Supplementary material
Direct pairwise meta-analysis results for adverse events and resource utilisation

1.1 Repeat surgery

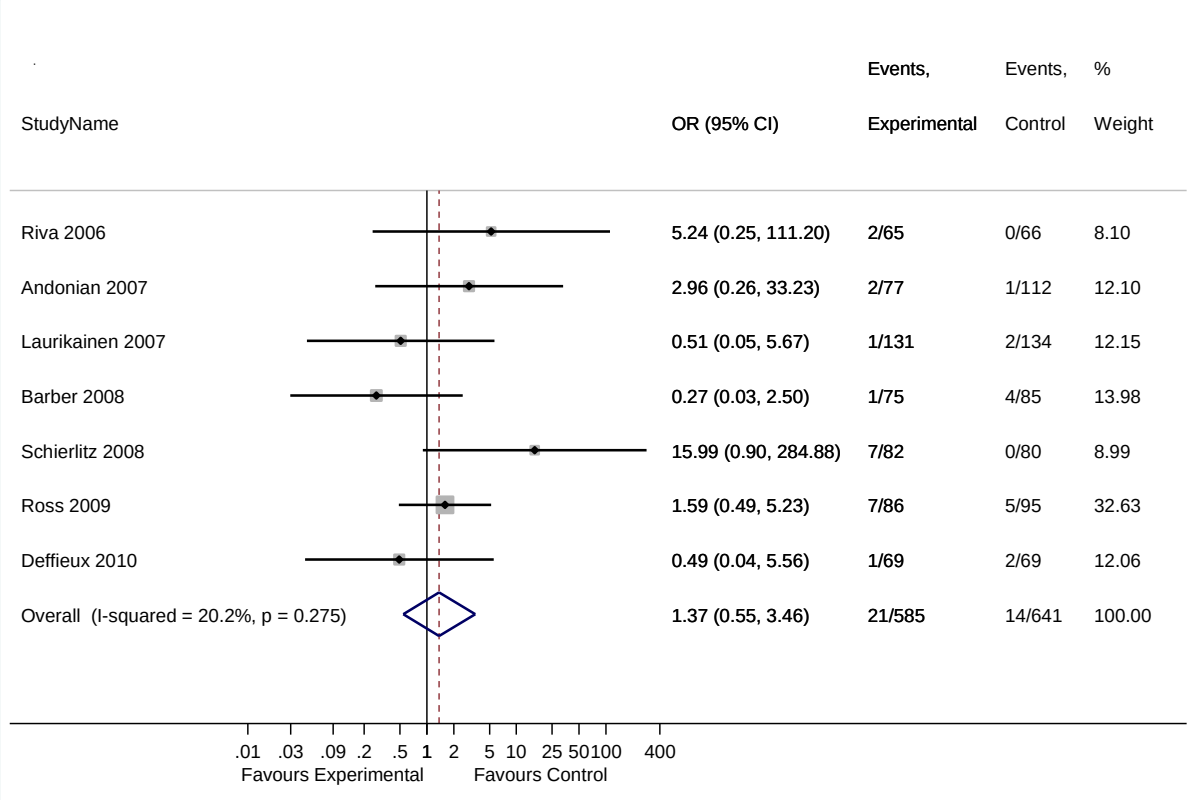

Figure 1 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery ≤ 12 months

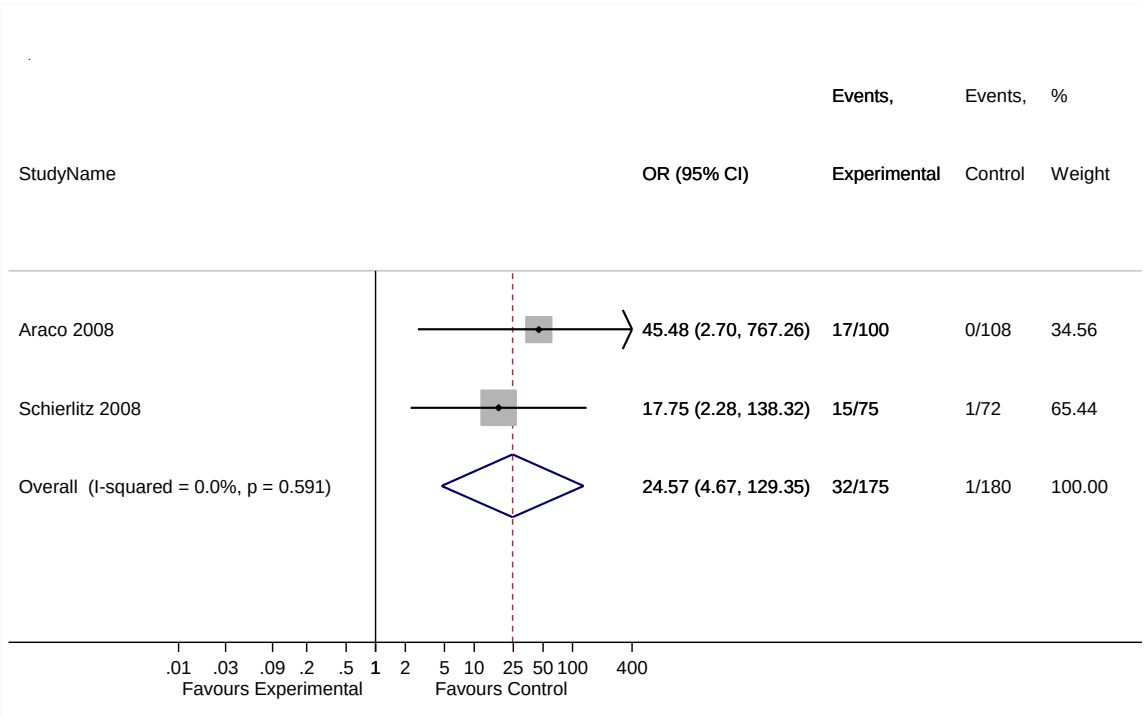

Figure 2 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery 12 to 60 months

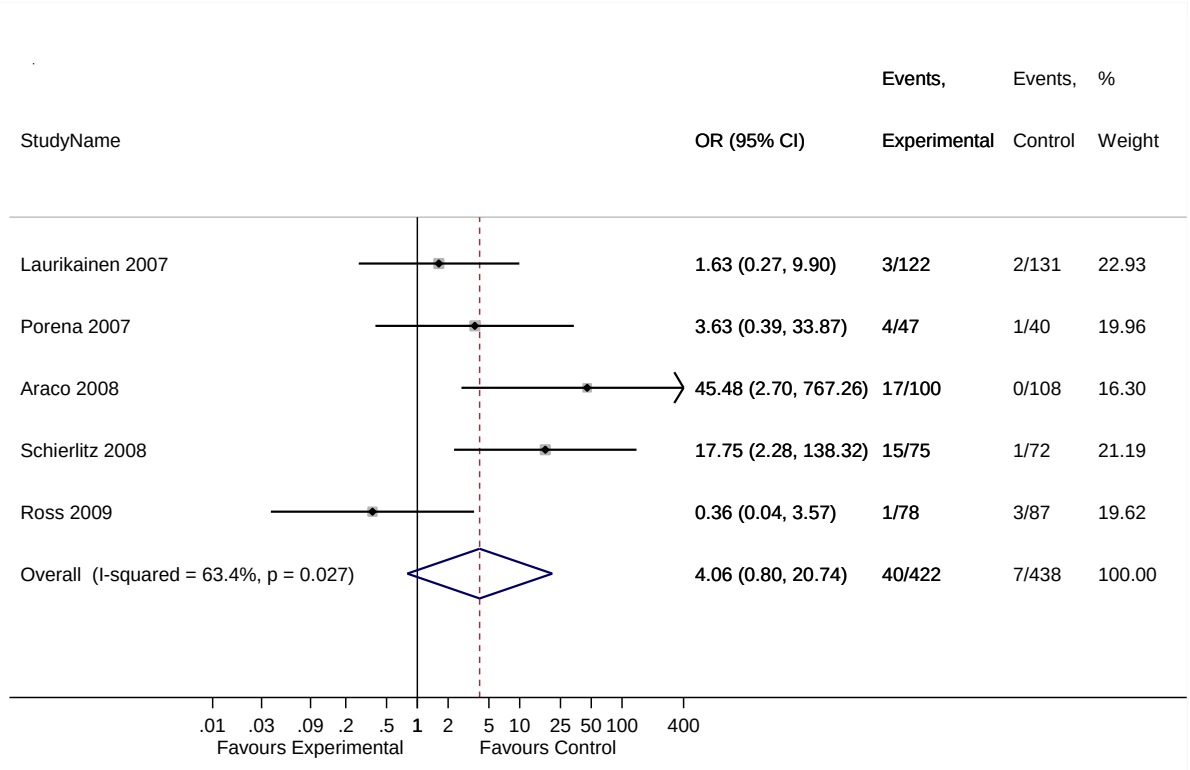

Figure 3 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery > 60 months

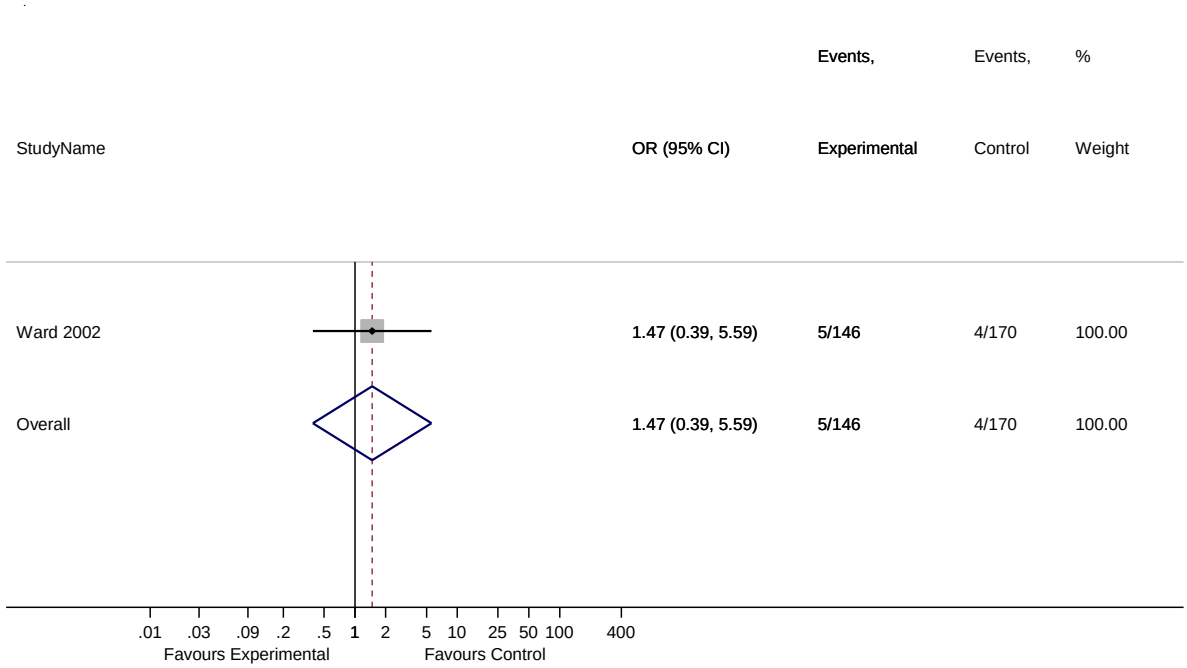

Figure 4 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, follow-up time unknown

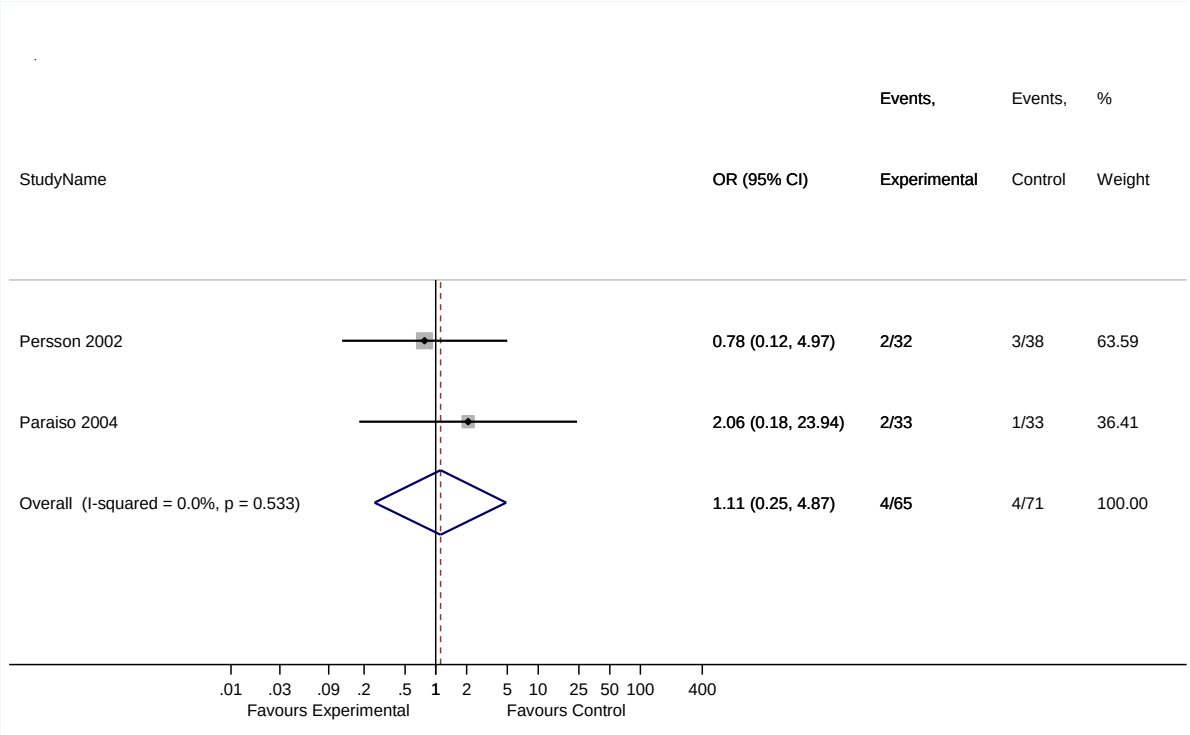

Figure 5 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, follow-up time unknown

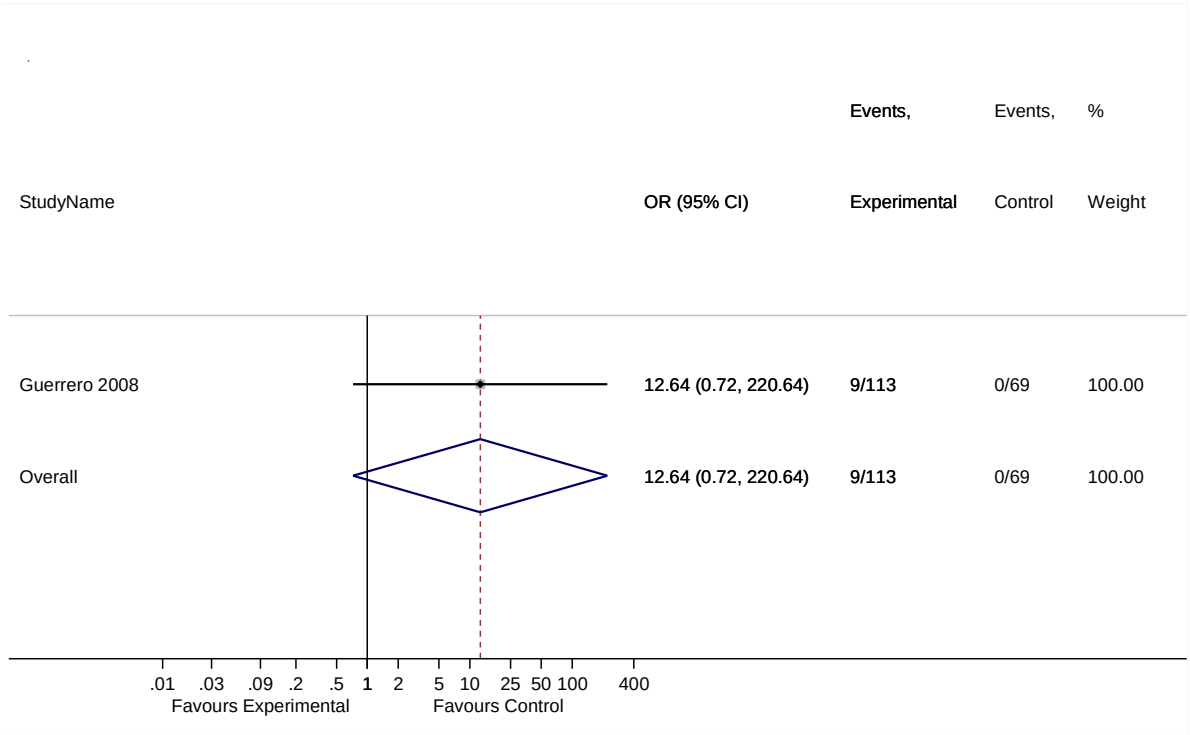

Figure 6 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, 12 months follow-up

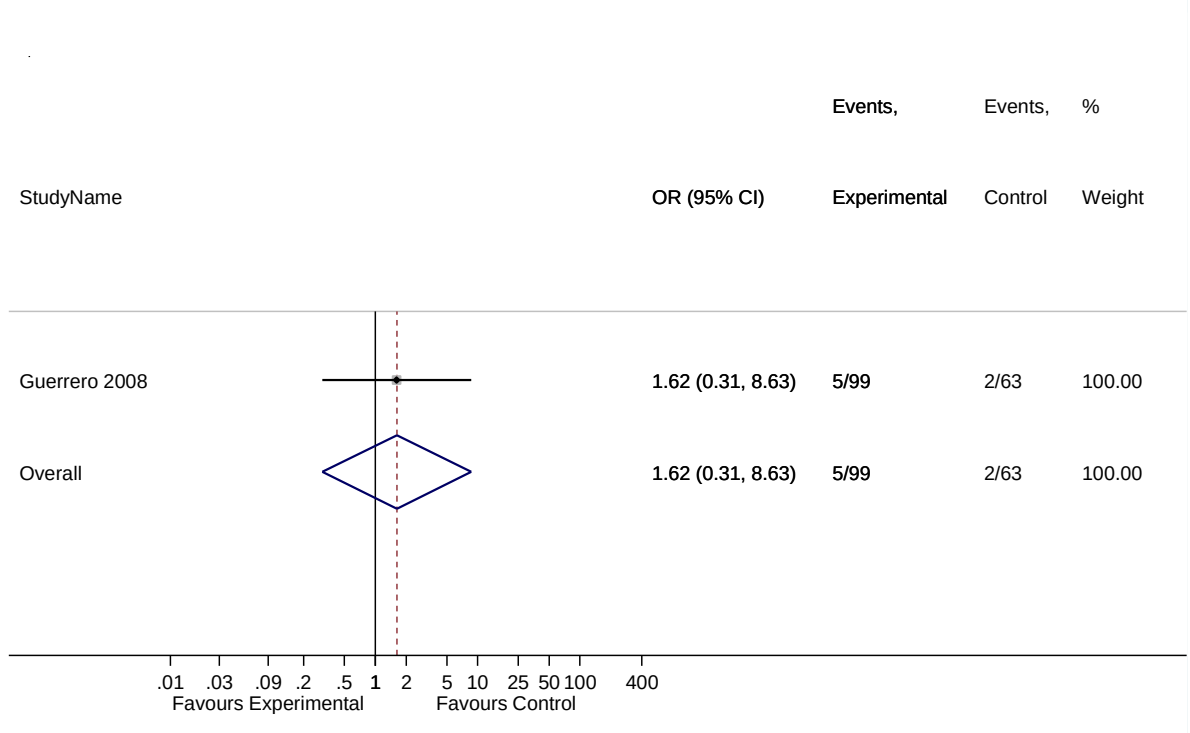

Figure 7 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, 120 months follow-up

