BLADDER SYMPTOMS AND GSM:

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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• Faculty: DAVID QUINLAN

• NOT APPLICABLE

Bladder symptoms and GSM: assessment and management.

Upon completion of this learning activity, attendees will be able to:

- 1. Recognize lower urinary tract symptoms associated with GSM.
- 2. Recognize the important aspects of the clinical evaluation.
- 3. Decide which investigations are required.
- 4. Understand the treatment options and initiate management.
- 5. Recognize which patients require referral for further evaluation and management.

GENERAL COMMENTS

- Urinary tract has the same embryologic origin as the genital tract.
- Bladder, urethra, pelvic floor muscles, endopelvic fascia are affected by low levels sex steroid levels.
- Estrogen deficiency versus ageing is not always clear.
- No more effective treatment than topical conjugated E (Canada 1941).
- Awareness and treatment is available to a miniscule proportion of people.

The foundations of good pelvic floor heath start early – not at menopause.



URINARY SYMPTOMS (GSM)

- Painful urination
- Urinary urgency and frequency (day or night)
- Recurrent urinary tract infections
- Urinary incontinence (stress/urge/mixed)
- Hesitancy
- Incomplete voiding

ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS

• OAB

Interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome

• Pelvic organ prolapse

Conditions which may present with urinary symptoms

- Ovarian cancer
- Bladder cancer
- Neurodegenerative conditions
- Metabolic disorders (DM)
- Sleep apnea
- Nocturnal polyuria
- Medication
- Radiation cystitis

AUSTRALIAN PELVIC
FLOOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Patient's	Name:	

Date of Birth: _____

Date completed: _____

Please circle your most applicable answer. Consider your experience during the last month.

	DDER FUNCTION		(/ 45)
Q1. I day? 0 1 2 3	low many times do you pass urine in a Up to 7 Between 8-10 Between 11-15 More than 15	Q2. How many times do you get up at night to pass urine? 0 0-1 1 2 2 3 3 More than 3 times	Q3. Do you wet the bed before you wake up at night? 0 Never 1 Occasionally - less than once per week 2 Frequently - once or more per week 3 Always - every night
urine	Do you need to rush/hurry to pass when you get the urge?	Q5. Does urine leak when you rush or hurry to the toilet or can't you make it in	Q6. Do you leak with coughing, sneezing, laughing or exercising?
0 1 2 3	Can hold on Occasionally have to rush – less than once/week Frequently have to rush – once or more/week Daily	time? 0 Not at all 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily	0 Not at all 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily
weal 0	s your urinary stream (urine flow) , prolonged or slow? Never	Q8. Do you have a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying? 0 Never	Q9. Do you need to strain to empty your bladder? 0 Never
1 2 3	Occasionally – less than once per week Frequently – once or more per week Daily	Occasionally – less than once per week Frequently – once or more per week Daily	Occasionally – less than once per week Frequently – once or more per week Daily
	Do you have to wear pads because of ary leakage?	Q11. Do you limit your fluid intake to decrease urinary leakage?	Q12. Do you have frequent bladder infections?
0 1 2 3	None - Never As a precaution When exercising / during a cold Daily	0 Never 1 Before going out 2 Moderately 3 Always	0 No 1 1-3 per year 2 4-12 per year 3 More than one per month
Q13.	Do you have pain in your bladder or ara when you empty your bladder?	Q14. Does urine leakage affect your routine activities like recreation,	Q15. How much does your bladder problem bother you?
0 1 2 3	Never Occasionally – less than once per week Frequently – once or more per week Daily	socializing, sleeping, shopping etc? 0 Not at all 1 Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly	0 Not at all 1 Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly
Othe	r symptoms (haematuria, pain etc.)		
вои	EL FUNCTION		(/ 34)
Q16. bow	How often do you usually open your els?	Q17. How is the consistency of your usual stool?	Q18. Do you have to strain to empty your bowels?
0 1 2 0	Ever other day or daily Less than every 3 days Less than once a week More than once per day	0 Soft 0 Firm 0 Hard (pebbles) 1 Variable 2 Watery	0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily
Q19. bow 0 1 2 3	Do you use laxatives to empty your els? Never Occasionally – less than once per week Frequently – once or more per week Daily	Q20. Do you feel constipated? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily	Q21. When you get wind or flatus, can you control it, or does wind leak? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily

