

Ali M.S., Dubey D.

Manipal Hospitals, Dept. of Urology and Renal Transplantation, Bengaluru, India

**Introduction & Objectives:** Robot-assisted sacral colpopexy (RASC) is a fast growing approach for surgeons treating patients with advanced stage pelvic organ prolapse (POP). This minimally invasive procedure requires less hospital stay, has early post operative recovery compared to standard open approach. We present our experience in this upcoming approach.

**Materials & Methods:** A retrospective analysis of all prospectively maintained database of all patients is maintained at our institution. We analysed the outcomes in 41 patients with a median follow up of 30 months.

**Results:** A total of 41 patients underwent RASC with a median length of hospitalisation of 3 days (range 2-5 days), median estimated blood loss was 80 cc (range 60-180 cc), Median console time was 110 minutes (range 100 -150 minutes). 18 patients underwent concomitant mid urethral sling procedures (TOT) and 2 patients had Burch colposuspension at the time of RASC. Supra cervical hysterectomy was performed in consenting patients. One patient had mesh extrusion at 3 years requiring mesh excision. Symptoms and QOL improved in all patients postoperatively. As this analysis was done in small sample of patients, a randomised study is warranted to compare long term outcomes with the standard open procedure.

**Conclusions:** RASC has outcomes comparable to published series describing the open and laparoscopic approaches.