

Quality of Life and Sexual Function 2 Years After Vaginal Surgery for Prolapse: Correction

There are several errors in Table 1 and Figure 1 in the article, “Quality of Life and Sexual Function 2 Years After Vaginal Surgery for Prolapse” by E.S. Lukacz, L.K. Warren, H.E. Richter, L. Brubaker, M.D. Barber, P. Norton, A.C. Weidner, J.N. Nguyen, and M.G. Gantz.¹

When the authors programmed the Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory (PFIQ) scores for the Operations and Pelvic Muscle Training in the Management of Apical Support Loss (OPTIMAL) trial, they inadvertently switched the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire (POPIQ) and Colorectal–Anal Impact Questionnaire (CRAIQ) subscales of the PFIQ (the “B” questions were used to code the POPIQ and the “C” questions were used to code the CRAIQ). Question 28 of the PFIQ (“Do your bowel/pelvic or rectum/vaginal symptoms cause you to experience feelings of frustration?”) was excluded from the calculation. Therefore, the following errors appear in the article:

- 1) The last sentence on page 1073 contains an incorrect value for the estimated minimum important difference for the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire. The correct sentence is, “Because there are no published minimum important differences for the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory, the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire, or the body image scale, clinically significant changes in these scores were

assessed using half the baseline standard deviation as a conservative estimate of minimum important difference (34.3 for the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory, 54.3 for the Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire, and 13.0 for body image).²³” The same error also appears in the last sentence on page 1076, which continues on to page 1077. The correct sentence is, “There were no clinically significant differences (based on an estimated minimum important difference of 54.3) in prolapse-specific Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire scores between treatment groups or over time postoperatively (Table 1).”

- 2) The *P*-value for the usual care group reported in the last paragraph of page 1076 is incorrect. The correct sentence is, “For the bowel-specific Colorectal–Anal Impact Questionnaire, differences between the surgical groups within both the behavioral therapy with pelvic muscle therapy and usual care groups were not significantly different at the *P*<.05 level (*P*=.07 and .14, respectively).”

None of these errors change the interpretation of the data or conclusions of the study.

The corrected table and figure are reprinted on pages 393 and 394. The authors regret these errors.

REFERENCE

1. Lukacz ES, Warren LK, Richter HE, Brubaker L, Barber MD, Norton P, et al. Quality of life and sexual function 2 years after vaginal surgery for prolapse. *Obstet Gynecol* 2016;127:1071–9.

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Table 1. Changes in Symptom Distress and Quality of Life Scores After Vaginal Prolapse Surgery