AUSTRALIAN PEL		Patient's Name: Date of Birth: _ Date completed	
Q22. Do you get an overwhelming sense of urgency to empty bowels? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily Q25. Do you have a feeling of incomplete bowel emptying?	don't mean to? 0 Never 1 Occasional 2 Frequently 3 Daily Q26. Do you use empty your bowe	k watery stool when you ally – less than once per week / – once or more per week finger pressure to help sl?	Q24. Do you leak normal stool when you don't mean to? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily Q27. How much does your bowel problem bother you?
0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily PROLAPSE SYMPTOMS		IIy – less than once per week – once or more per week	0 Not at all 1 Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly (/15)
Q28. Do you have a sensation of tissue protrusion/lump/bulging in your vagina? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily Q31. Do you have to push back your prolapse to empty your bowels? 0 0 Never	sensation?0Never1Occasiona2Frequently3Daily	erience vaginal iness or a dragging IIIy – less than once per week – once or more per week does your prolapse	Q30. Do you have to push back your prolapse in order to void? 0 Never 1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily Other Symptoms: (problems: walking / sitting, pain, vaginal bleeding)
1 Occasionally – less than once per week 2 Frequently – once or more per week 3 Daily SEXUAL FUNCTION Q33. Are you sexually active?	1 Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly Q34. If you are n	ot sexually active,	(/21) Q35. Do you have sufficient vaginal
 No Less than once per week Once or more per week Daily or most days If you are not sexually active, please continue to answer questions 34 & 42. 	 I am not in My partner Vaginal dr Too painfu Embarrass 	e a partner terested 'is unable yness I ment due to the ncontinence	Iubrication during intercourse? 0 Yes 1 No
Q36. During intercourse vaginal sensation is: 0 Normal / pleasant 1 Minimal 1 Painful 3 None Q39. Do you experience pain with sexual	Q37. Do you feel loose or lax? 0 Never 1 Occasiona 2 Frequently 3 Always Q40. Where does	,	Q38. Do you feel that your vagina is too tight? 0 Never 1 Occasionally 2 Frequently 3 Always Q41. Do you leak urine during sexual
intercourse? 0 Never 1 Occasionally 2 Frequently 3 Always Q42. How much do these sexual issues bother you? □ Not applicable	intercourse occu0Not applica1At the entre1Deep inside	r? able, I do not have pain ance to the vagina le, in the pelvis e entrance & in the pelvis toms?	intercourse? 0 Never 1 Occasionally 2 Frequently 3 Always
0 Not at all 1 Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly			

CLINICAL EXAMINATION

- Mobility
- Abdomen
- External genitalia
- Vaginal epithelium
- Pelvic organ prolapse
- Bimanual examination pelvic mass
- Limited neurological exam

INVESTIGATIONS AVAILABLE

	Flags	Results	Reference Range	
Urine Chemistry/Micro (Final)				
Colour		YELLOW		2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>Appearance</u>	N	CLEAR	CLEAR	2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>pH</u>	N	7.0	5.0 - 8.0	2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
Specific Gravity		<=1.005		2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
		Low specific gravity indicates dilute		
		urine. Suggest repeat testing with first		
		morning urine if clinically indicated.		
Protein	N	Neg	Negative	g/L
				2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>Glucose</u>	N	Neg	Negative	mmol/L
				2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>Ketones</u>	N	Neg	Negative	mmol/L
				2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>Hemoglobin</u>	N	Neg	Negative	RBC/uL
				2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
<u>Nitrite</u>	N	Neg	Negative	2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM
Leukocytes	N	Neg	Negative	WBC/uL
				2023-Oct-04 7:00 PM

Notes-

	Flags	Results	Reference Range	
Creatinine/eGFR (Final)				
Creatinine	Ν	63	50 - 90	umol/L 2023-Oct-04 2:49 PM
Estimated GFR	Ν	86	>= 60	mL/min/1.73 sq m 2023-Oct-04 2:49 PM
Pathologist Review		See Comment		2023-Oct-04 2:49 PM
		Kidney function estimate based on assumption of a stable serum creatinine: diet, drugs, pregnancy, clinical state and muscle mass will affect accuracy of the estimate. Urinary		
		ACR may assist interpretation. See BCGuidelines.ca Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults		
		(2019)		
		https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/health/practitioner-pro/bc-guidelines/ckd-full-guideline.		
		pdf.		

Bladder Diary Sample



This simple chart allows you to record the fluid you drink and the urine you pass over 3 days (not necessarily consecutive) in the week prior to your clinic appointment. This can provide valuable information.

Please fill in approximately when and how much fluid you drink and the type of liquid.

Please fill in the time and amount (in mls, or ounces) of urine passed, and mark with a star if you have leaked or mark with a "P" if you have needed to change your pad.

