

# Genital Prolapse Surgery Policy



## Commissioning Policy: Warwickshire North CCG (WNCCG)

<b>Treatment</b>	Genital Prolapse Surgery Policy
<b>Indication</b>	Female Genital Prolapse
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Clinical Eligibility Criteria</b>
<b>Referral Criteria</b>	<p><b>PLEASE NOTE: <u>Surgical procedures</u>:</b> are not routinely funded for asymptomatic or mild pelvic organ prolapse.</p> <p><b><u>Referral for specialist assessment</u></b> is indicated for <u>any</u> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolapse combined with urethral sphincter incompetence or faecal incontinence</li> <li>• Failure of pessary</li> <li>• Women with symptomatic prolapse (including those combined with urethral sphincter incompetence or faecal incontinence)</li> <li>• Women with moderate to severe prolapse who want to have definite treatment but do not want ring pessary.</li> </ul> <p>Please note where a GP does not have the facilities to provide pessary insertion, referral to an appropriate provider of this service is indicated.</p>
<b>Equality Impact</b>	See EIA attached

### VERSION CONTROL

Version	1.0
Ratified by	Governing Body
Date ratified	24 September 2015
Name of originator/author	Joint CCG Clinical Commissioning Policy Development Group
Name of responsible committee	Commissioning, Finance & Performance Committee
Date issued	1 October 2015
Review date	1 October 2018

## Equality Impact Assessment

Department Medicines + Therapeutics Arden & GEM CSU Name of person completing EIA Beverley Bazant-Hegemark

Date of EIA 14/7/15 Accountable CCG Lead Patricia Barnett  
 CCG Sign off and date Governing Body – 24/9/15

Piece of work being assessed Female genital prolapse policy (Treatments subject to clinical eligibility thresholds and Low priority treatments)

Aims of this piece of work To assess the impact of the policy on all of the protected groups.

Other partners/stakeholders involved Warwickshire North CCG (WNCCG)

Who will be affected by this piece of work? WNCCG registered patients

<b>Single Equality Scheme Strand</b>	<b>Baseline data and research on the population that this piece of work will affect.</b> What is available? Eg population data, service user data. What does it show? Are there any gaps? Use both quantitative data and qualitative data where possible. <b>Include consultation with service users wherever possible</b>	<b>Is there likely to be a differential impact? Yes, no, unknown.</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Female genital prolapse will only affect women. It is more common in women who have experienced pregnancy and childbirth. (1-3)	YES
<b>Race</b>	It is reported that the prevalence of prolapse may vary between different racial groups, but this appears to be based on a very small number of studies. (1,2)	UNKNOWN
<b>Disability</b>	Certain conditions may predispose to prolapse (including joint hypermobility syndrome, Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome and spina bifida / spina bifida occulta). (1-3)Overweight (BMI 25-30) and obesity (BMI >30) have also been implicated as risk factors for prolapse (1-3), although not consistently identified in studies (2).]	YES
<b>Religion/ belief</b>	An individual's religion should not be relevant to risk factors for prolapse.	NO
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	An individual's sexual orientation should not be relevant to risk factors for prolapse	NO
<b>Age</b>	Increasing age is a risk factor for developing prolapse.	YES

<b>Social deprivation</b>	Some studies have suggested an association with socioeconomic indices.(2) It is reported to be more common in women who have undertaken repeated heavy lifting and manual work. (2,3)	UNKNOWN
<b>Carers</b>	Heavy lifting is likely to be a risk factor for prolapse (2,3)	YES
<b>Human rights</b>	Will this piece of work affect anyone's human rights?	NO

			← CCG →		
<b>Strand</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Suggested action(s)</b>	<b>How will you measure the outcome/impact</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Lead</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Female genital prolapse will only affect women	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Race</b>	It is reported that the prevalence of prolapse may vary between different racial groups, but this appears to be based on a very small number of studies.	N/A  This does not relate to any of the criteria by which referral and treatment are provided. The intention of the policy is that referral and treatment are provided on the basis of clinical factors only.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b>	Certain conditions may predispose to prolapse (including joint hypermobility syndrome, Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome and spina bifida / spina bifida occulta. Overweight (BMI 25-30) and obesity (BMI >30) have also been implicated as risk factors for prolapse, although not consistently	N/A  This does not relate to any of the criteria by which referral and treatment are provided. The intention of the policy is that referral and treatment are provided on the basis of clinical factors only.	N/A	N/A	N/A

	identified in studies.]				
<b>Age</b>	Increasing age is a risk factor for developing prolapse.	N/A  Age does not form part of the criteria by which referral and treatment is provided. Referral and treatment are provided on the basis of clinical factors only.	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Social deprivation</b>	Some studies have suggested an association with socioeconomic indices. It is reported to be more common in women who have undertaken repeated heavy lifting and manual work.	N/A  This does not relate to any of the criteria by which referral and treatment are provided. The intention of the policy is that referral and treatment are provided on the basis of clinical factors only	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Carers</b>	Occupations involving heavy lifting are a risk factor for prolapse	N/A  This does not relate to any of the criteria by which referral and treatment are provided. The intention of the policy is that referral and treatment are provided on the basis of clinical factors only	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Refs:

1. Patient (EMIS Group plc). Genitourinary Prolapse. [Online] Available from: <http://patient.info/doctor/genitourinary-prolapse-pro> [Accessed 14-7-15]
2. International Consultation on Urological Diseases (ICUD) / European Association of Urology (2013). 'Epidemiology of POP' (pp. 57- 63) in Abrams P, Cardozo L, Khoury S, Wein A. (Eds.) 'Incontinence 5th edition 2013'. [Online] Available from: <http://www.icud.info/PDFs/INCONTINENCE%202013.pdf> [Accessed 14-7-15]
3. NHS Choices. Pelvic Organ Prolapse – Overview. [Online] Available from: <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/prolapse-of-the-uterus/Pages/Introduction.aspx> [Accessed 14-7-15]