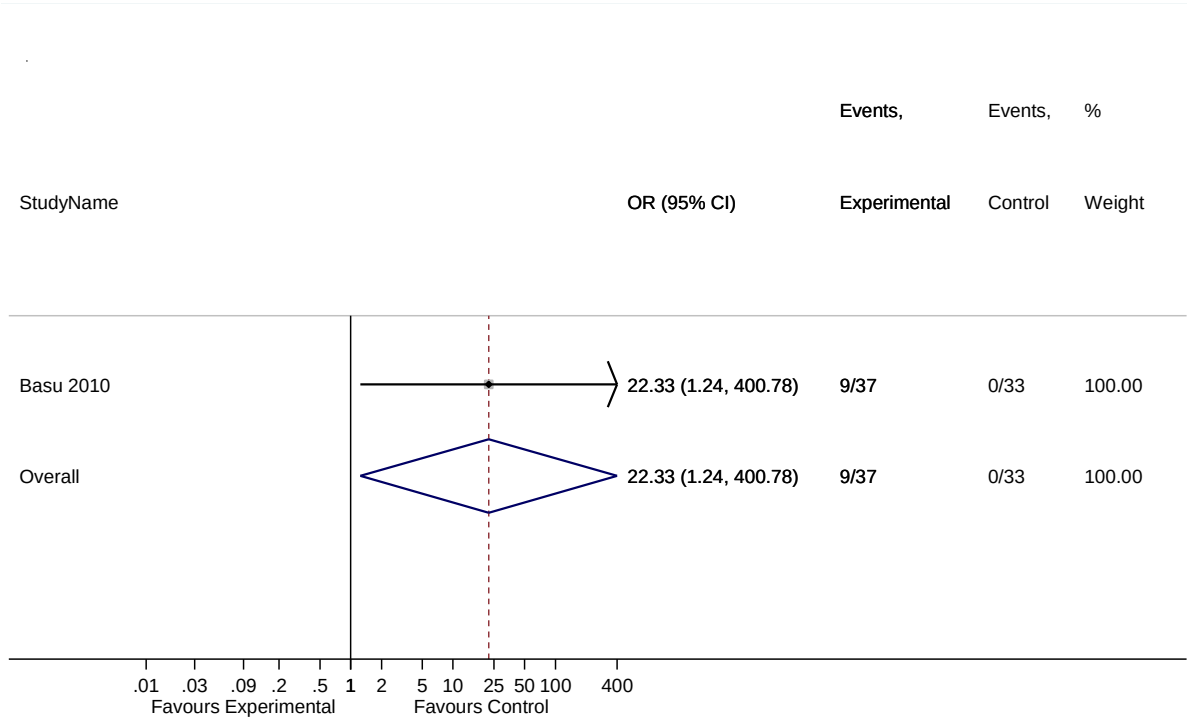

Figure 8 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, 6 months follow-up

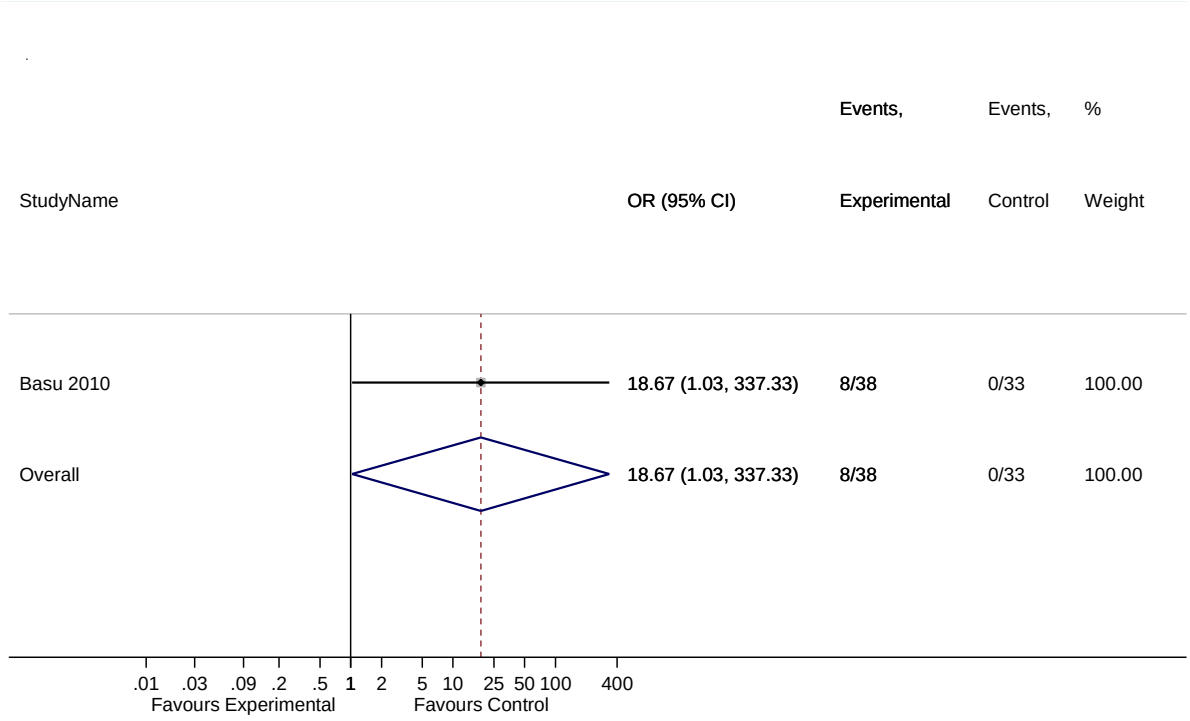

Figure 9 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, repeat surgery, 36 months follow-up

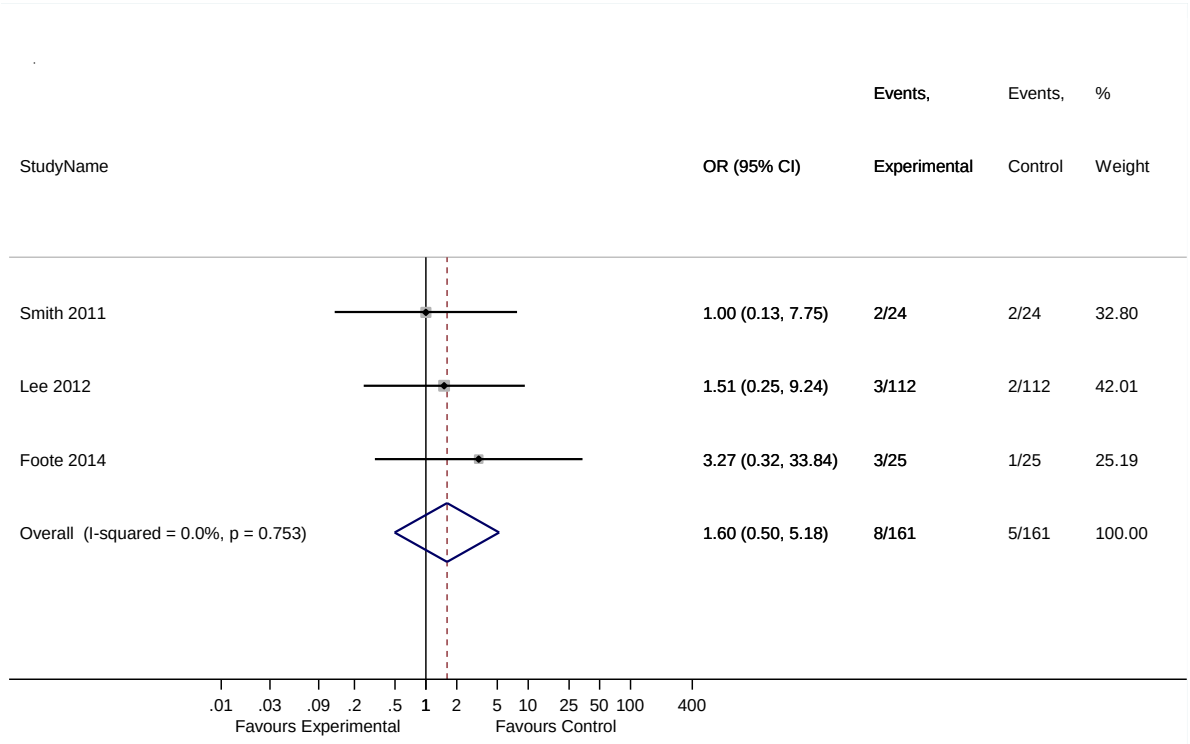

Figure 10 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, repeat surgery, 6 months follow-up

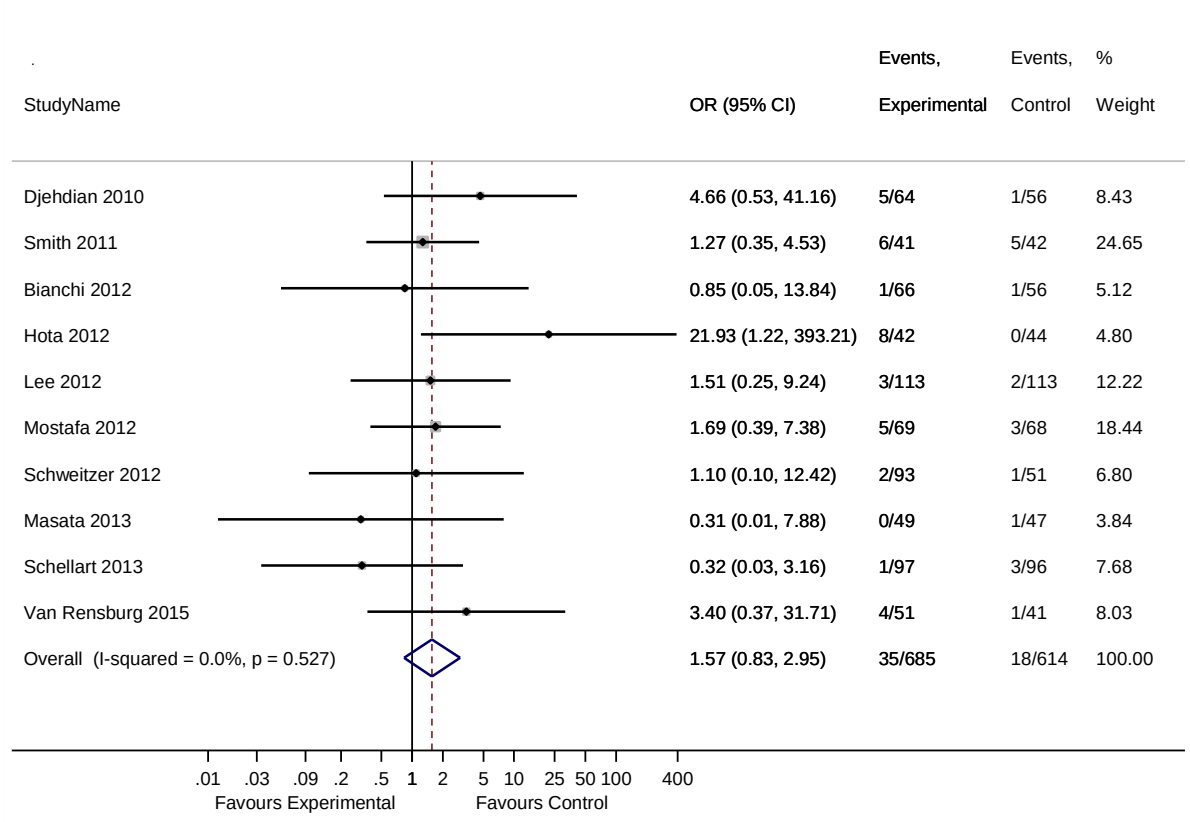

Figure 11 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, repeat surgery, 12 months follow-up

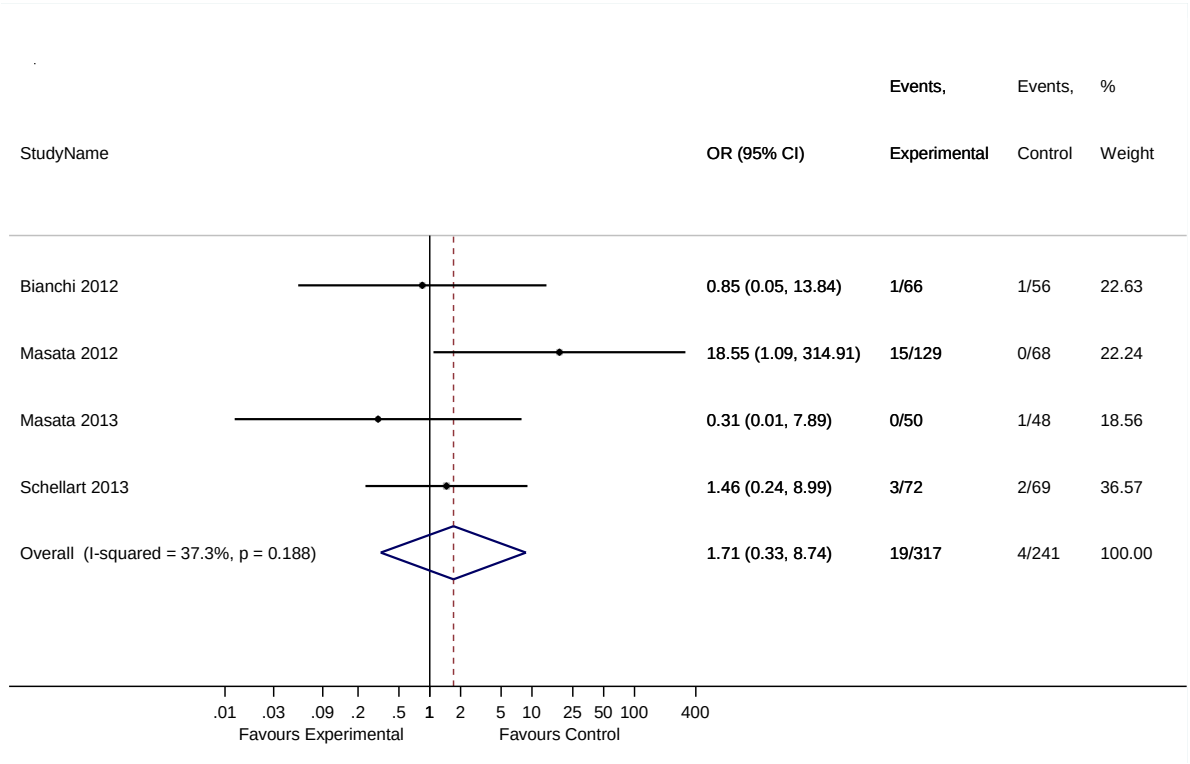

Figure 12 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, repeat surgery, 24 months follow-up

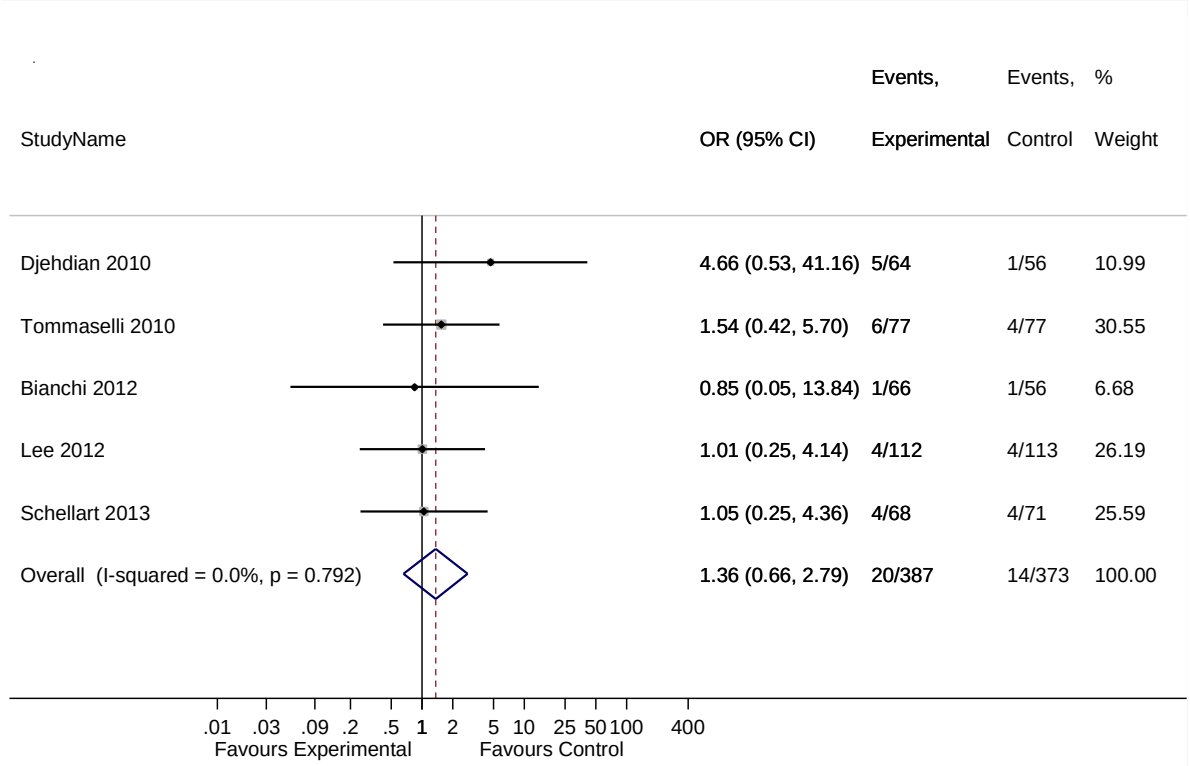

Figure 13 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, repeat surgery, 36 months follow-up

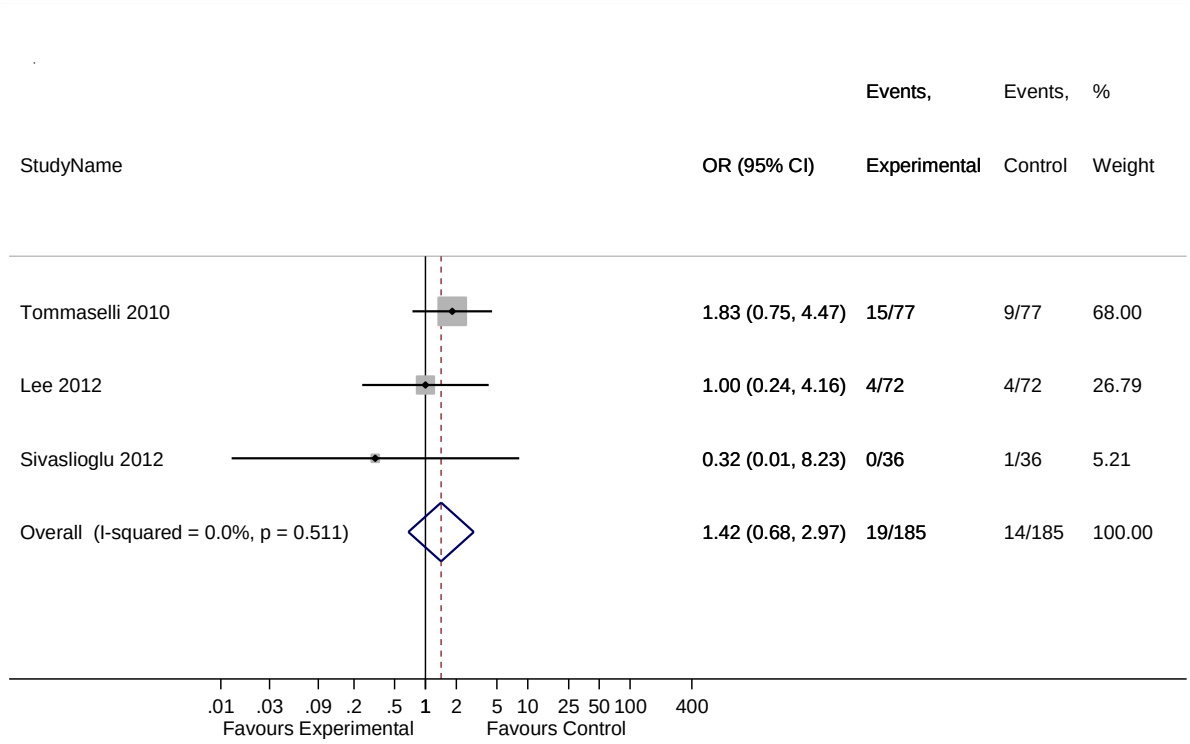

Figure 14 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, repeat surgery, > 36 months follow-up