Here is an example of a filled chart to help you complete your own more easily.

Liquid Intake (ml)	(ml)	Leaks	Pad Change
		*	
	150		
	250		
1 cup of coffee			
	60	*	Р
Cup orange juice		*	
		150 250 1 cup of coffee 60	* 150 250 1 cup of coffee 60



Ultrasound Renal/Bladder

The kidneys are normal in size and appearance. The right kidney measures 8.8 cm in length and left measures 9.9 cm.

Normal prevoid bladder. No postvoid residual.

IMPRESSION: No abnormality demonstrated.

BLADDER



URINE CYTOLOGY

DIAGNOSIS

A:Urine:

- Specimen satisfactory for cytologic evaluation.
- Negative for high grade urothelial carcinoma.



MULTICHANNEL URODYNAMICS

Neurological issues

Complicated SI – prior to surgery

Symptoms of urgency, incomplete emptying, incontinence associated with chronic urinary retention, functional impairment, or continuous leakage Recurrent urinary tract infection[†] Previous extensive or radical pelvic surgery (eg, radical hysterectomy) Prior anti-incontinence surgery or complex urethral surgery (eg, urethral diverticulectomy or urethrovaginal fistula repair) Presence of voiding symptoms: hesitancy, slow stream, intermittency, straining to void, spraying of urinary stream, feeling of incomplete voiding, need to immediately revoid, postmicturition leakage, position-dependent micturition, and dysuria Presence of neurologic disease, poorly controlled diabetes mellitus, or dementia Symptoms of vaginal bulge or known POP beyond the hymen confirmed by physical examination, presence of genitourinary fistula, or urethral diverticulum Absence of urethral mobility Greater than or equal to 150 mL



CASE 1.

- 56 years old. Nulliparous. No primary care health provider.
- New sexual partner in past 14 months.
- Previous renal calculi.
- Dyspareunia, urinary urgency, frequency. No incontinence.
- Coital associated UTI's. Four courses of antibiotics in past 6 months.
- Vulvar/vaginal irritation- treated for yeast infection.
- Telephone visit and referred to urology and gynecology.

Examination:

- General health excellent
- External genitalia Lichen sclerosus
- Markedly atrophic vaginal epithelium. Discomfort inserting a well
 lubricated Pedersen speculum
- PAP test
- Bimanual examination normal



Urine Chemistry/Micro (Final) 🛛 🔞			
<u>Colour</u>		YELLOW	
<u>Appearance</u>	Ν	CLEAR	CLEAR
<u>pH</u>	N	6.5	5.0 - 8.0
Specific Gravity		1.010	
Protein	Ν	Neg	Negative
<u>Glucose</u>	Ν	Neg	Negative
<u>Ketones</u>	Ν	Neg	Negative
<u>Hemoglobin</u>	Ν	Neg	Negative
<u>Nitrite</u>	A	POS	Negative
Leukocytes	Ν	Neg	Negative

Urine chlamydia and GC - negative

Report Status		Final
Organism 1	A	1) ESCHERICHIA COLI OVER 100 M CFU/L
		- Cefazolin results predict results for
		cephalexin and cefuroxime for the
		treatment of uncomplicated UTI only.

Antibiotic Susceptibility	Org 1
Ampicillin	R
Cefazolin	R
Cefixime	S
Ceftriaxone	S
Trimethoprim-Sulfa	S
Ciprofloxacin	S
Gentamicin	S
Tetracycline	R
Nitrofurantoin	S
Fosfomycin	S

This and the preceding tests were performed at Victoria Reference Laboratory

Ultrasound Renal/Bladder

The right kidney measures 11 cm. A 11 mm cyst is present.

The left kidney measures 10 cm.

No evidence of hydronephrosis or renal calculi.

The bladder was partially filled and unremarkable with a prevoid volume of 205 cc and a postvoid volume of 40 cc.

MANAGEMENT

- A lot to explain atrophy, LS, UTI's.
- Nitrofurantoin 100mg bid for 5 days.
- Estrone vaginal cream 0.5 g daily for 10 days then twice weekly.
- Nitrofurantoin 100mg with sexual activity.

FOLLOW UP

- 4 months, or sooner if problems.
- Plan long term care and follow-up.
- Estrone vaginal cream 0.5g twice weekly or other vaginal E.
- Clobetasol ointment twice weekly.
- Trial of stopping nitrofurantoin.
- Annual examination.

