of sexual trauma, experience delay in diagnosis with repetitive dismissals by healthcare providers. Women’s experiences of dismissals included: (1) providers not listening to the patient; (2) making assumptions about sexual practices and fertility desires; (3) allocating insufficient time to appointments; and (4) performing redundant medical testing (i.e., STI testing, urine cultures). We unexpectedly found that the women without a history of sexual trauma living with chronic pelvic pain experienced similar degrees of trauma that stemmed from their interactions with the healthcare systems. Women in all focus groups described significant isolation, accentuated by the shame inherent to gynecologic conditions, insurance barriers to care, and lack of a healthcare advocate. Women valued a long intake appointment, consistency in providers, and being given the choice of when and how to disclose a history of trauma – sexual and/or otherwise. Behavior of office staff, tone of voice of team members answering the phone, and clinic environment are important to building or breaking trust, and creating a safe physical space to access care is paramount. Participating in a focus group with other women with similar experiences was helpful and promoted a sense of community while providing the safety of anonymity.