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Objectives
The aim of this study was to introduce elastography as a new method for sonographic assessment of postpartum pelvic floor trauma.

Methods
We examined 86 postpartum primiparous women, of whom 43 had undergone primary cesarean section (group_CS) and 43 vaginal delivery (group_VD). In a puborectal-symphysis plane, B-Mode and elastographic ultrasonography were used to evaluate pelvic floor trauma. The strain value of the left and right puborectal muscle was assessed close to the symphysis (trauma_elastography). The strain ratio maximum of this measurement was stored (trauma_index)

Results
The elastographic evaluation revealed more trauma-suspicious lesions than the B-Mode investigation (60.5% vs 39%; P < 0.001. The median trauma_index was higher in group_VD compared to group_CS (1,63 vs. 1,18: P < 0.001

Conclusion
Sonographic elastography assessment in a new examination plane shows postpartum trauma of the pelvic floor in women after vaginal delivery. This new method may help to identify women with a higher risk of postpartum pelvic floor disorders.