A study on the followup value of transperineal threedimensional ultrasonography to vaginal anterior wall prolapses after implantation of mesh
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Objectives
In this study, we used three-dimensional ultrasonography to conduct a mid-term follow-up on the implanted mesh and to observe the position, shape and size of the implanted mesh in vivo, hoping to provide an objective basis of studying the mechanism of prolapse recurrence after mesh implantation and clarifying the causes of recurrence.

Methods
36 cases of patient who were treated with anterior pelvic suspension mesh implantation in our hospital were selected as object of study. The examinee received a transperineal 3-D ultrasound examination 6-10 months after the implantation. The volume data was obtained when each examinee was in a rest condition and on maximum Valsalva, the best data was used for offline analysis.

Results
13 out of 36 cases were found to have folding or shrinking (36.1%), the mesh presented as a bi-linear, thickened strip-like hyperechogenicity or angular hyperechogenicity of the sagittal view and transverse view; of the coronal view, the mesh was uneven.

Conclusion
Ultrasonography can measure the length and thickness of the mesh and its relationship to the bladder neck, pubic symphysis and other anatomical parts.