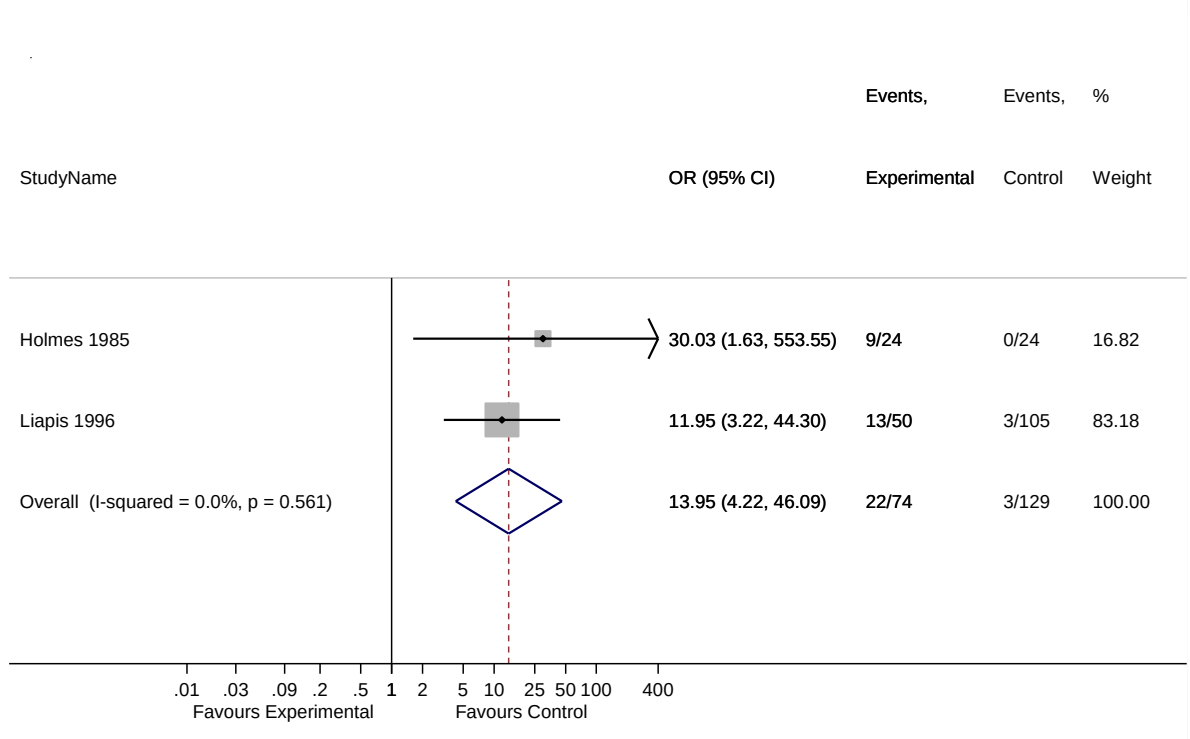

Figure 15 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, repeat surgery, follow-up unknown

1.2 Haemorrhage, major vascular complications including haematoma

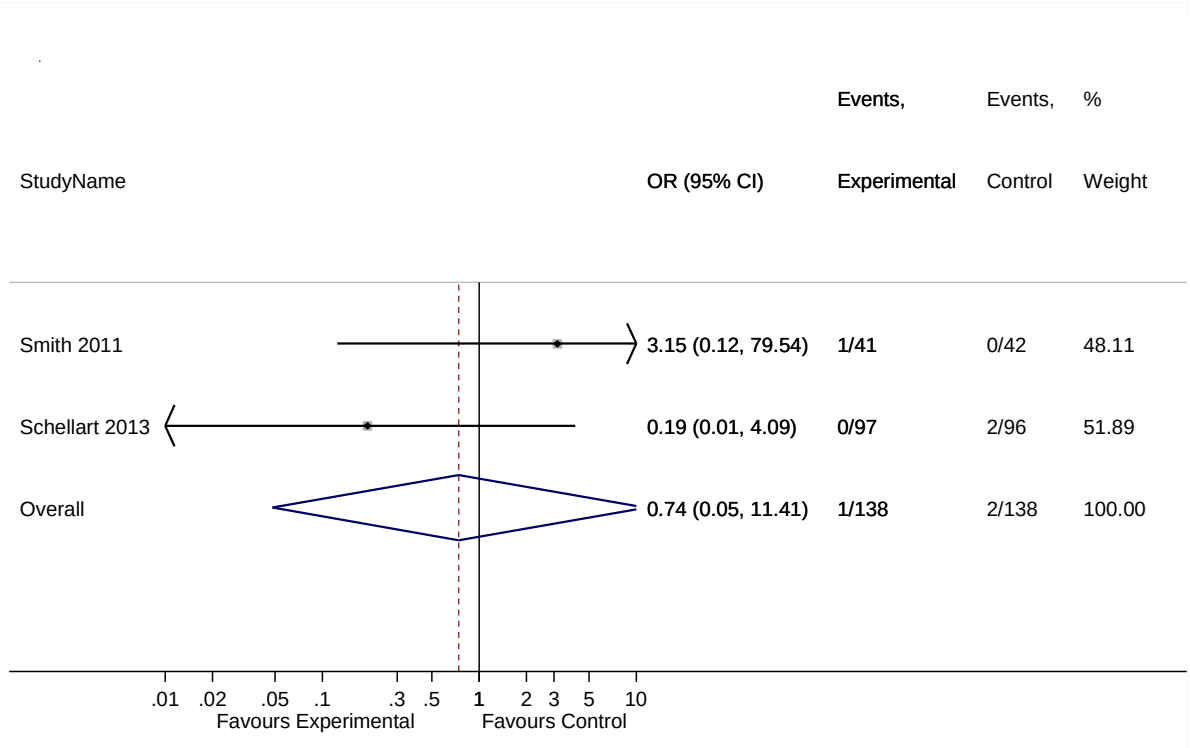

Figure 16 Single incision vs transob MUS, haemorrhage

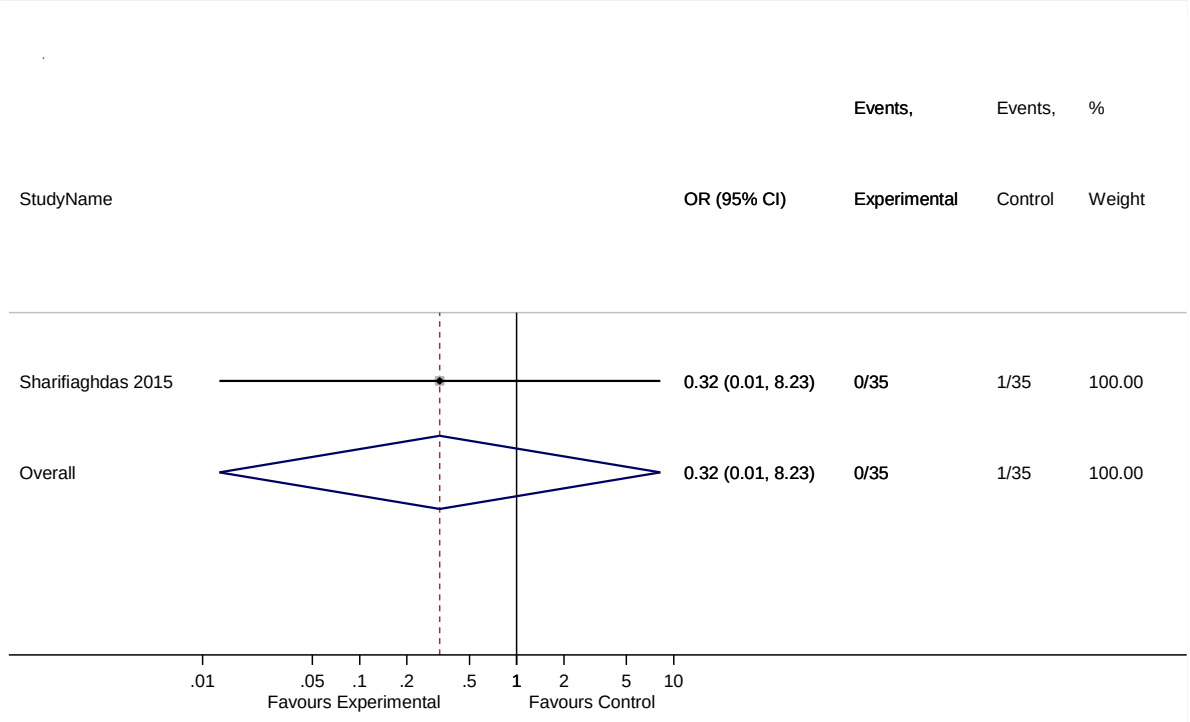

Figure 17 Single incision vs traditional sling, haemorrhage

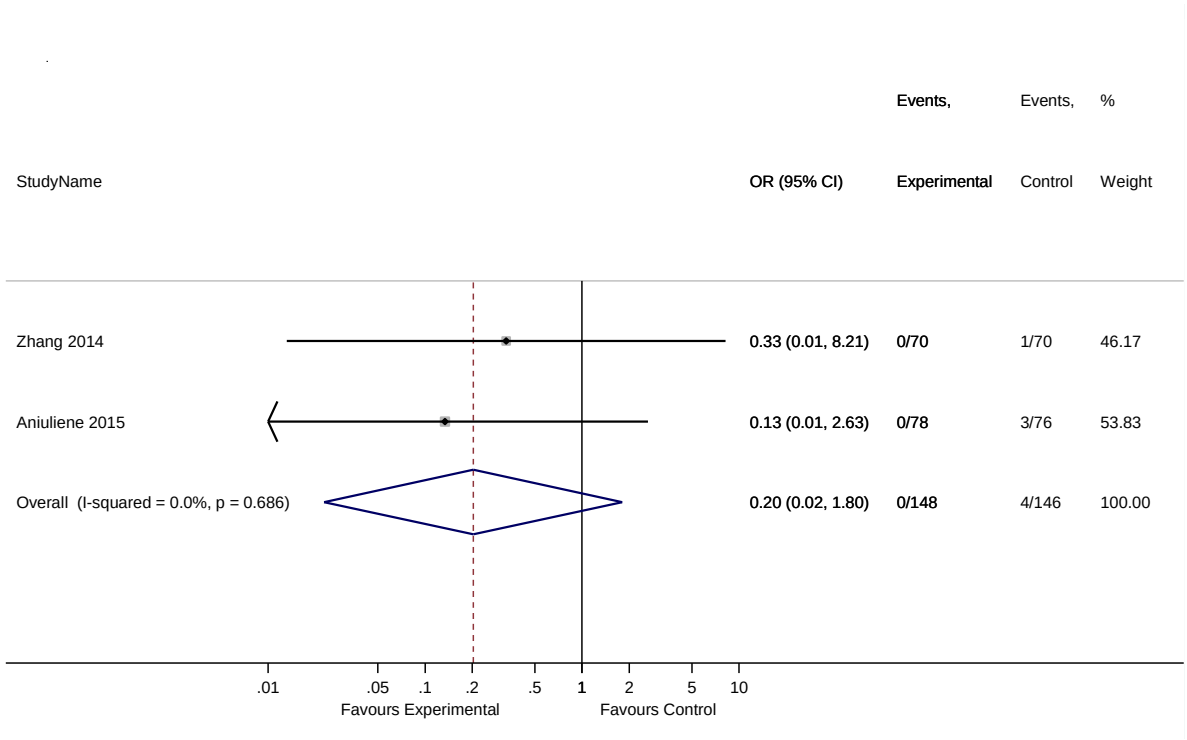

Figure 18 Transobturator MUS vs Retropubic MUS, haematoma

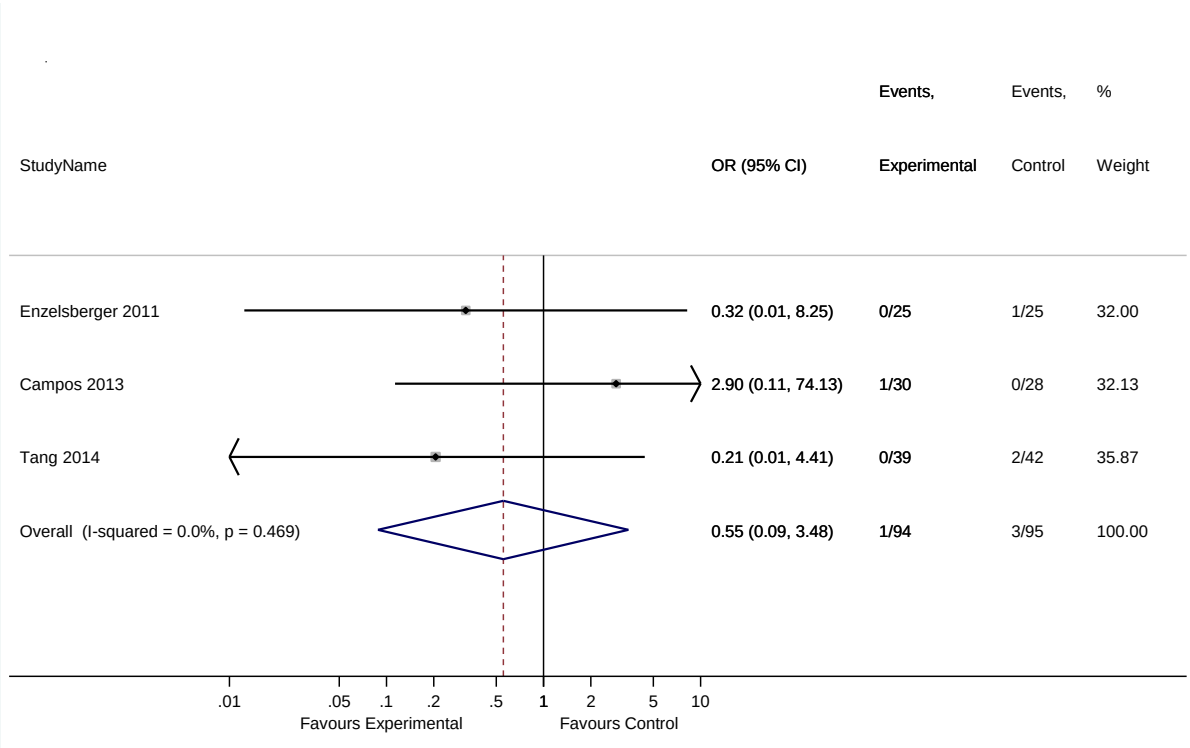

Figure 19 Single incision vs Transobturator MUS, haematoma

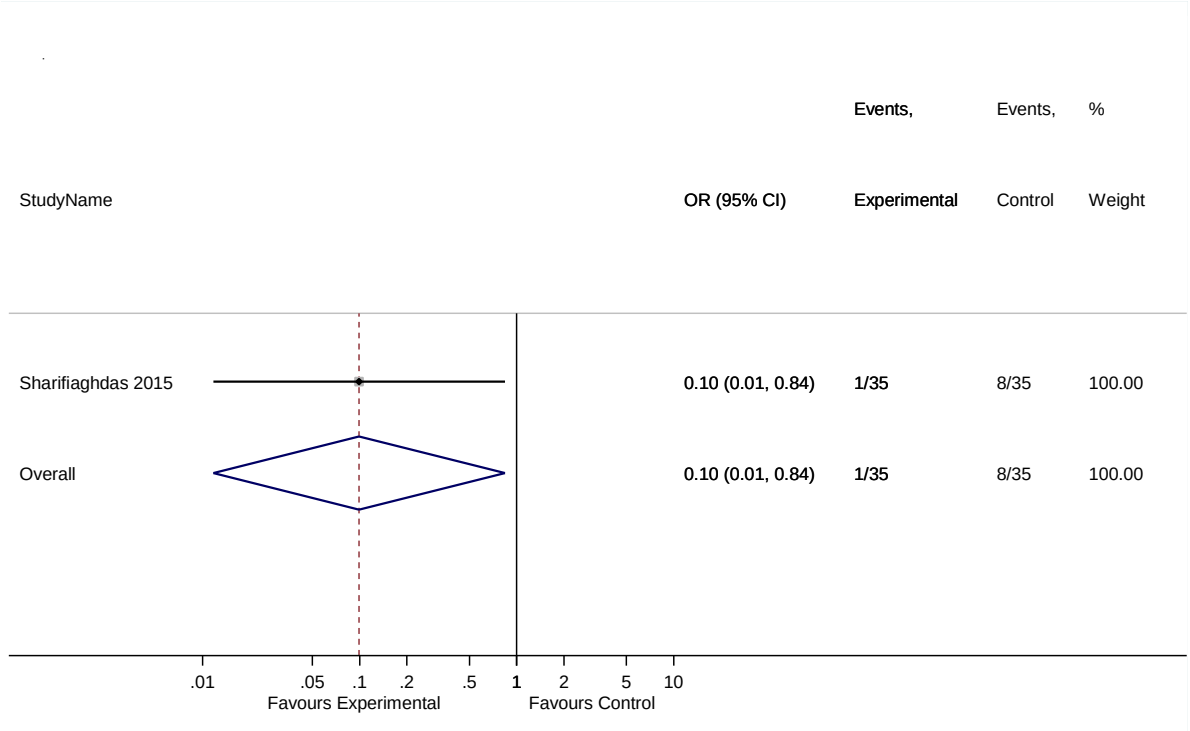

Figure 20 Single incision vs traditional sling, haematoma

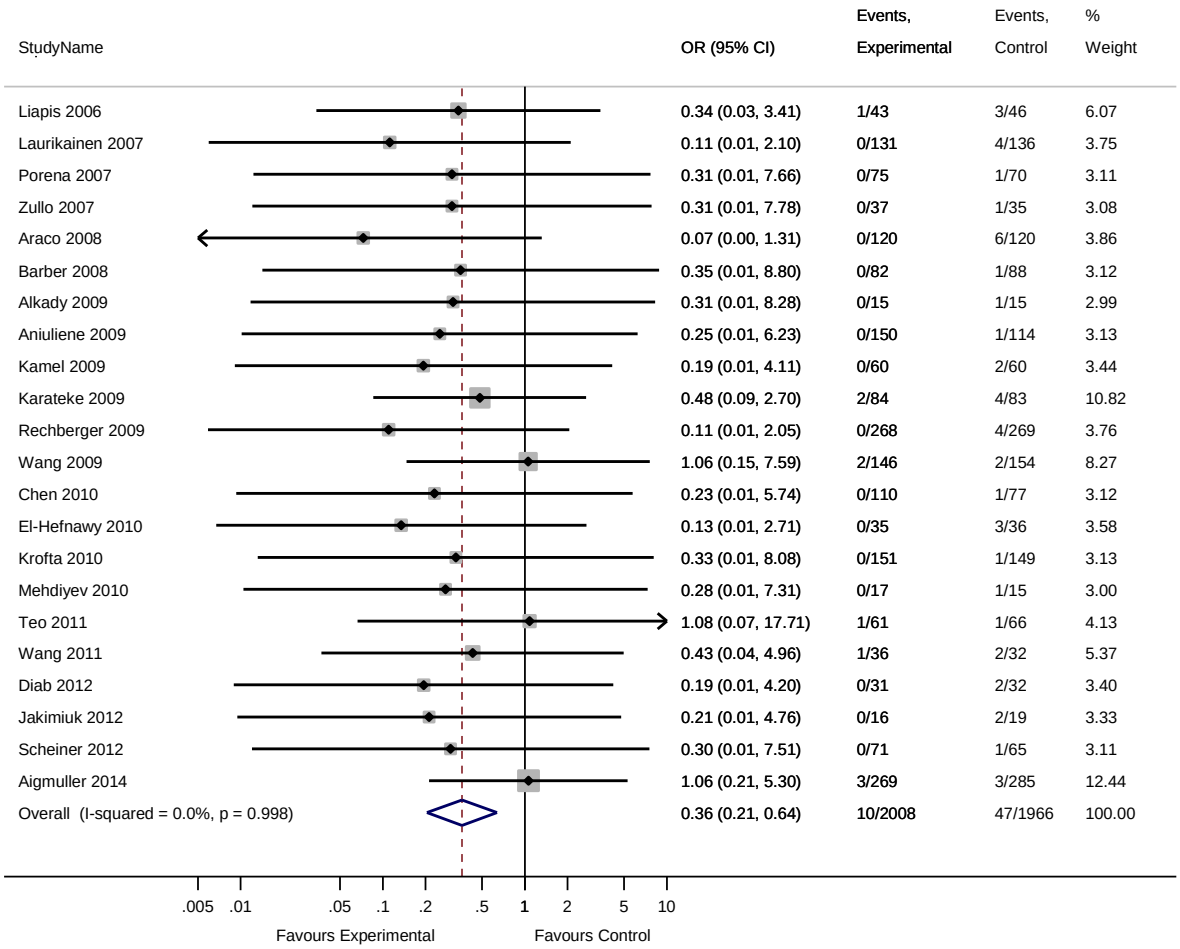

Figure 21 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, major vascular complications