Recurrent Uncomplicated Urinary Tract Infections in Women: AUA/CUA/SUFU Guideline (2022)

Continuous antimicrobial prophylaxis regimens for women with rUTIs have been recommended by several trials.¹ prophylaxis include the following:

- TMP 100mg once daily
- TMP-SMX 40mg/200mg once daily
- TMP-SMX 40mg/200mg thrice weekly
- Nitrofurantoin monohydrate/macrocrystals 50mg daily
- Nitrofurantoin monohydrate/macrocrystals 100mg daily
- Cephalexin 125mg once daily
- Cephalexin 250mg once daily
- Fosfomycin 3g every 10 days

Recommended instructions for antibiotic prophylaxis related to sexual intercourse include taking a single dose of an antibiotic immediately before or after sexual intercourse. Dosing options for prophylaxis include the following:

- TMP-SMX 40mg/200mg
- TMP-SMX 80mg/400mg
- Nitrofurantoin 50–100mg
- Cephalexin 250mg

NON ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS

- Vaginal estrogen
- Adequate fluid intake
- Cranberry
- D-mannose
- Methenamine
- Probiotics
- Vaginal DHEA
- Ospemifene

CASE 2

- 64 years old. 1 C/S. 1 SVD.
- TVT 2004.
- Urinary urgency/frequency urge incontinence.
- Incomplete voiding.
- Previous UTI's none for about 6 years.
- Vaginal dryness and irritation.
- Bulge vaginally at end of day.
- Not sexually active very painful, not interested, ED, no bother.
- Smoker

BLADDER FUNCTION

(____ / 45)

	low many times do you pass urine in a	Q2. How many times do you get up at night to pass urine?	Q3. Do you wet the bed before you wake up at night?
day î 0	Up to 7	0 0-1	0 Never
1	Between 8-10	1 2	1 Occasionally - less than once per week
2	Between 11-15	2 3	2 Frequently - once or more per week
3	More than 15	3 More than 3 times	3 Always - every night
Q4. I	Do you need to rush/hurry to pass	Q5. Does urine leak when you rush or	Q6. Do you leak with coughing, sneezing,
urine	e when you get the urge?	hurry to the toilet or can't you make it in	laughing or exercising?
0	Can hold on	time?	0 Not at all
1	Occasionally have to rush – less than once/week	0 Not at all	1 Occasionally – less than once per week
2	Frequently have to rush – once or more/week	 Occasionally – less than once per week 	2 Frequently – once or more per week
3	Daily	2 Frequently – once or more per week	3 Daily
		3 Daily	
Q7. I	s your urinary stream (urine flow)	Q8. Do you have a feeling of incomplete	Q9. Do you need to strain to empty your
weal	<pre>k, prolonged or slow?</pre>	bladder emptying?	bladder?
0	Never	0 Never	0 Never
1	Occasionally – less than once per week	1 Occasionally – less than once per week	1 Occasionally – less than once per week
2	Frequently – once or more per week	2 Frequently – once or more per week	2 Frequently – once or more per week
3	Daily	3 Daily	3 Daily
Q10.	Do you have to wear pads because of	Q11. Do you limit your fluid intake to	Q12. Do you have frequent bladder
urina	ary leakage?	decrease urinary leakage?	infections?
0	None - Never	0 Never	0 No
1	As a precaution	1 Before going out	1 1-3 per year
2	When exercising / during a cold	2 Moderately	2 4-12 per year
3	Daily	3 Always	3 More than one per month
Q13.	Do you have pain in your bladder or	Q14. Does urine leakage affect your	Q15. How much does your bladder
uret	nra when you empty your bladder?	routine activities like recreation,	problem bother you?
0	Never	socializing, sleeping, shopping etc?	0 Not at all
1	Occasionally – less than once per week	0 Not at all	1 Slightly
2	Frequently – once or more per week	1 Slightly	2 Moderately
3	Daily	2 Moderately	3 Greatly
0	Dany	3 Greatly	

PROLAPSE SYMPTOMS

(____/15

N	
Q29. Do you experience vaginal pressure or heaviness or a dragging sensation?	Q30. Do you have to push back your prolapse in order to void?
0 Never	0 Never
1 Occasionally – less than once per week	1 Occasionally – less than once per week
	2 Frequently – once or more per week
3 Daily	3 Daily
Q32. How much does your prolapse	Other Symptoms: (problems: walking / sitting,
bother you?	pain, vaginal bleeding)
0 Not at all	
1 Slightly	
2 Moderately	
3 Greatly	
	pressure or heaviness or a draggingsensation?0Never1Occasionally – less than once per week2Frequently – once or more per week3DailyQ32. How much does your prolapsebother you?0Not at all1Slightly2Moderately