Variable	Baseline	Change From Baseline to			Time (P)*	ULS vs SSLF (P)*
		6 mo	12 mo	24 mo		
PFDI						
UDI					<.01	0.81
n	354	328	312	292	6 vs 12 mo: 0.76	
Mean±SE	126.5±3.2	-100.0±4.5 [†]	-100.6±4.5 [†]	-89.5±4.5 [†]	6 vs 24 mo: <0.01	
Min-Max	9.6-292.3	-276.5 to 95.1	-276.5 to 73.1	-274.6 to 107.5	12 vs 24 mo: <0.01	
POPDI					<.01	0.51
n	354	328	312	292	6 vs 12 mo: 0.43	
Mean±SE	123.8±3.6	-89.5±4.9 [†]	-91.4±4.9 [†]	-78.8±4.9 [†]	6 vs 24 mo: <0.01	
Min-Max	0.0-300.0	-278.0 to 121.4	-273.2 to 130.4	-288.7 to 131.5	12 vs 24 mo: <0.01	
CRADI					<.01	6 mo: 0.42
n	354	328	312	292	Time×surgery	12 mo: 0.70
Mean±SE	110.6±4.5	-73.5±4.9 [†]	-74.0±4.9 [†]	-59.0±5.0 [†]	interaction: <.01	24 mo: 0.18
Min-Max	0.0-380.4	-295.7 to 89.5	-363.3 to 126.2	-363.3 to 206.2		
CRADI—ULS					6 vs 12 mo: 0.18	
n	175	163	153	144	6 vs 24 mo: 0.16	
Mean±SE	107.7±6.5	-70.3±6.4 [†]	-75.6±6.5 [†]	-64.6±6.5 [†]	12 vs 24 mo: <.01	
Min-Max	0.0-380.4	-283.6 to 84.5	-363.3 to 126.2	-363.3 to 96.7		
CRADI—SSLF					6 vs 12 mo: 0.28	
n	179	165	159	148	6 vs 24 mo: <.01	
Mean±SE	113.4±6.1	-76.7±6.3 [†]	-72.5±6.3 [†]	-53.5±6.4 [†]	12 vs 24 mo: <.01	
Min-Max	0.0-357.1	-295.7 to 89.5	-295.7 to 115.1	-283.6 to 206.2		
PFIQ						
UIQ					<.01	Surgery×BPMT
n	354	328	312	292	6 vs 12 mo: 0.41	interaction
Mean±SE	137.1±5.5	-102.5±7.0 [†]	-104.8±7.0 [†]	-90.4±7.0 [†]	6 vs 24 mo: <0.01	Effect of surgery:
Min-Max	0.0-400.0	-383.8 to 280.3	-383.8 to 277.5	-383.8 to 298.1	12 vs 24 mo: <0.01	within BPMT:
						0.40; within
						usual care:
						0.046 [‡]
POPIQ					<.01	Surgery×BPMT
n	354	328	312	295	6 vs 12 mo: 0.50	interaction
Mean±SE	100.9±5.8	-84.4±8.6 [†]	-86.4±8.6 [†]	-70.6±8.7 [†]	6 vs 24 mo: <0.01	Effect of surgery:
Min-Max	0.0-400.0	-397.0 to 273.3	-391.4 to 310.8	-388.0 to 343.9	12 vs 24 mo: <0.01	within BPMT:
						0.07; within
						usual care:
						0.06
CRAIQ					<.01	Surgery×BPMT
n	354	328	312	295	6 vs 12 mo: 0.69	interaction
Mean±SE	74.5±5.2	-61.3±6.7 [†]	-60.0±6.7 [†]	-40.2±6.7 [†]	6 vs 24 mo: <0.01	Effect of surgery:
Min-Max	0.0-392.8	-388.0 to 161.7	-392.8 to 316.4	-388.0 to 370.9	12 vs 24 mo: <0.01	within BPMT:
						0.07; within
						usual care:
						0.14
SF36						
Mental component					0.21	0.66
n	357	327	313	292		
Mean±SE	47.6±0.6	2.8±0.7 [†]	2.9±0.7 [†]	2.0±0.7 [†]		
Min-Max	-3.4 to 68.0	-35.8 to 32.0	-35.7 to 47.5	-36.8 to 39.5		

(continued)



Table 1. Changes in Symptom Distress and Quality of Life Scores After Vaginal Prolapse Surgery (continued)

Variable	Baseline	Change From Baseline to			Time (P)*	ULS vs SSLF (P)*
		6 mo	12 mo	24 mo		
Physical component					0.66	0.75
n	357	327	313	292		
Mean±SE	43.9±0.5	5.8±0.7 [†]	6.1±0.7 [†]	5.7±0.7 [†]		
Min–Max	13.7–63.4	–22.1 to 35.2	–37.9 to 45.4	–25.0 to 44.9		

ULS, uterosacral ligament suspension; SSLF, sacrospinous ligament fixation; PFDI, Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory; UDI, Urinary Distress Inventory; SE, standard error; Min–Max, minimum–maximum; POPDI, Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory; CRAI, Colorectal-anal Distress Inventory; BPMT, behavioral therapy–pelvic muscle training; PFIQ, Pelvic Floor Impact Questionnaire; UIQ, Urinary Impact Questionnaire; POPIQ, Pelvic Organ Prolapse Impact Questionnaire; CRAIQ, Colorectal-anal Impact Questionnaire;

* P values for Time and for ULS vs SSLF are from longitudinal general linear mixed models of changes from baseline.