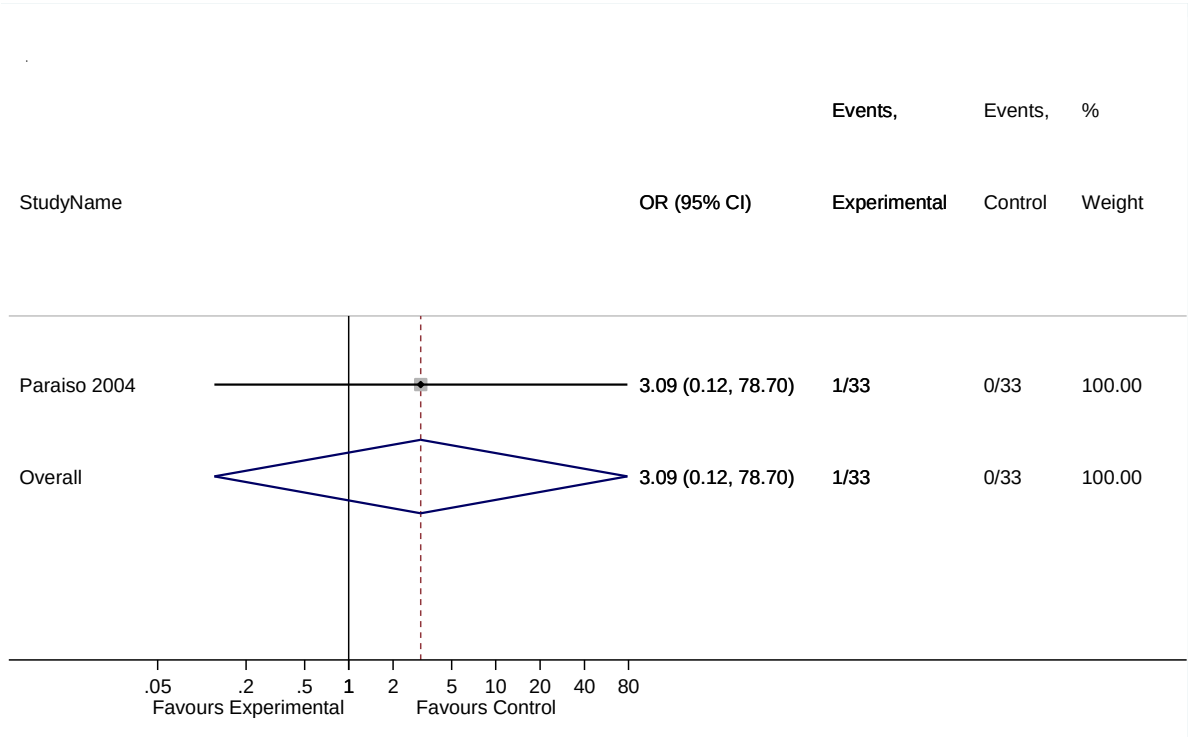

Figure 22 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, major vascular complications

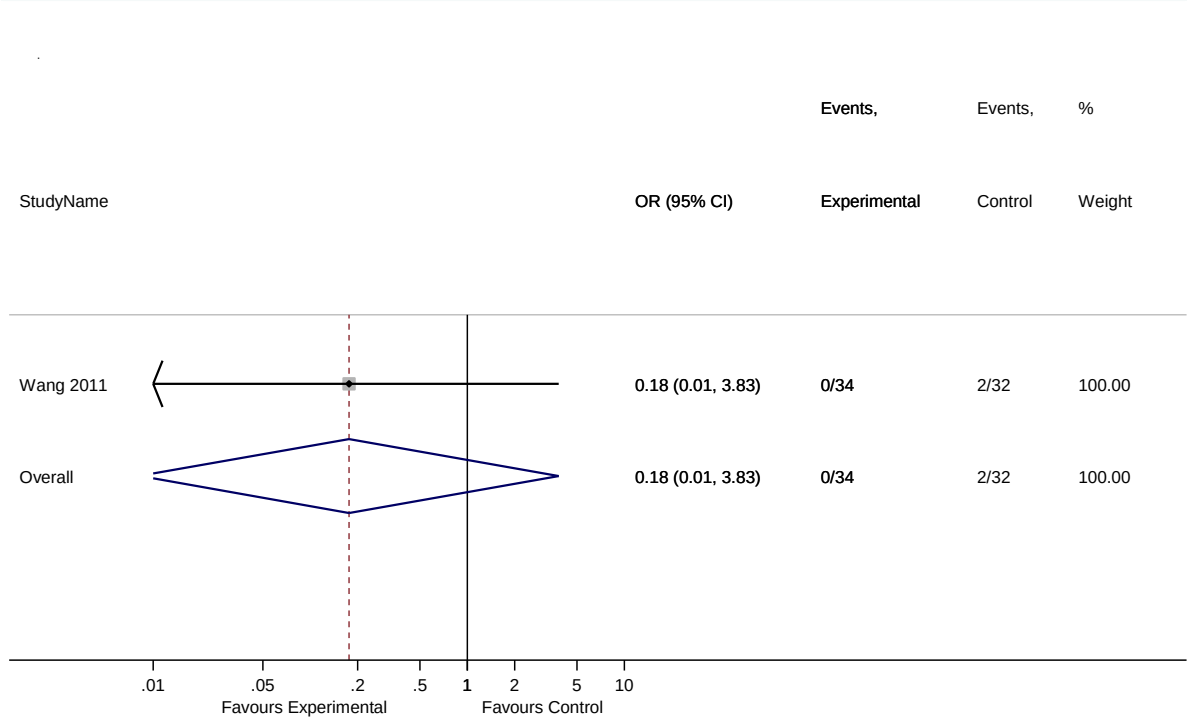

Figure 23 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, major vascular complications

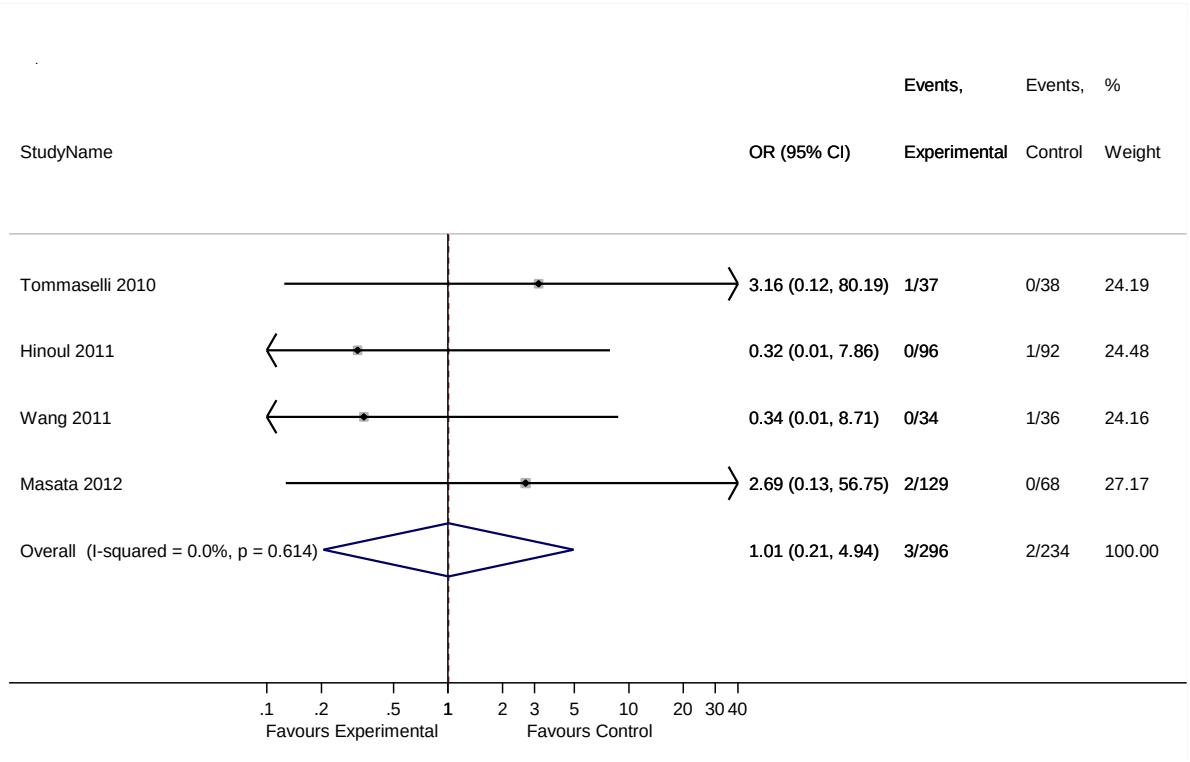

Figure 24 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, major vascular complications

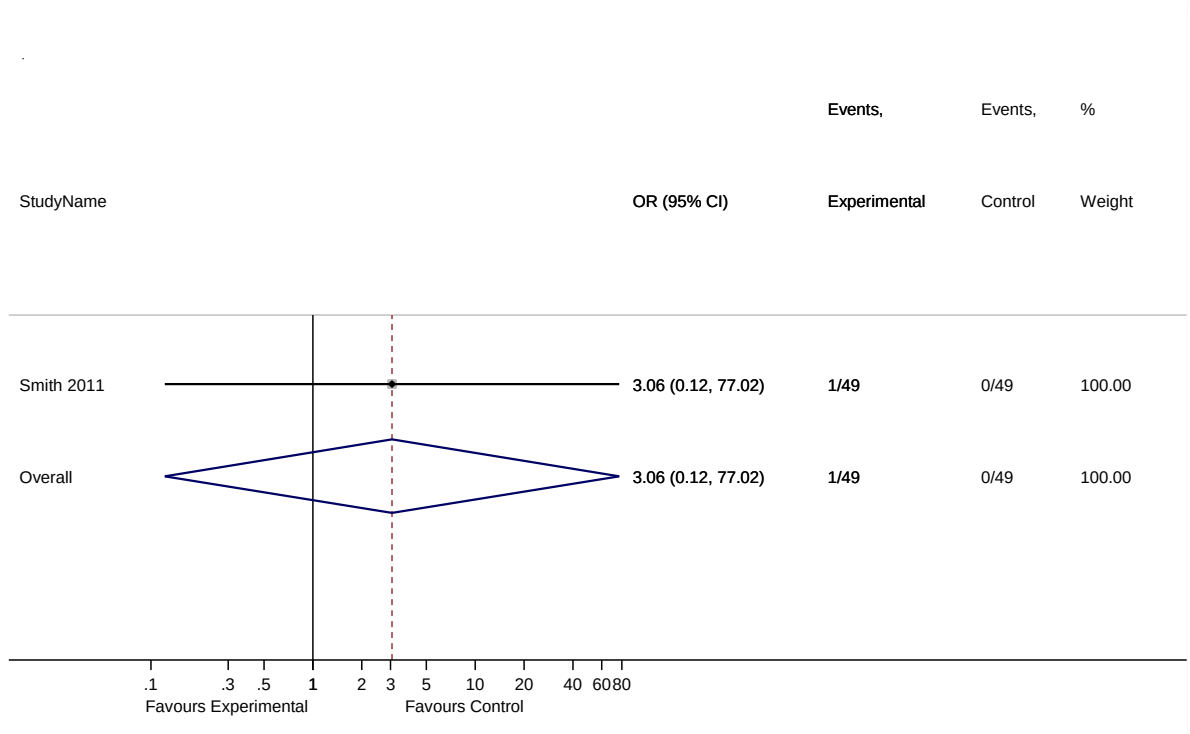

Figure 25 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, Myocardial infarction on postoperative day 1

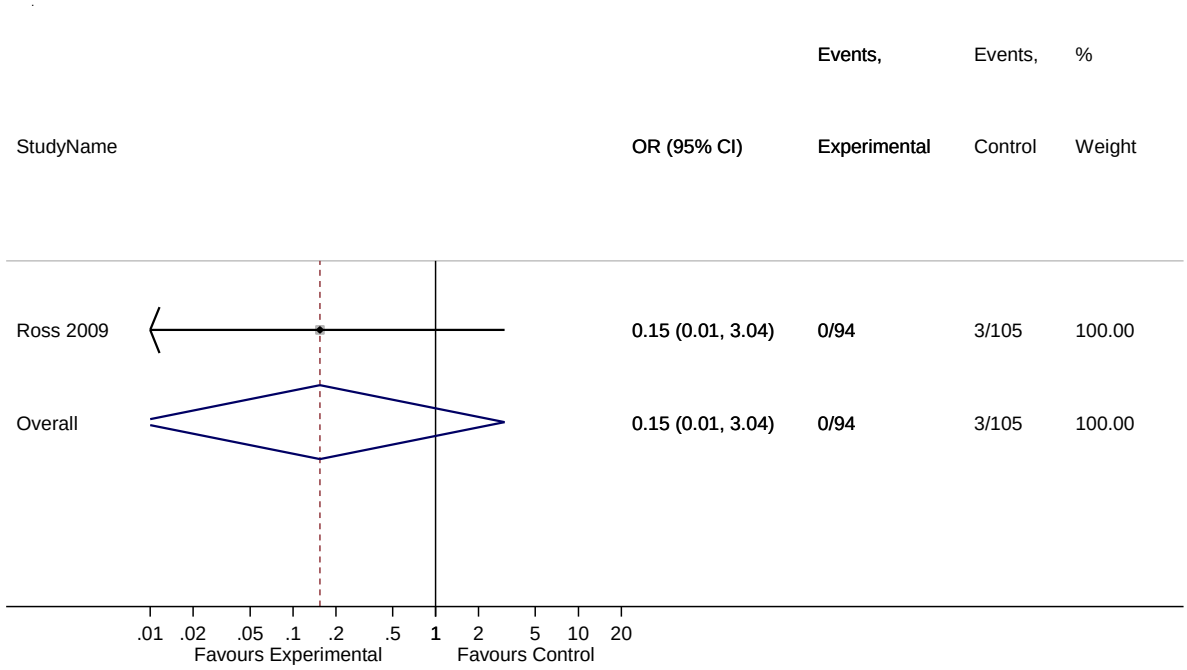

Figure 26 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, blood loss >200 ml

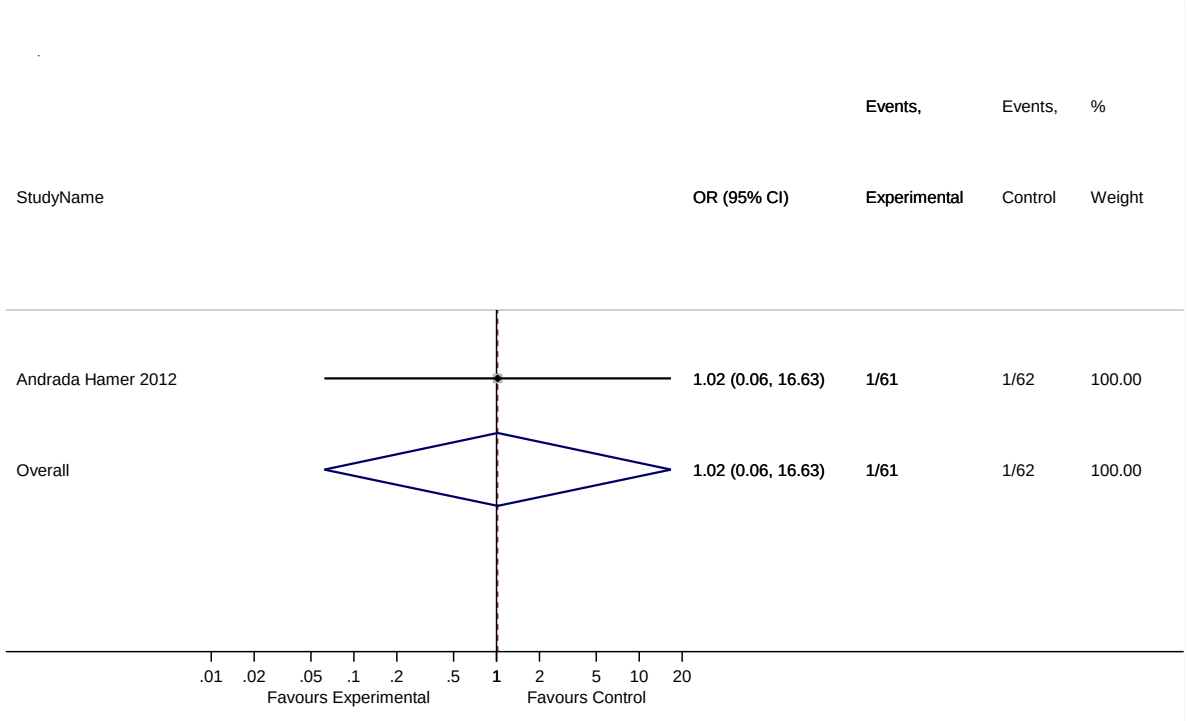

Figure 27 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, blood loss 100 to 200 ml

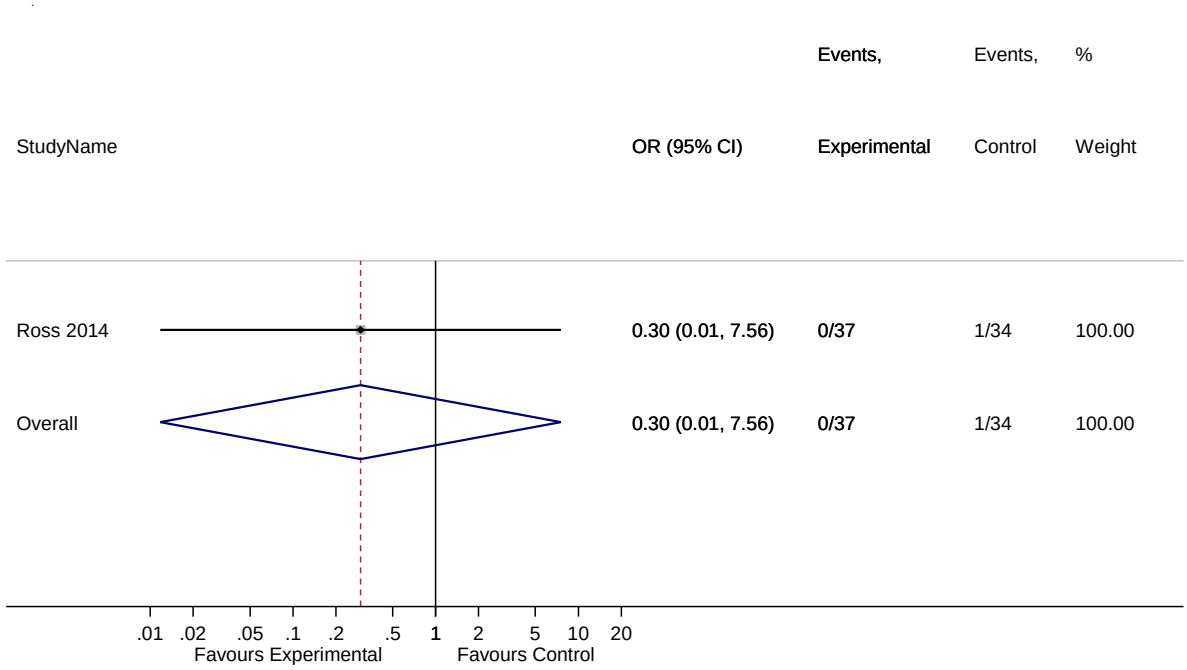

Figure 28 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, blood loss ≥200 ml

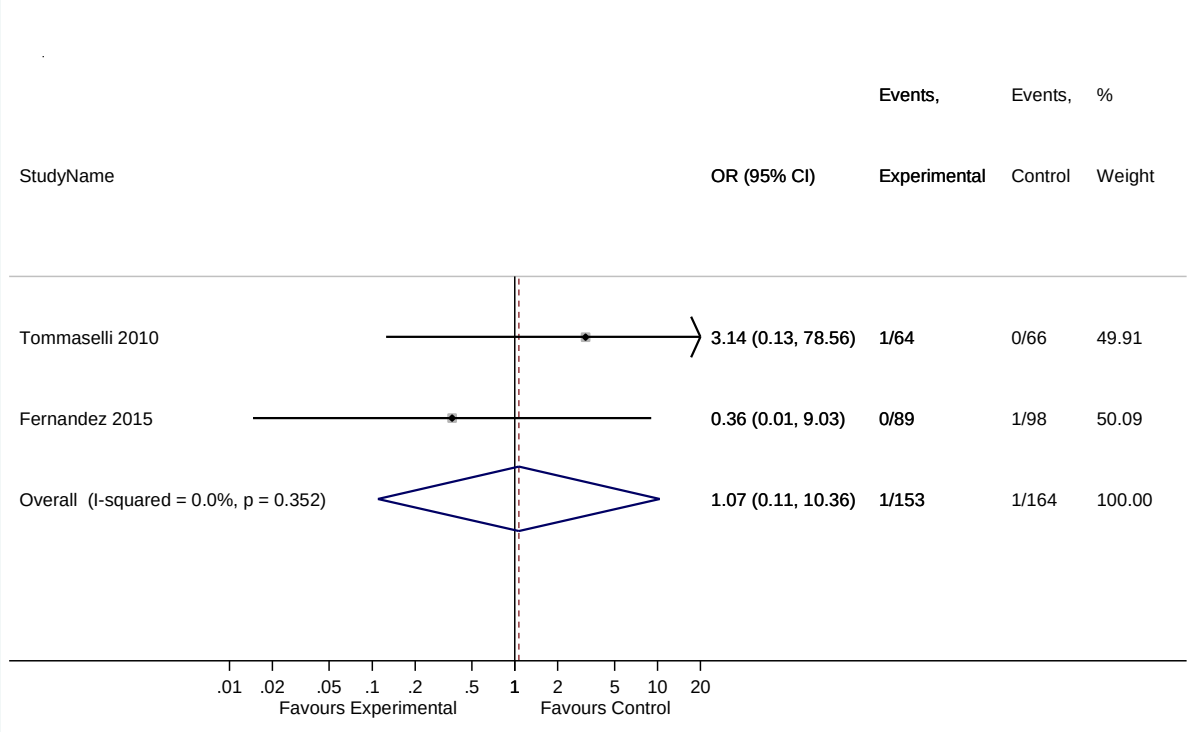

Figure 29 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, intraoperative bleeding