SEXUAL FUNCTION

Q33. Are you sexually active? Q34. If you are not sexually active, Q35. Do you have sufficient vaginal please tell us why? lubrication during intercourse? No Do not have a partner I am not interested Yes Less than once per week 0 Once or more per week My partner is unable 1 No Vaginal dryness Daily or most days Too painful Embarrassment due to the If you are not sexually active, please prolapse/incontinence continue to answer questions 34 & 42. Other reasons: Q37. Do you feel that your vagina is too Q38. Do you feel that your vagina is too Q36. During intercourse vaginal sensation loose or lax? tight? is: Normal / pleasant 0 0 Never Never Minimal Occasionally Occasionally 2 Painful 2 Frequently Frequently 3 3 3 None Always Always Q39. Do you experience pain with sexual Q40. Where does the pain during Q41. Do you leak urine during sexual intercourse? intercourse? intercourse occur? Not applicable, I do not have pain Never 0 Never 0 0 At the entrance to the vagina 1 Occasionally Occasionally 2 2 Deep inside, in the pelvis Frequently Frequently Both at the entrance & in the pelvis 3 2 3 Always Always Q42. How much do these sexual issues Q43. Other symptoms? bother you? (faecal incontinence, vaginismus etc) Not applicable 0 Not at all Slightly 2 Moderately 3 Greatly

__/21)

EXAMINATION

- Markedly atrophic epithelium
- Stage 2 anterior prolapse, stage 1 descent of cervix, stage 2 posterior
- Renal US normal, residual volume 150ml

Urine Chemistry/Micro (Final) 🛛 🕥			
Colour		YELLOW	
<u>Appearance</u>	N	CLEAR	CLEAR
<u>pH</u>	N	6.0	5.0 - 8.0
Specific Gravity		1.010	
Protein	Ν	Neg	Negative
Glucose	Ν	Neg	Negative
Ketones	Ν	Neg	Negative
<u>Hemoqlobin</u>	A	80	Negative
		Please note the Hemoglobin translation	
		table:	
		25 RBC/uL = 1 +	
		80 RBC/uL = 2+	
		200 RBC/uL = 3+	
<u>Nitrite</u>	Ν	Neg	Negative
Leukocytes	A	15	Negative

DIAGNOSIS

- A:Urine:
- Specimen satisfactory for cytologic evaluation.
- Negative for high grade urothelial carcinoma.

- Commenced on estrone vaginal cream 0.5 g 2/wk.
- Fitted with No 4 ring pessary with support stress incontinence.
- Changed to No 4 continence ring pessary.
- Estring (estradiol).





- Cystoscopy atrophic urothelium, trabeculation, squamous metaplasia.
- Followed 3 monthly satisfactory.

WHEN TO REFER ?

- Symptoms not improving.
- Stage 3 POP.
- Residual volume >150ml.
- Suspected neurological disease.
- Hematuria with no UTI don't ignore urogenital tract bleeding.

ESTROGEN AND THE PELVIC FLOOR

- VE improves LUTS frequency, urgency and UI in the menopause.
- VE improves the vaginal microbiome and reduces UTI.
- Overlap with GSM, OAB, IC/bladder pain syndrome.
- Little evidence of benefit with POP.
- Systemic HRT has no documented benefit on LUTS and may make them worse.

Safety data of vaginal E keeps getting better

Clinical Breast Cancer. 2023 Aug 22;

Safety and Serum Estradiol Levels in Hormonal Treatments for Vulvovaginal Atrophy in Breast Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Ana Carolina M Comini, Bruno M Carvalho, Matheus José Barbosa Moreira, Pedro C Abrahão Reis, Luisa Colapietro, Jane Northern, Felipe Batalini

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• Role of lasers – fractional CO2, Erbium:YAG.

• Physiotherapy.

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Guideline of guidelines: management of recurrent urinary tract infections in women.

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The evidence behind the use of LASER for genitourinary syndrome of menopause, vulvovaginal atrophy, urinary incontinence and lichen sclerosus: A state-of-the-art review.

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PMID: 37806915

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JAMA Oncology. 2023 Nov 2;

Vaginal Estrogen Therapy Use and Survival in Females With Breast

<u>Cancer.</u>

Lauren McVicker, Alexander M Labeit, Carol A C Coupland, Blánaid Hicks, Carmel Hughes, Úna McMenamin, Stuart A McIntosh, Peter Murchie, Chris R Cardwell

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