[†] Values at 6-month, 12-month, and 24-month time points are adjusted mean changes from baseline and standard errors from the longitudinal general linear mixed models. Mean changes from baseline are significantly different from zero at the $P<.01$ level.

[‡] Surgical treatment effect within the usual care group is significant with $P=.046$. Adjusted mean±SE at each time point for ULS=150.3±11.6, –117.9±11.3, –123.5±11.3, –104.0±11.4. SSLF=121.1±10.7, –88.1±11.3, –93.7±11.4, –79.9±11.4. P-values for comparisons between ULS and SSLF at 6-, 12-, and 24-month time points within the usual care group are: 0.04, 0.04, and 0.10, respectively.

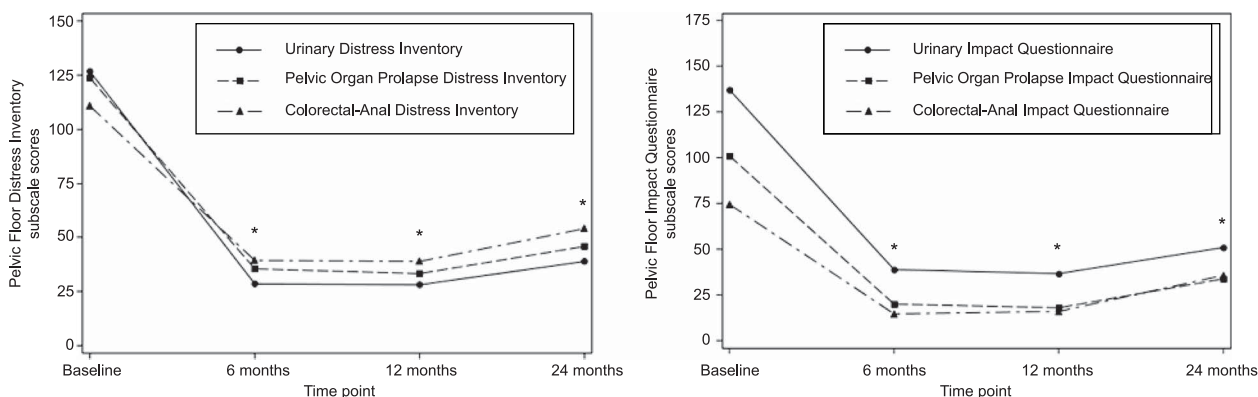


Fig. 1. Adjusted means of Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory (A) and Pelvic Floor Impact Questionnaire (B) subscale scores over time. *For both subscales, adjusted means at 6, 12, and 24 months differ from baseline at the $P<.01$ level of significance.

Breastfeeding Initiation Associated With Reduced Incidence of Diabetes in Mothers and Offspring: Correction

There are errors in Figure 1 in “Breastfeeding Initiation Associated With Reduced Incidence of Diabetes in Mothers and Offspring” by P.J. Martens, L.A. Shafer, H.J. Dean, E.A.C. Sellers, J. Yamamoto, S. Ludwig, M. Heaman, W. Phillips-Beck, H.J. Prior, M. Morris, J. McGavock, A.B. Dart, and G.X. Shen.¹ In the middle of Figure 1, the number in the box, “Offspring, 1987–2011” is incorrect. The

correct number is “n=338,749,” which is the sum of “Offspring born after 2004 or T1DM (n=88,357)” and “Offspring, 1987–2004 (n=250,392).” The corrected figure is printed on page 395. The Editorial Office regrets this error.

REFERENCE

1. Martens PJ, Shafer LA, Dean HJ, Sellers EA, Yamamoto J, Ludwig S, et al. Breastfeeding initiation associated with reduced incidence of diabetes in mothers and offspring. *Obstet Gynecol* 2016;128:1095–104.

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