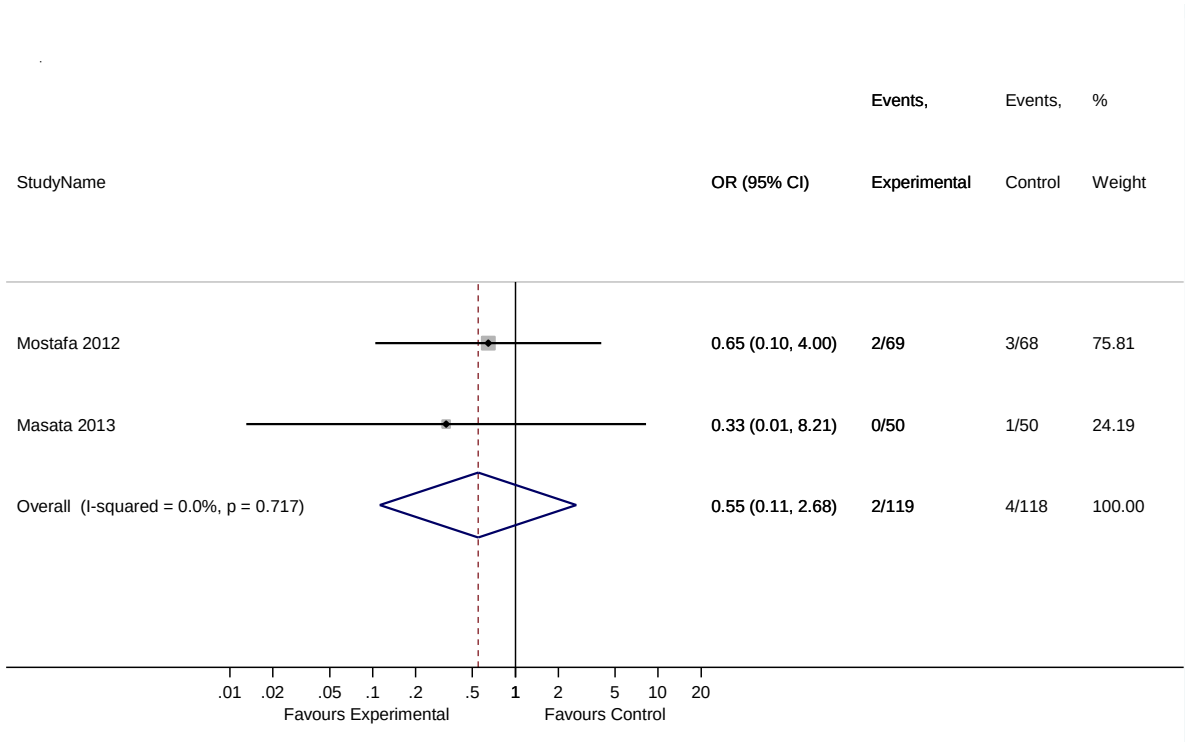

Figure 30 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, blood loss >100 ml

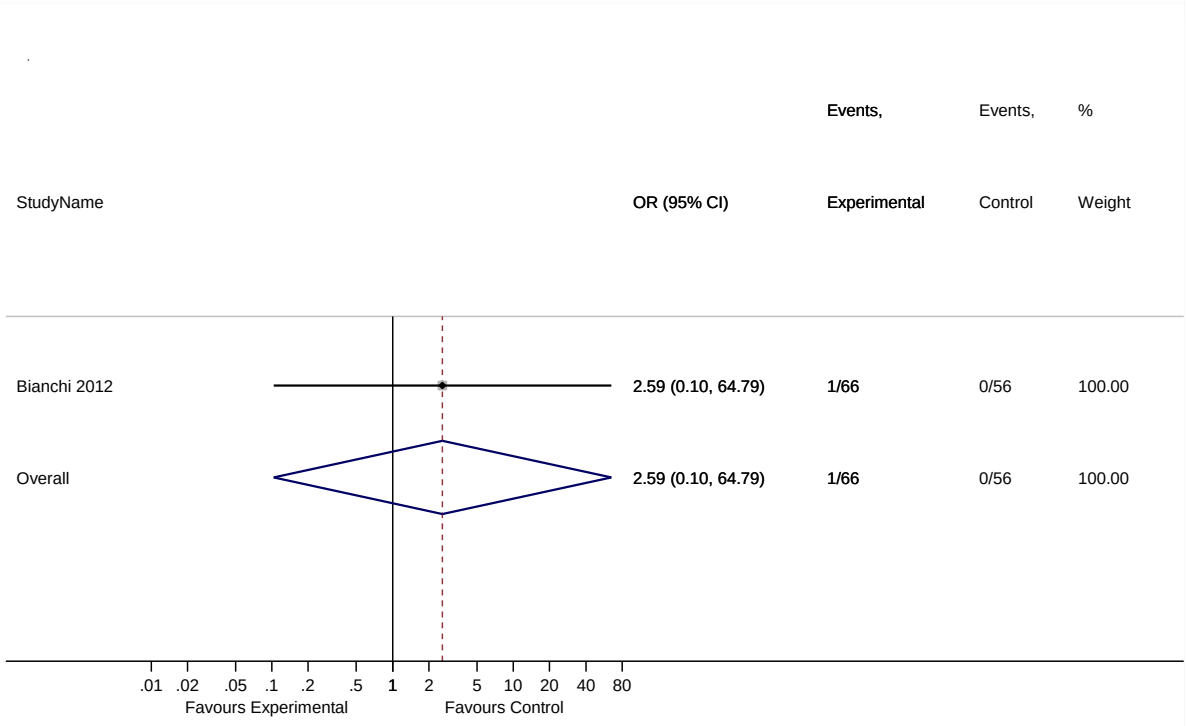

Figure 31 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, blood loss >200 ml

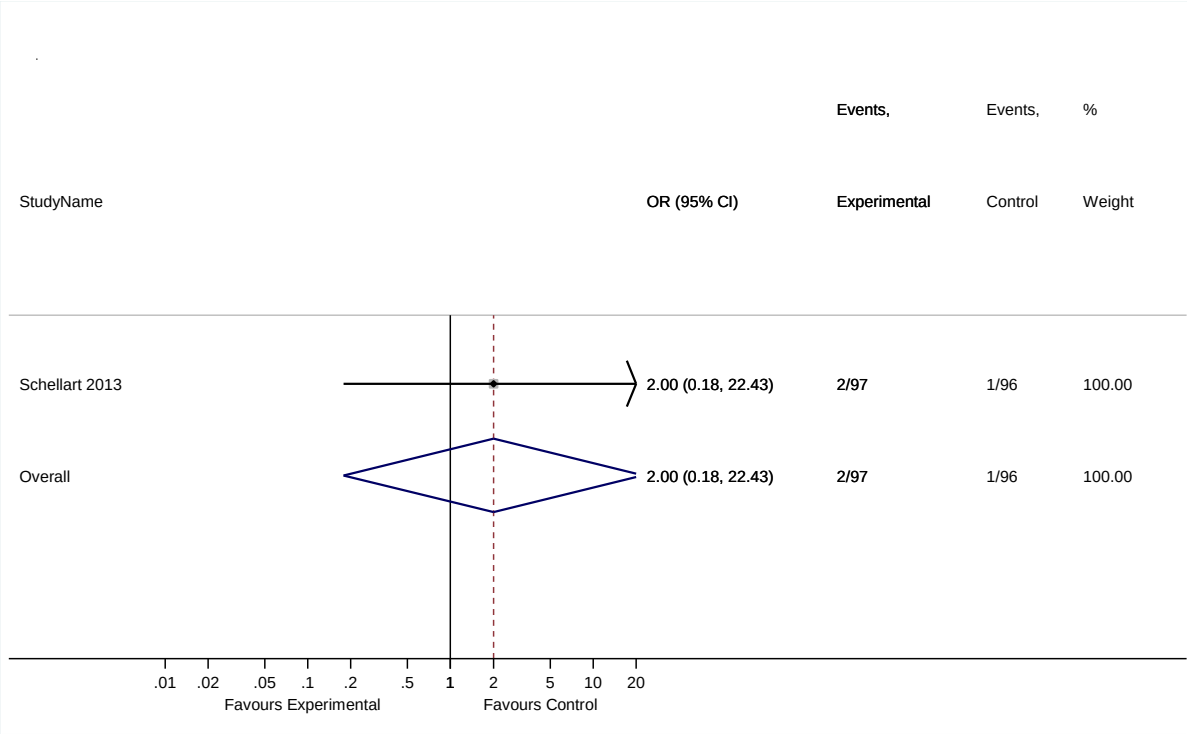

Figure 32 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, blood loss >500 ml

1.3 De novo symptom of urgency and urgency urinary incontinence

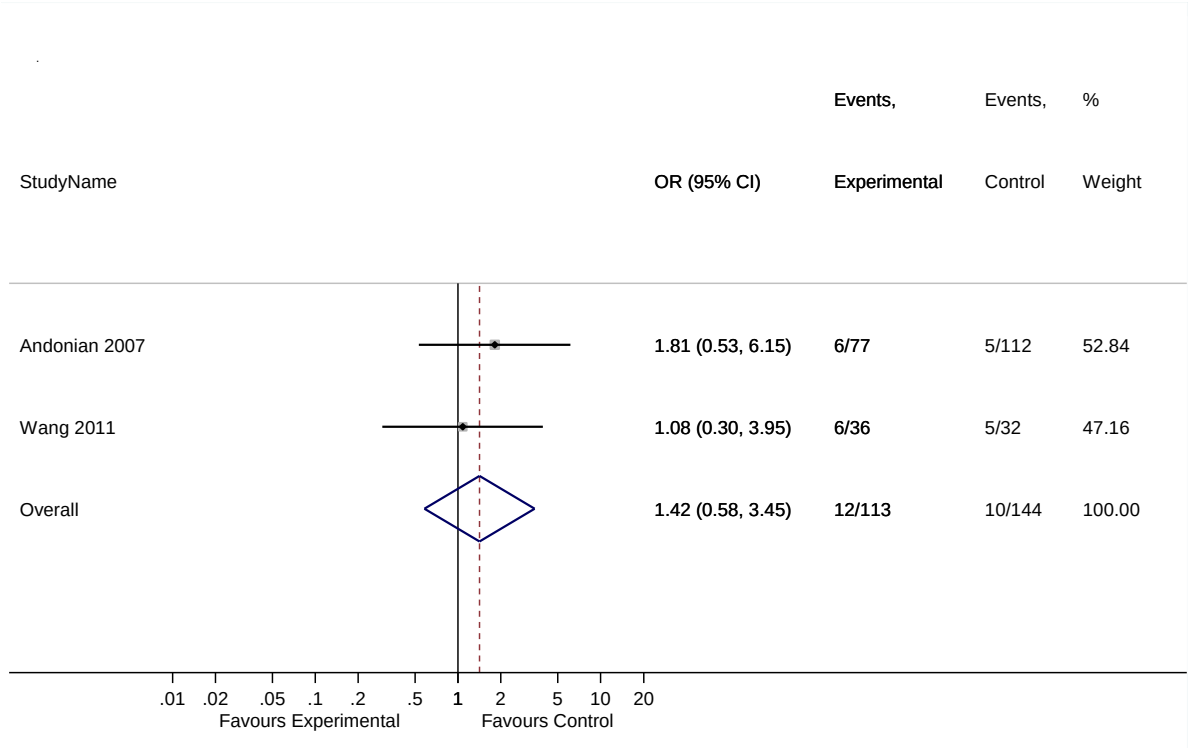

Figure 33 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

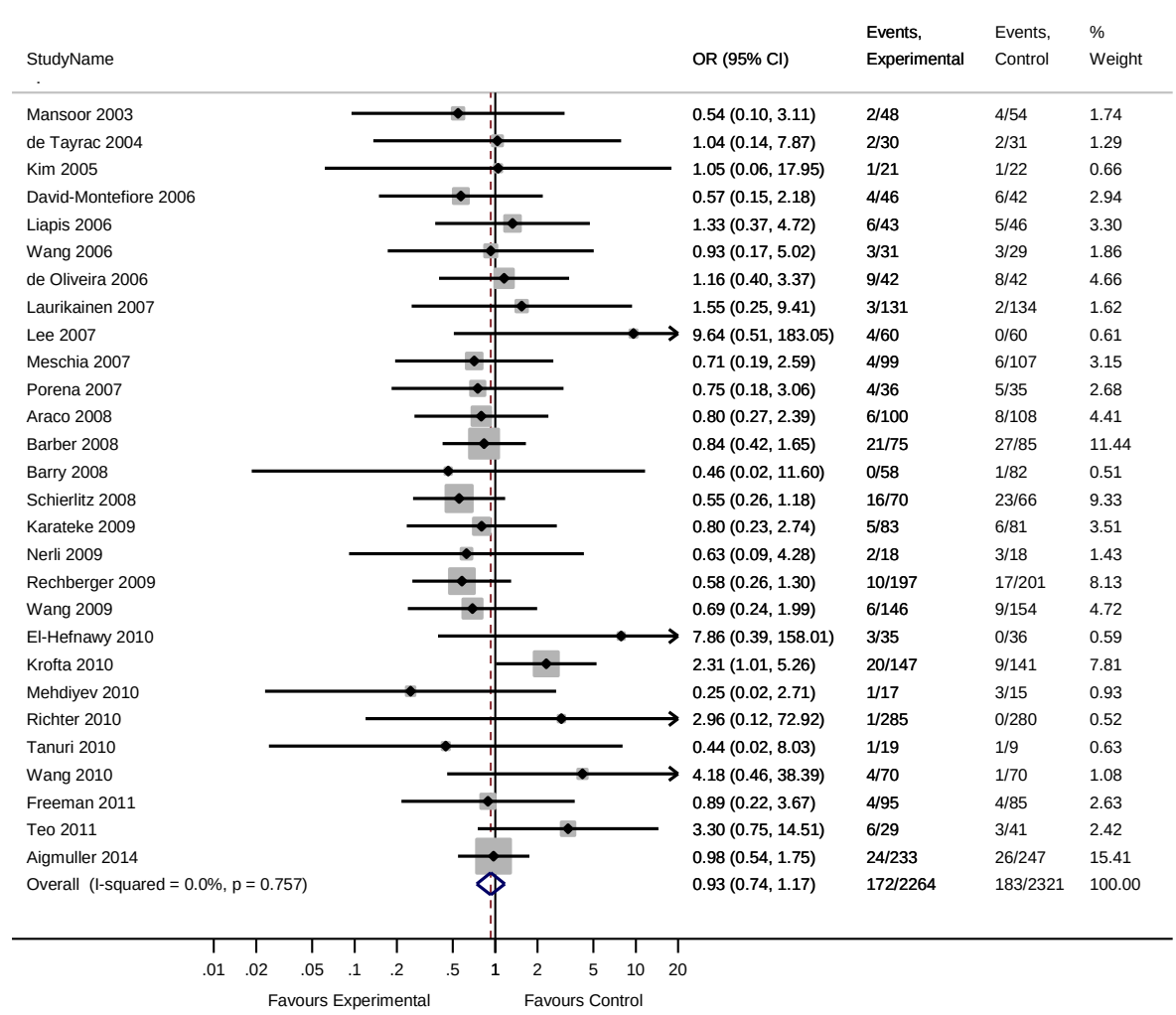

Figure 34 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urgency incontinence (≤ 12 months)

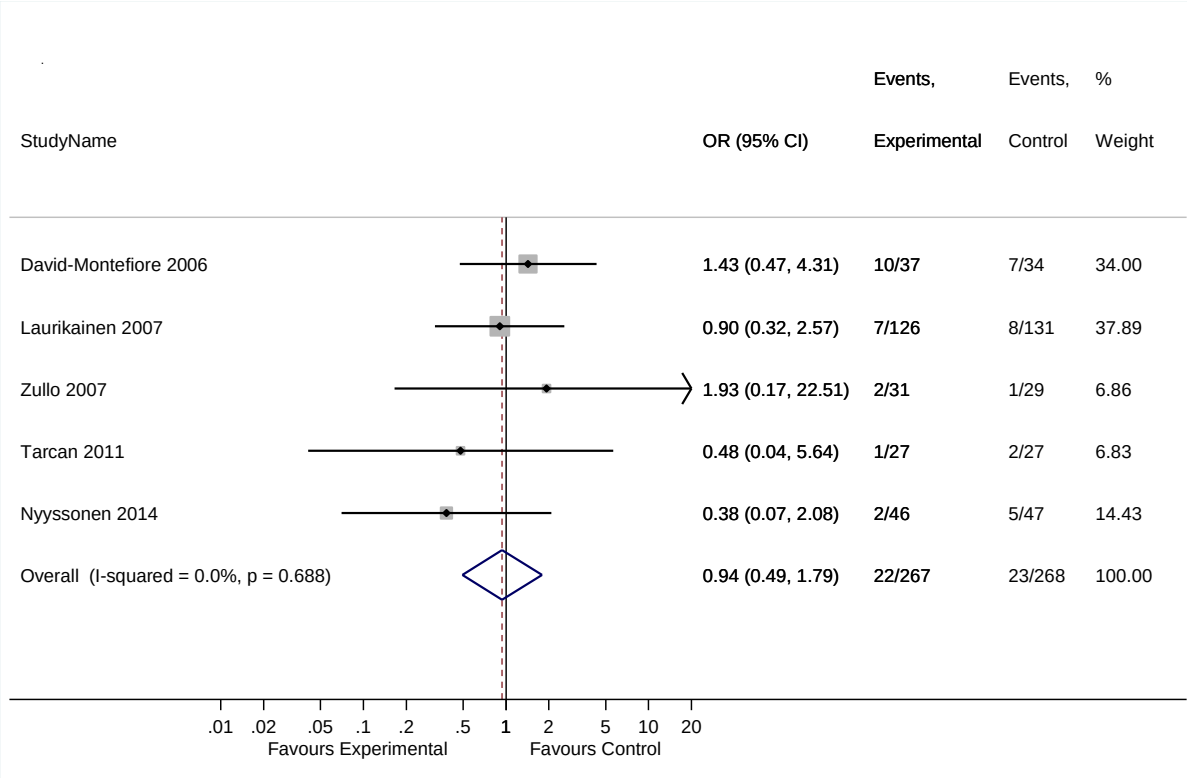

Figure 35 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MSU, de novo urgency or urgency incontinence (12 to 60 months)

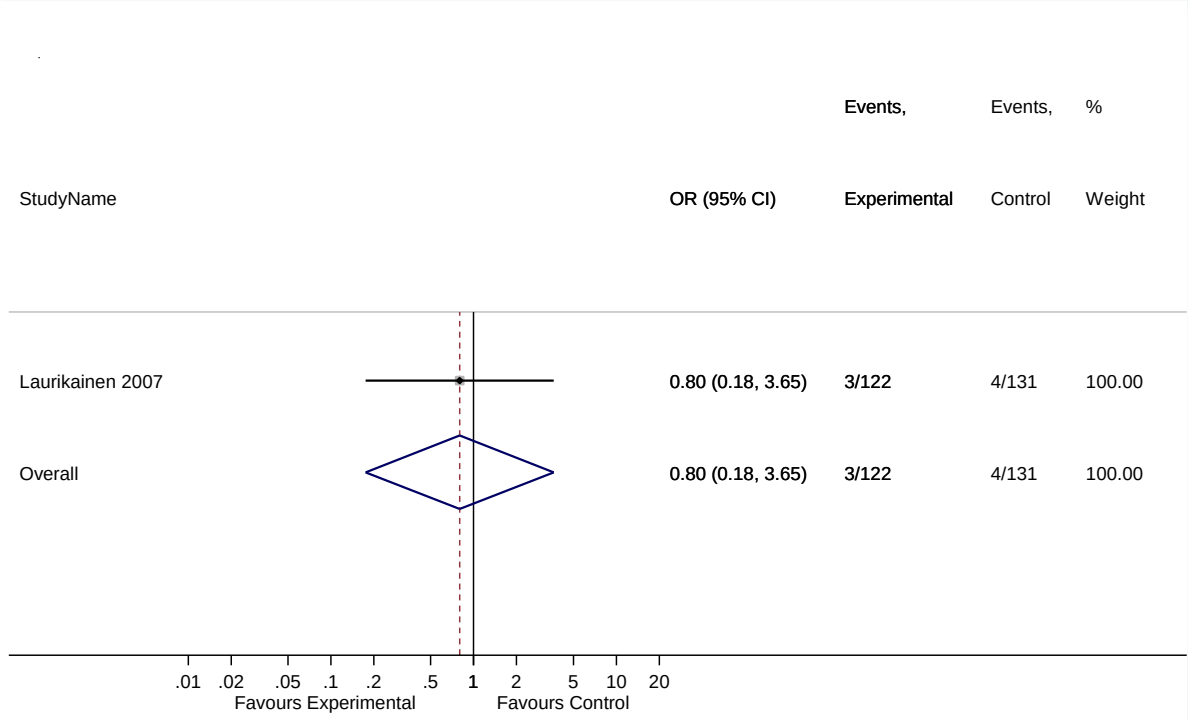

Figure 36 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urgency incontinence (> 60 months)

