Objectives
In this study, transperineal three-dimensional ultrasound Omniview imaging was used to image the implanted mesh and to observe the position and shape of the mesh in vivo and its positional relation with the surrounding structure, and to objectively evaluate the implanted mesh from the perspective of morphology.

Methods
16 cases of patient with pelvic organ prolapse treated with implantation of mesh were followed up 6 to 10 months after operation using transperineal 3-D ultrasound Omniview combined with VCI technology.

Results
In this study, there were 7 cases in which the mesh was found to be abnormal, among them, 1 case invaded the bladder wall. In these 6 cases of shrunken or folded mesh, 2 cases showed inconsistent thickness at the tail end and the head end; 4 cases showed a left-right asymmetry, one side was obviously thickened as compared to the other side, and irregular in shape.

Conclusion
In this study, regardless of whether it is a flat mesh or wrinkled or folded one, the grid-like characteristics of mesh can be displayed, for the flat and straight mesh, its echo is uniform and consistent, while the wrinkled mesh has a grid-like echo that is uneven in intensity, on the transverse section, the mesh is thickened or double-layered. The transperineal three-dimensional ultrasonic OmniView VCI technique can be used to image the polypropylene mesh, which has a better imaging effect on the wrinkled and folded mesh.