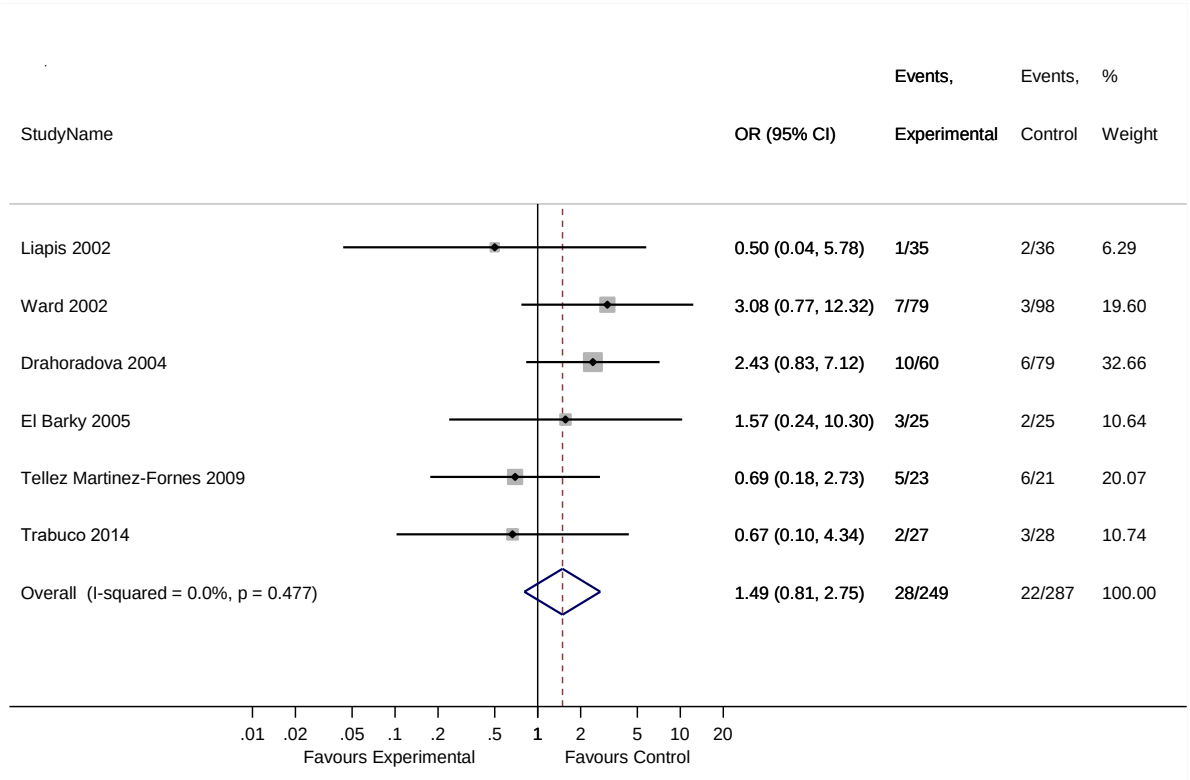

Figure 37 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

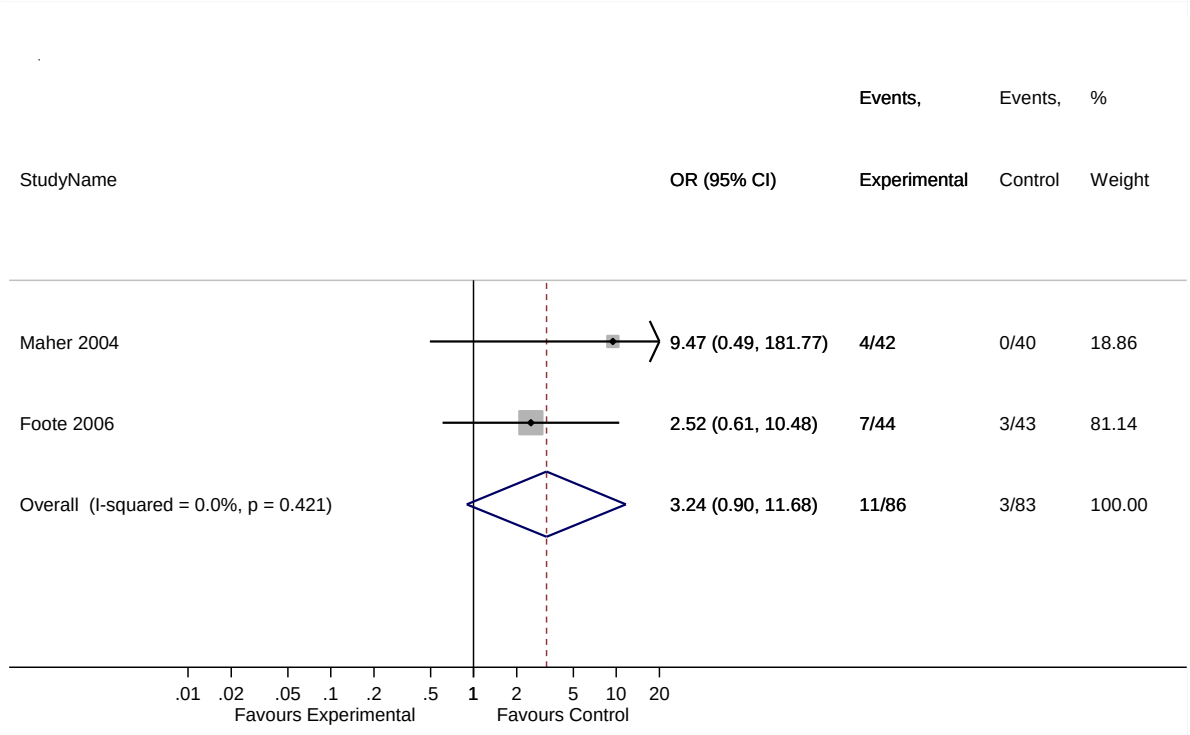

Figure 38 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

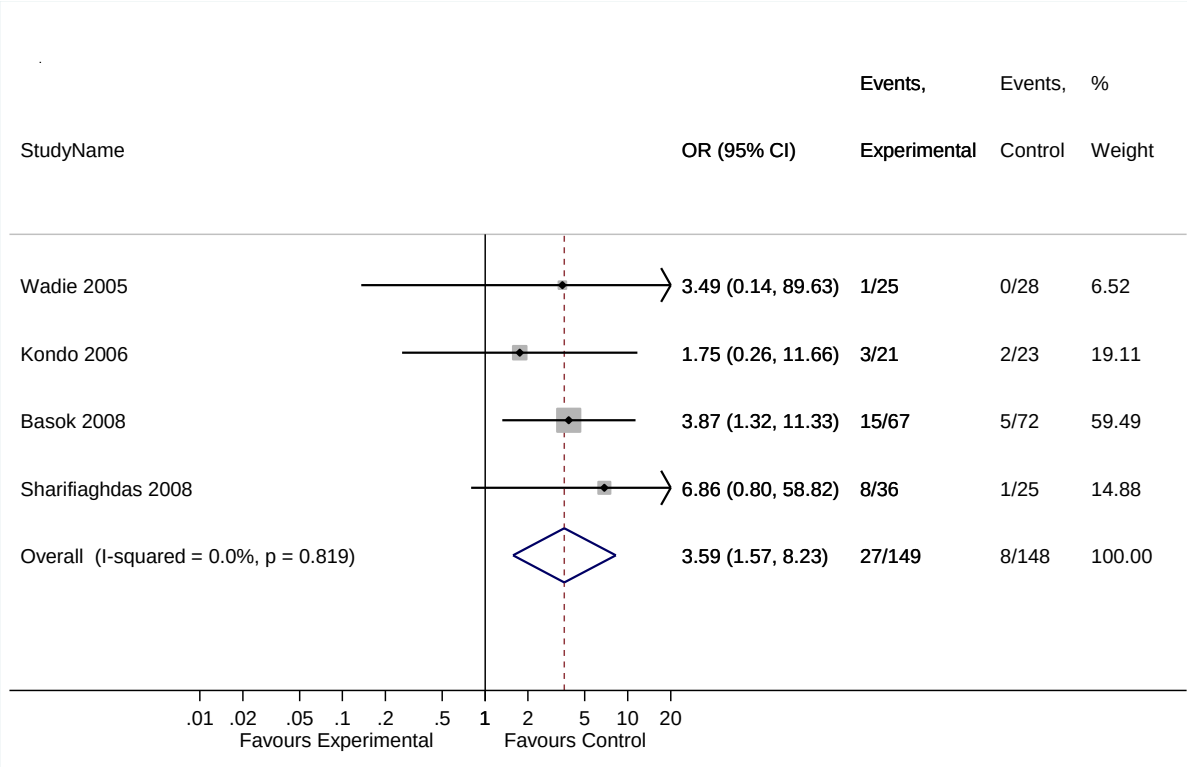

Figure 39 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

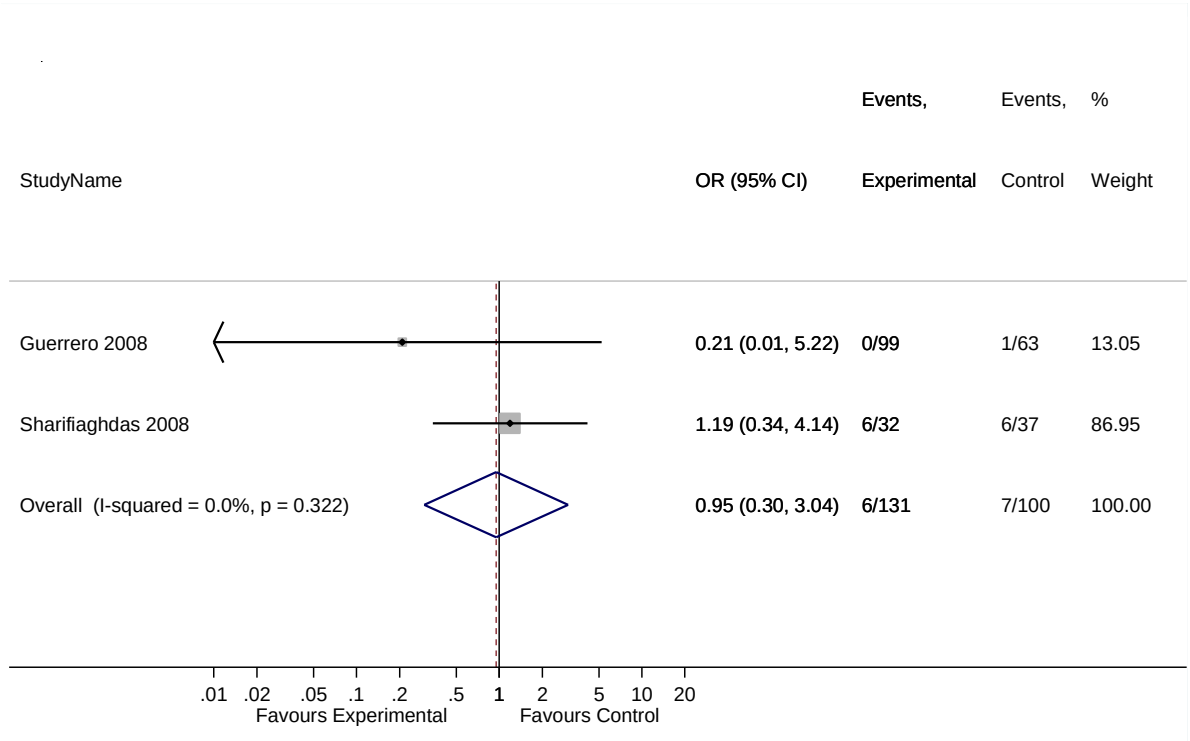

Figure 40 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge symptoms (120 months)

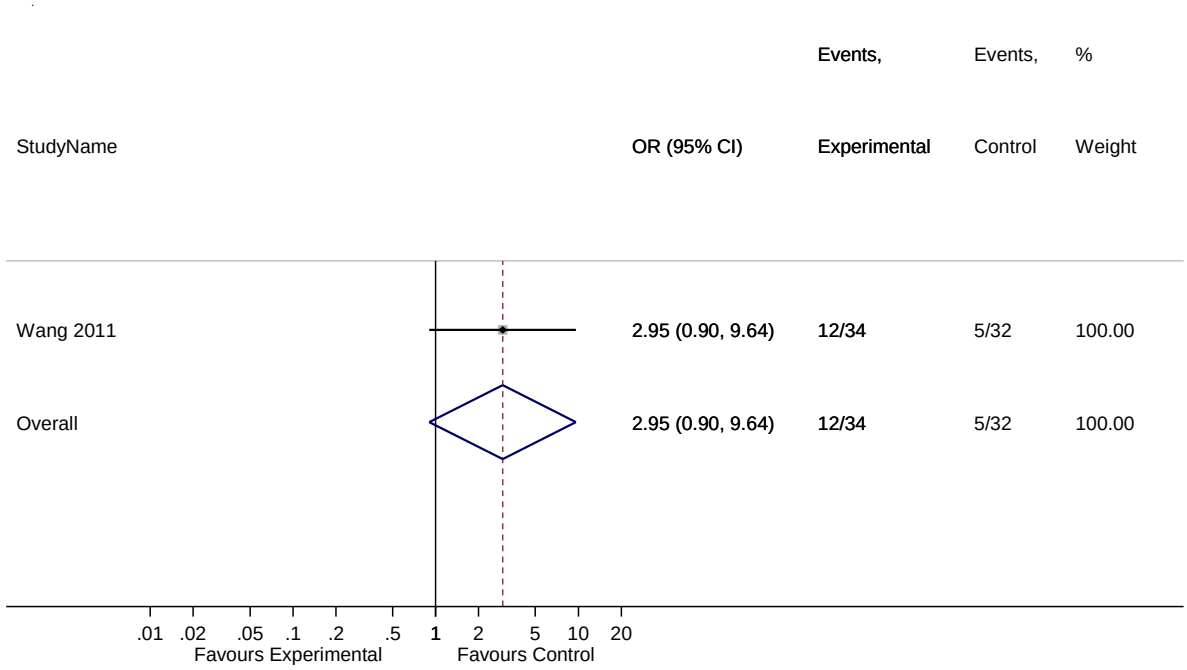

Figure 41 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, de novo urgency or urge symptoms unknown

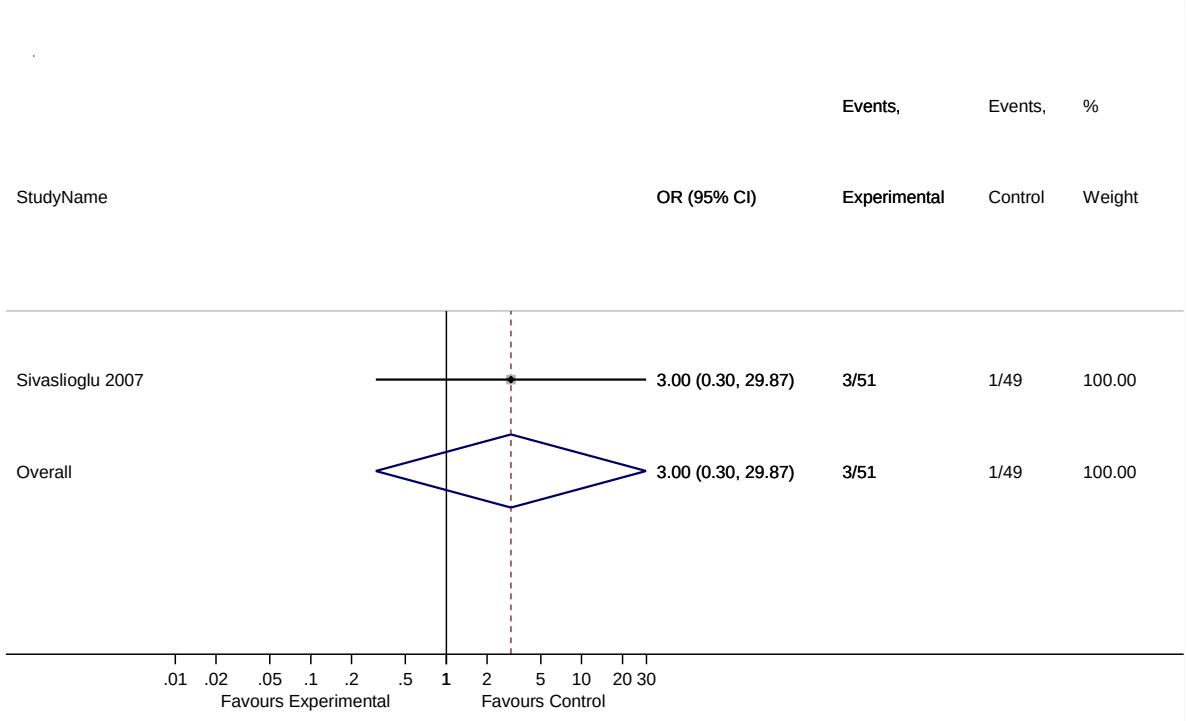

Figure 42 Open colposuspension vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

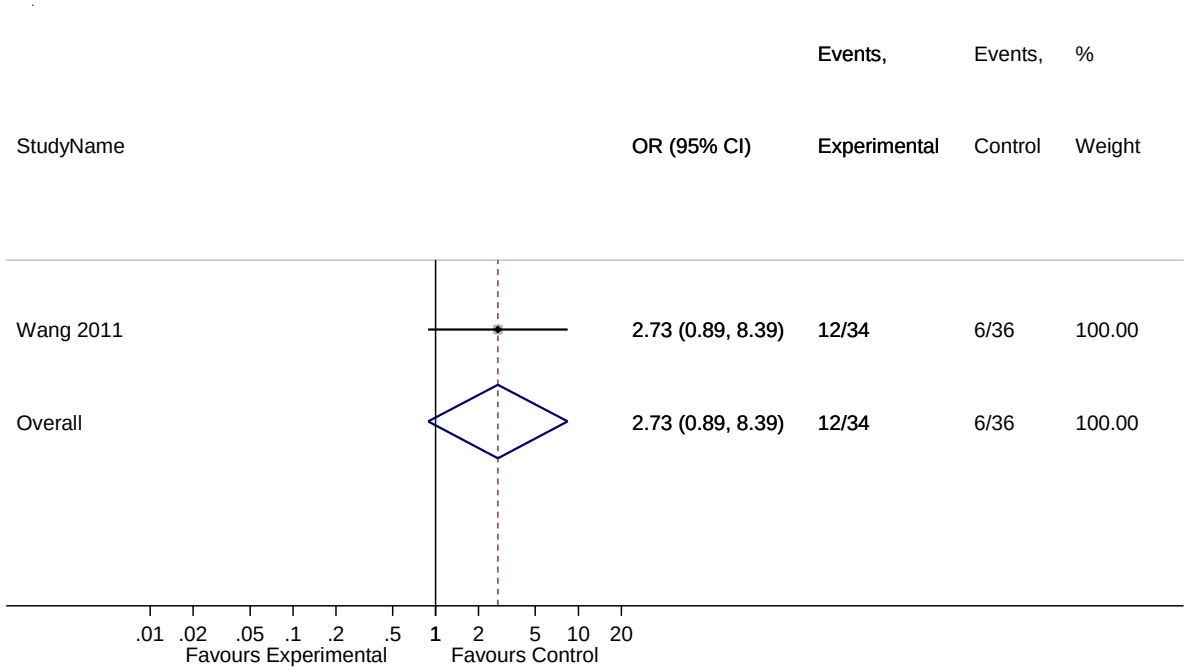

Figure 43 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence unknown

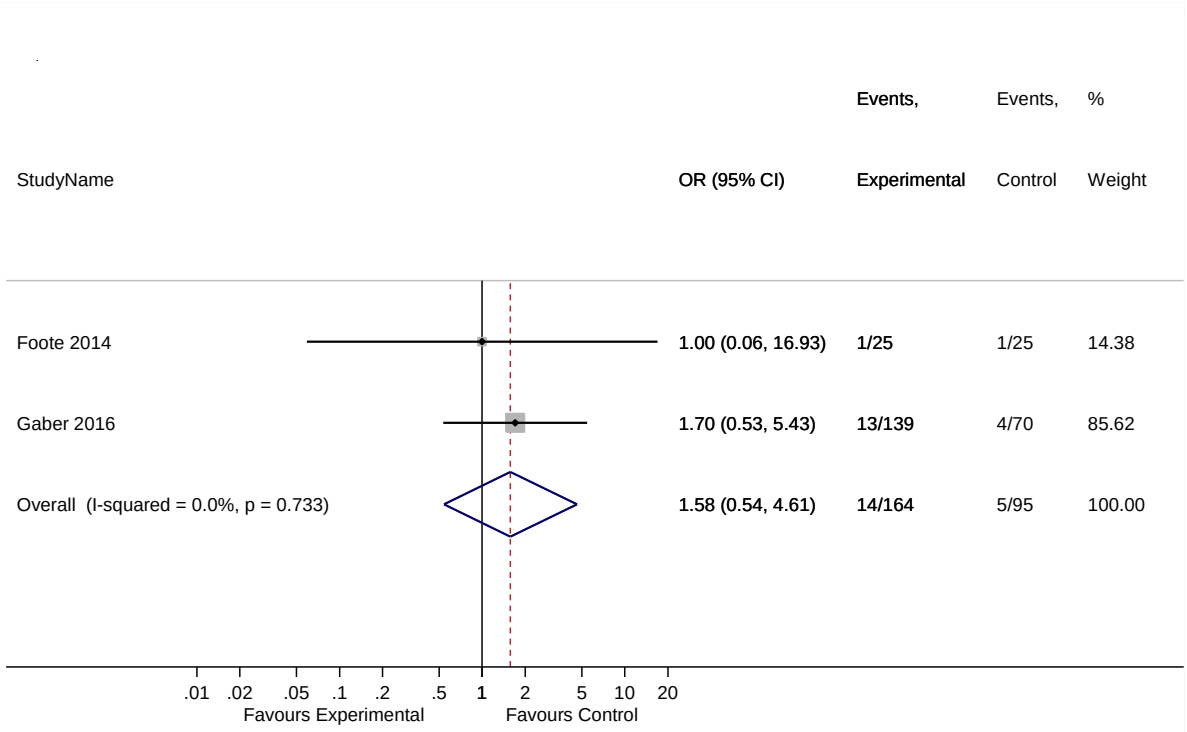

Figure 44 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (1 month)

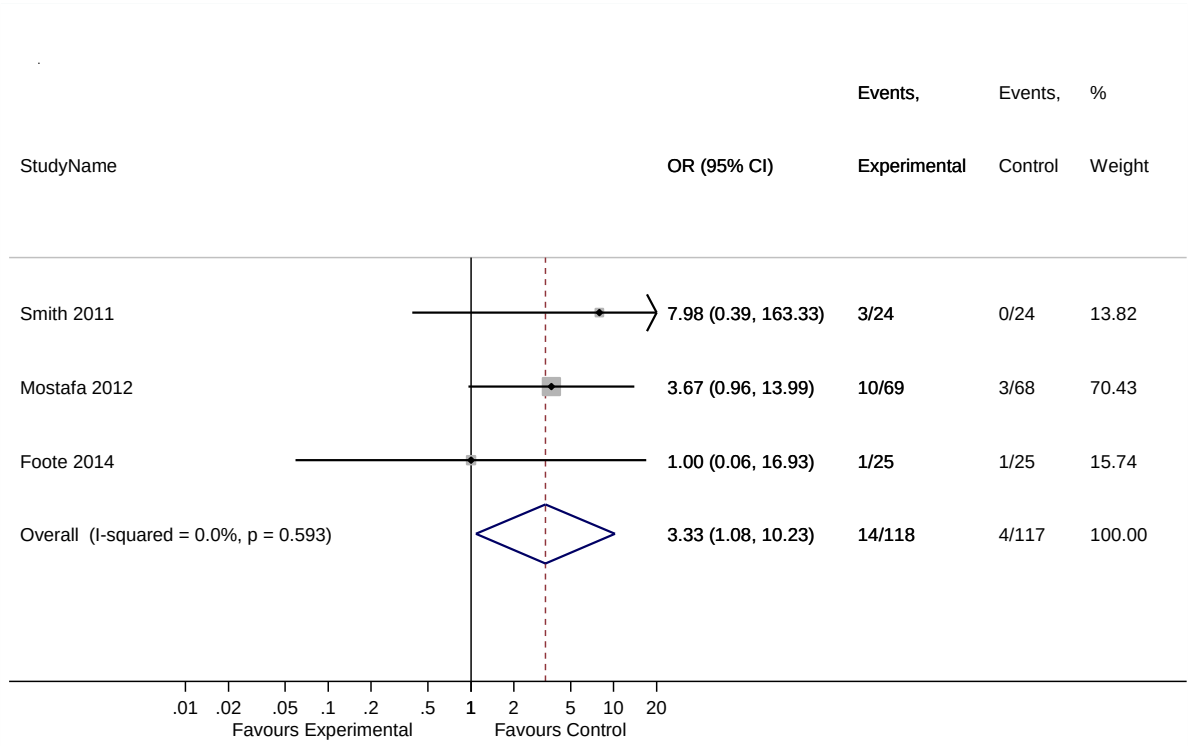

Figure 45 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (6 months)

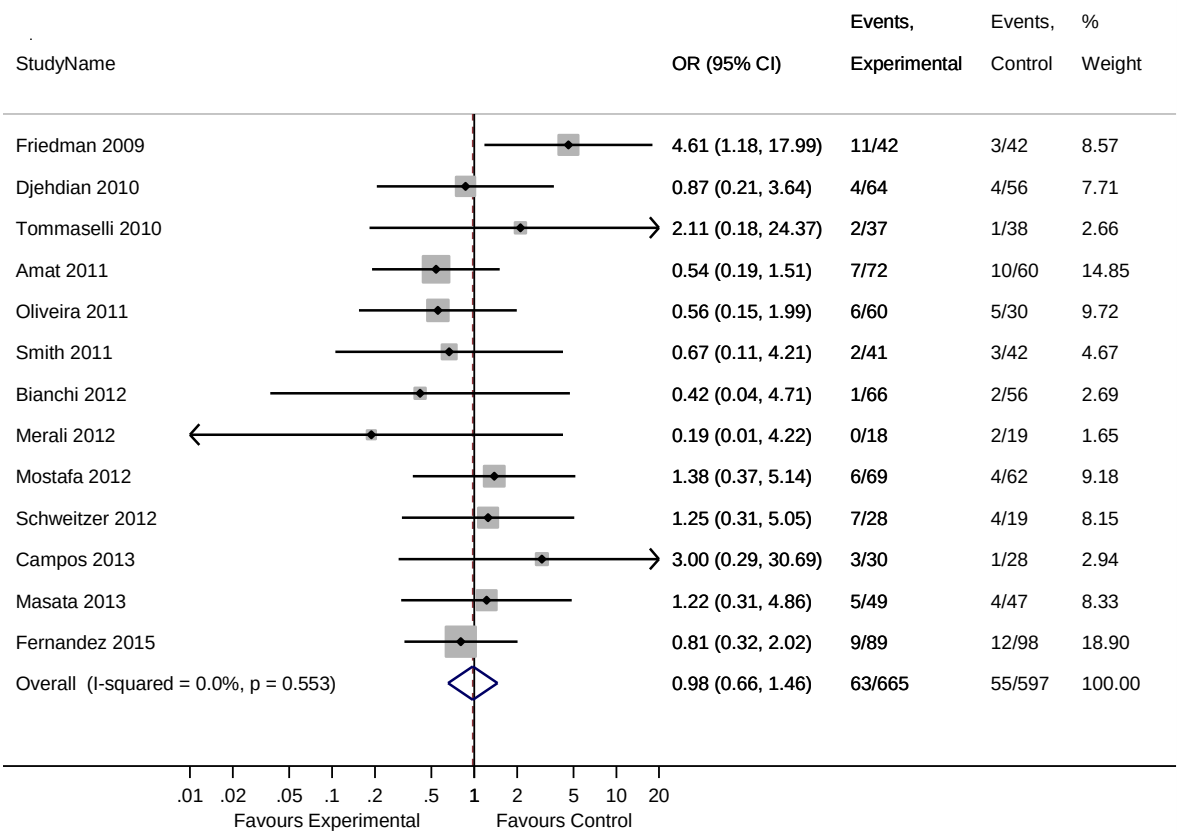

Figure 46 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (12 months)

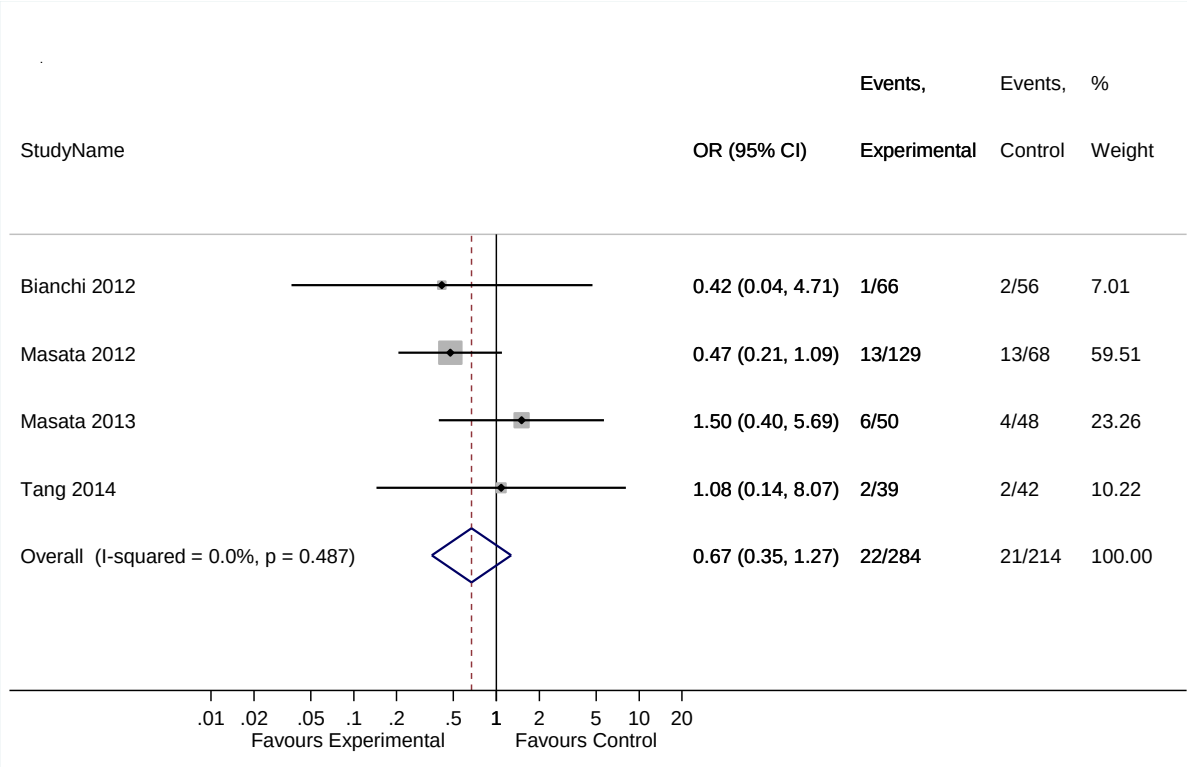

Figure 47 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (24 months)

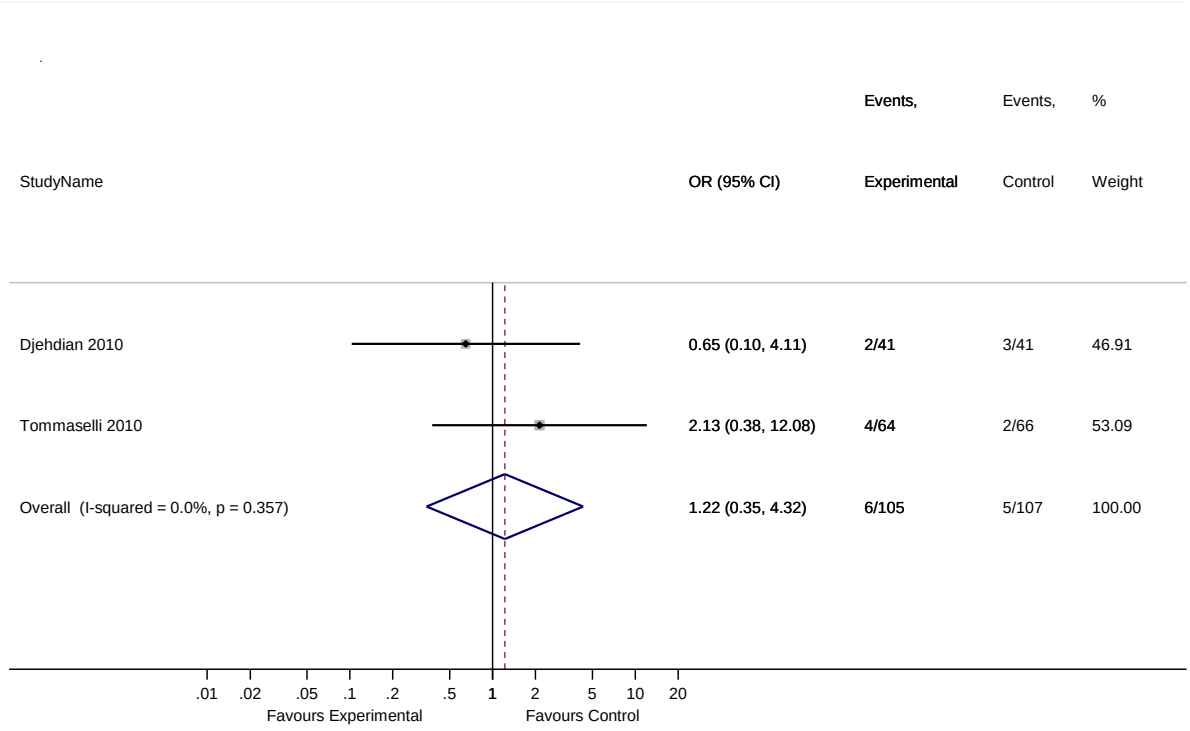

Figure 48 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (36 months)

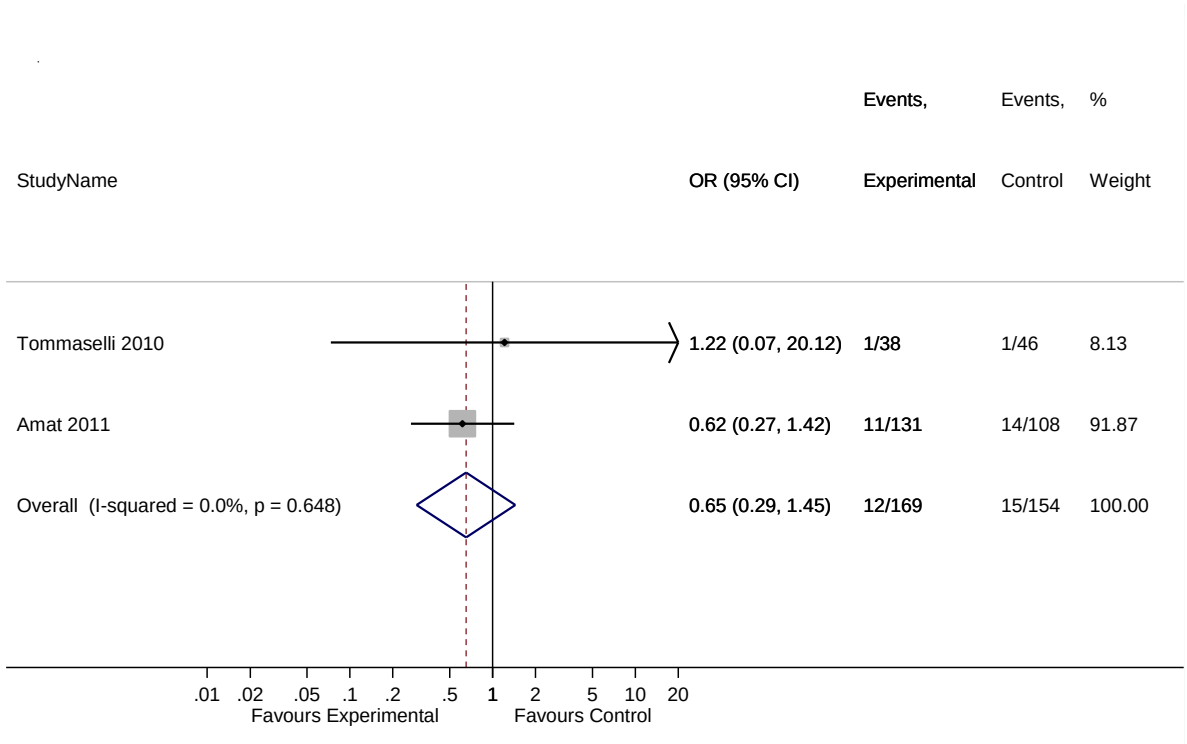

Figure 49 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence (>36 months)

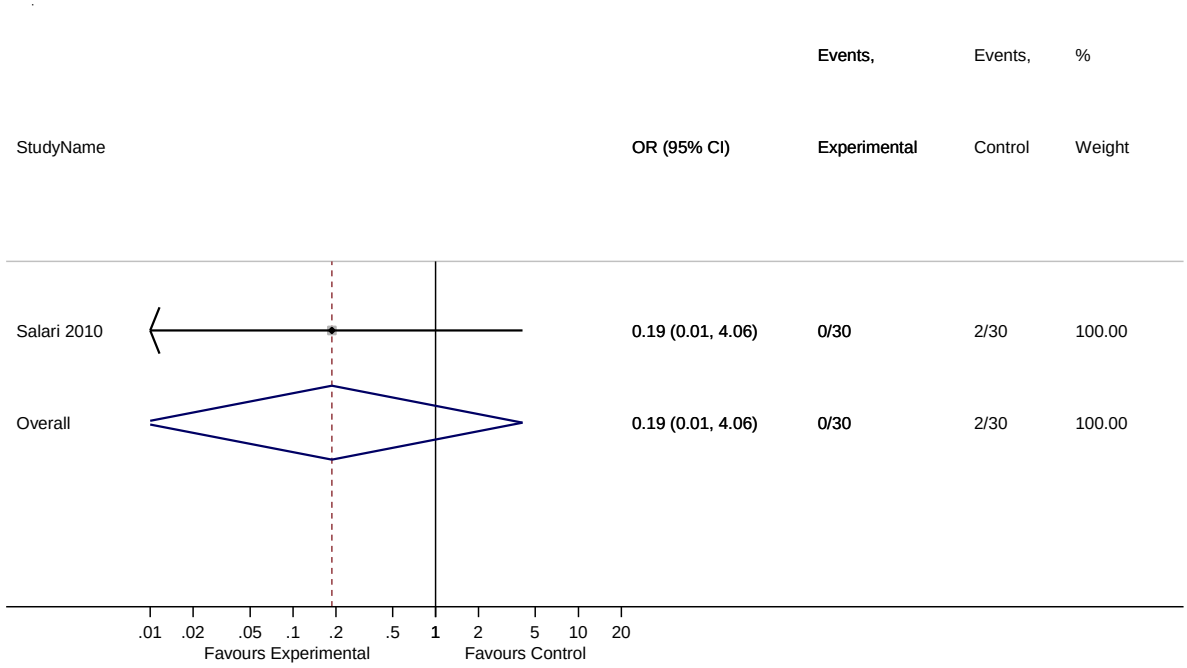

Figure 50 Anterior vaginal repair vs transobturator MUS, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

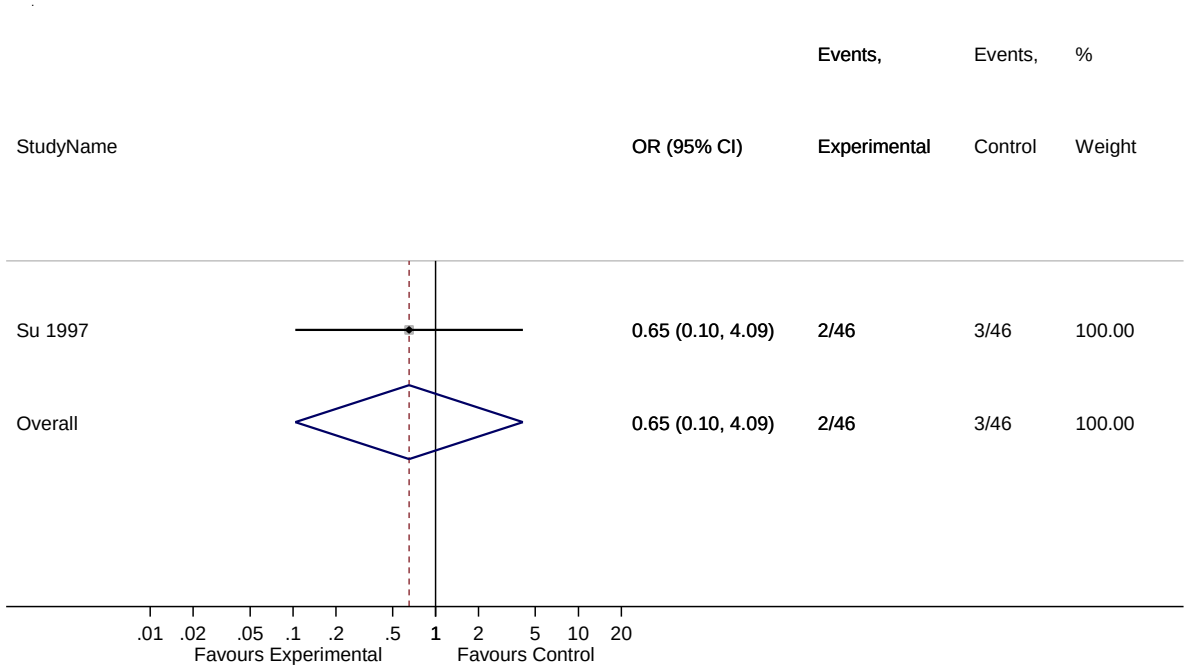

Figure 51 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

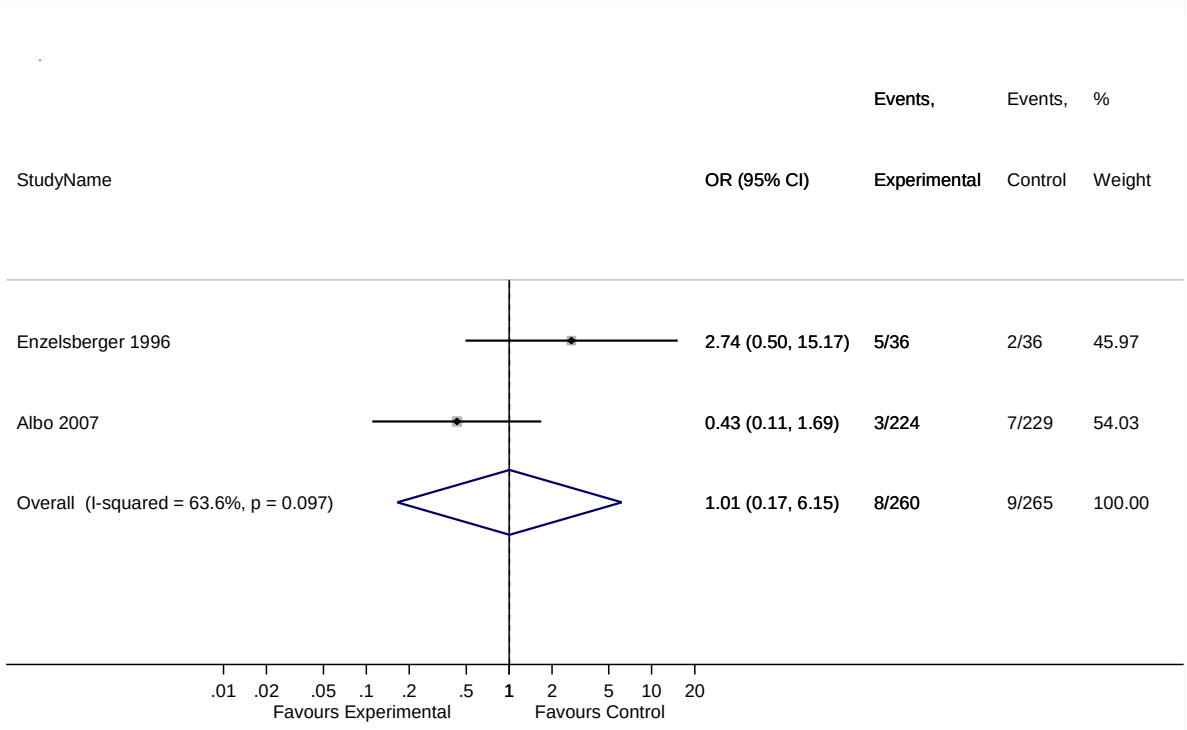

Figure 52 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

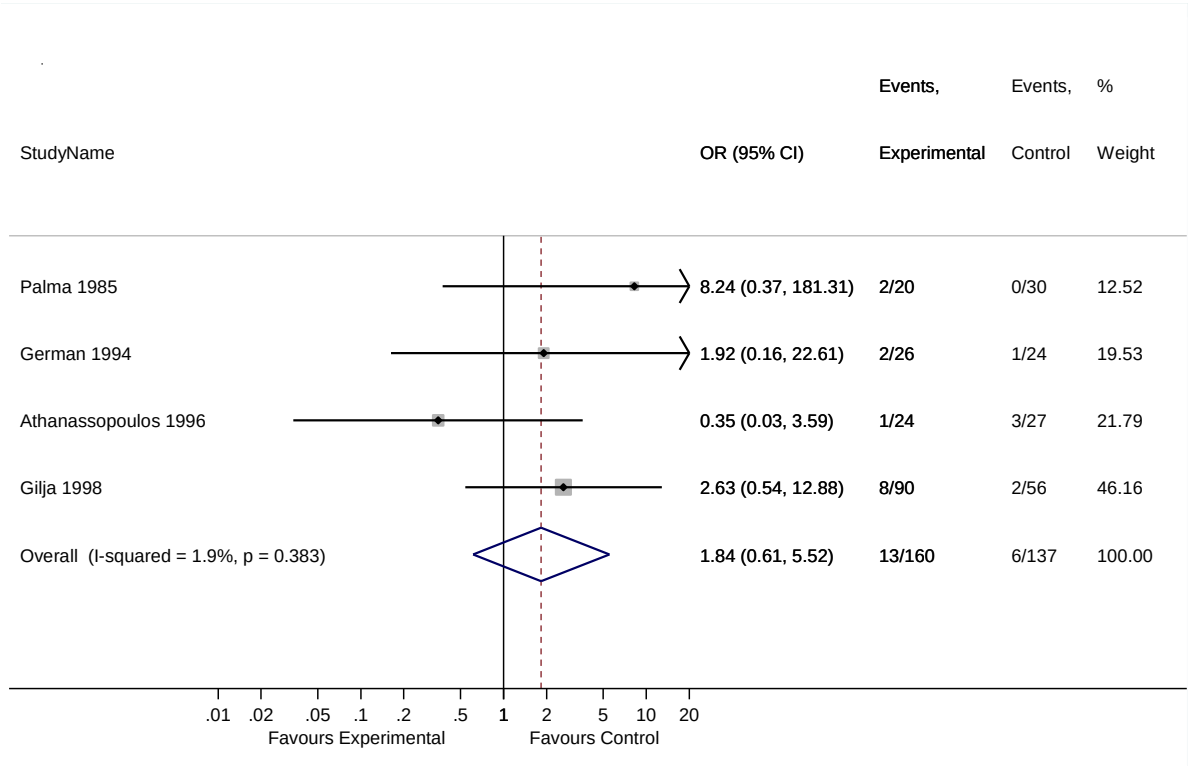

Figure 53 Bladder neck needle suspension vs open colposuspension, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

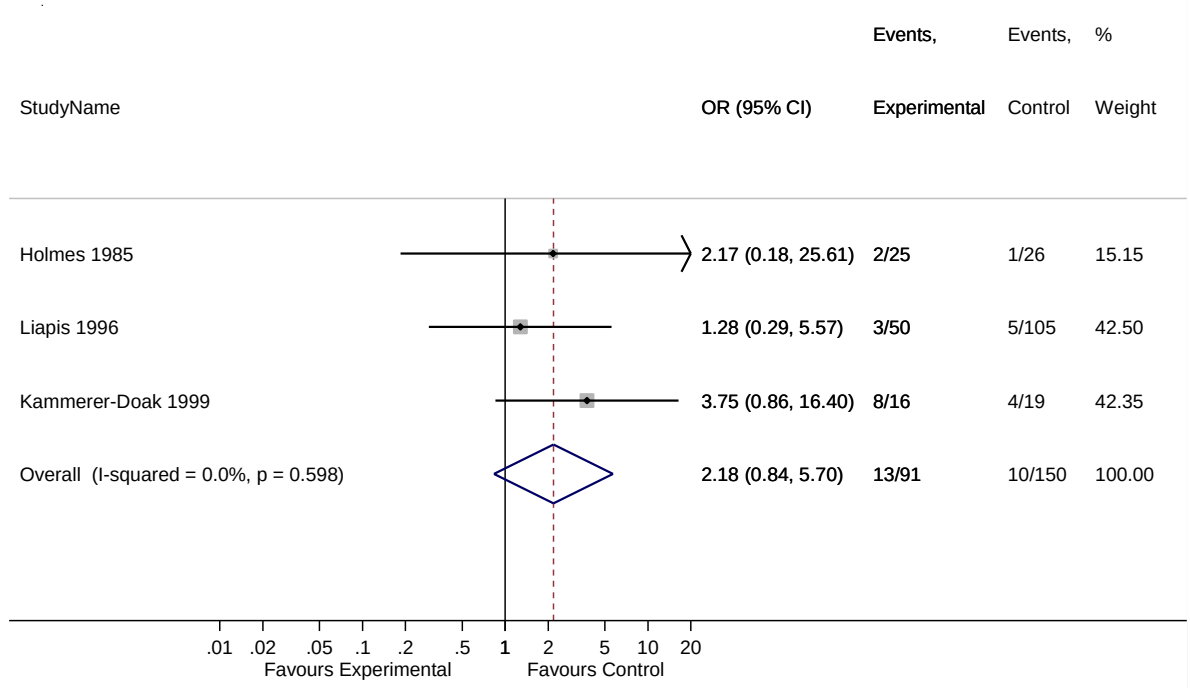

Figure 54 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, de novo urgency or urge incontinence

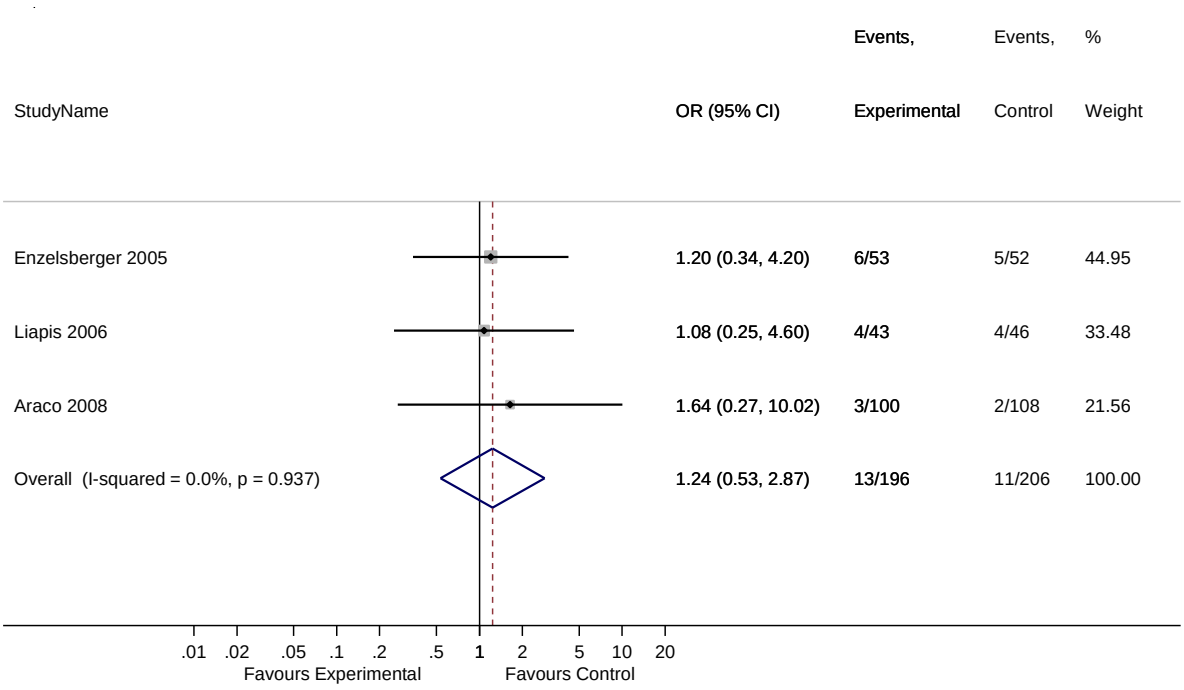

Figure 55 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, de novo detrusor instability

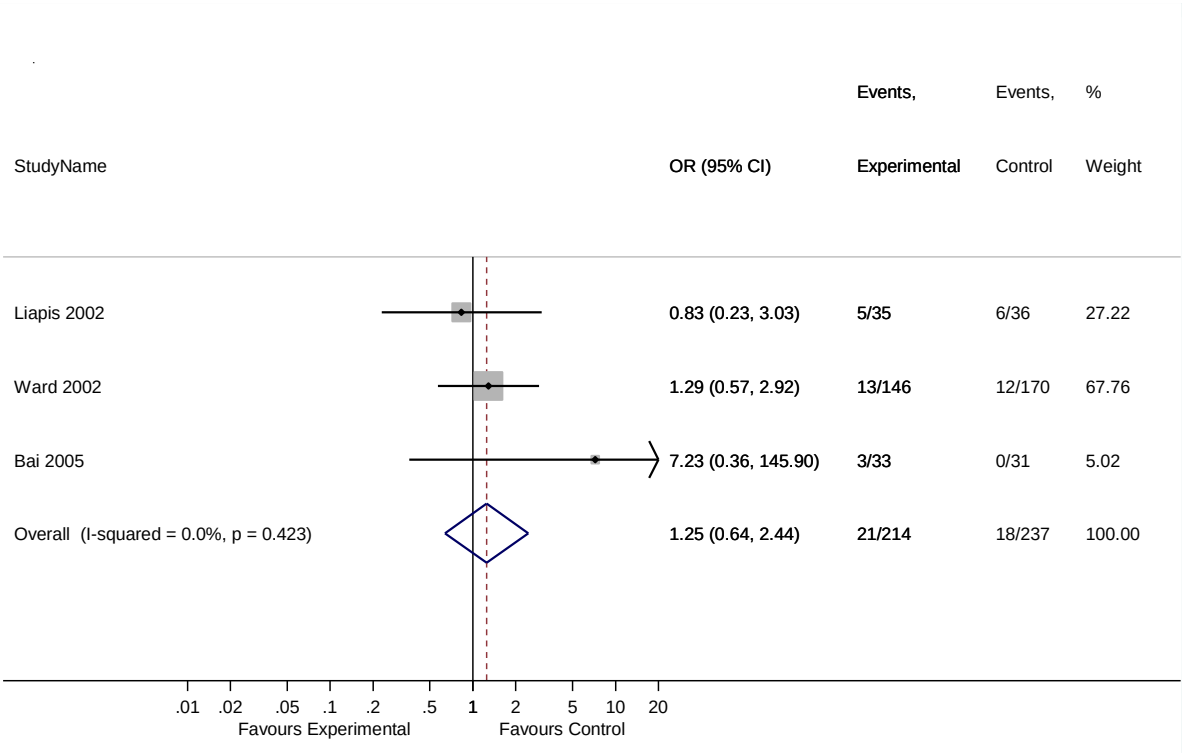

Figure 56 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, de novo detrusor instability

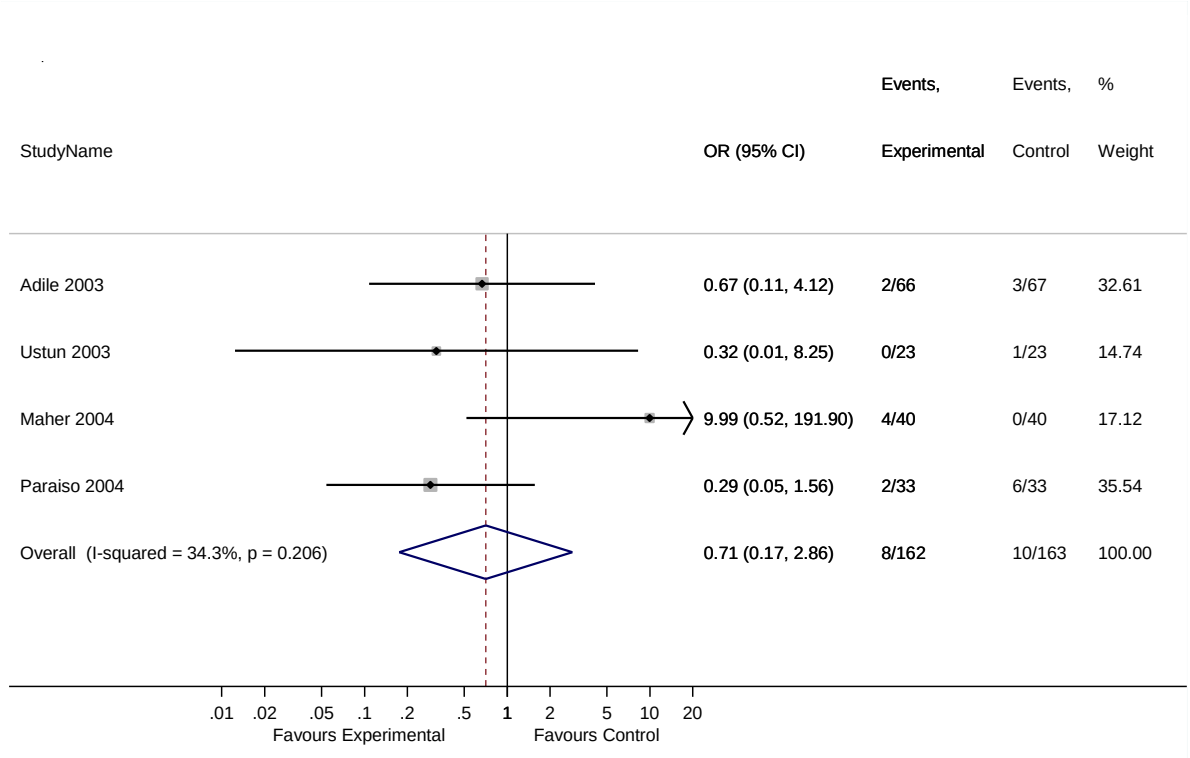

Figure 57 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, de novo detrusor instability

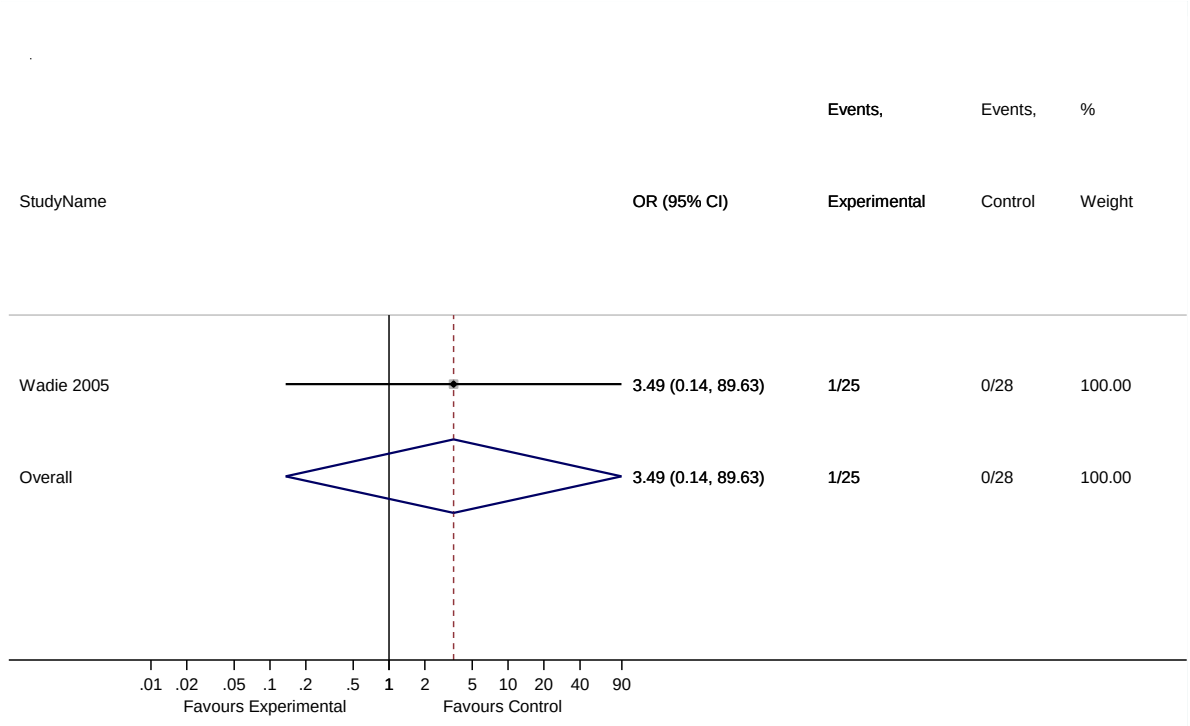

Figure 58 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, de novo detrusor instability

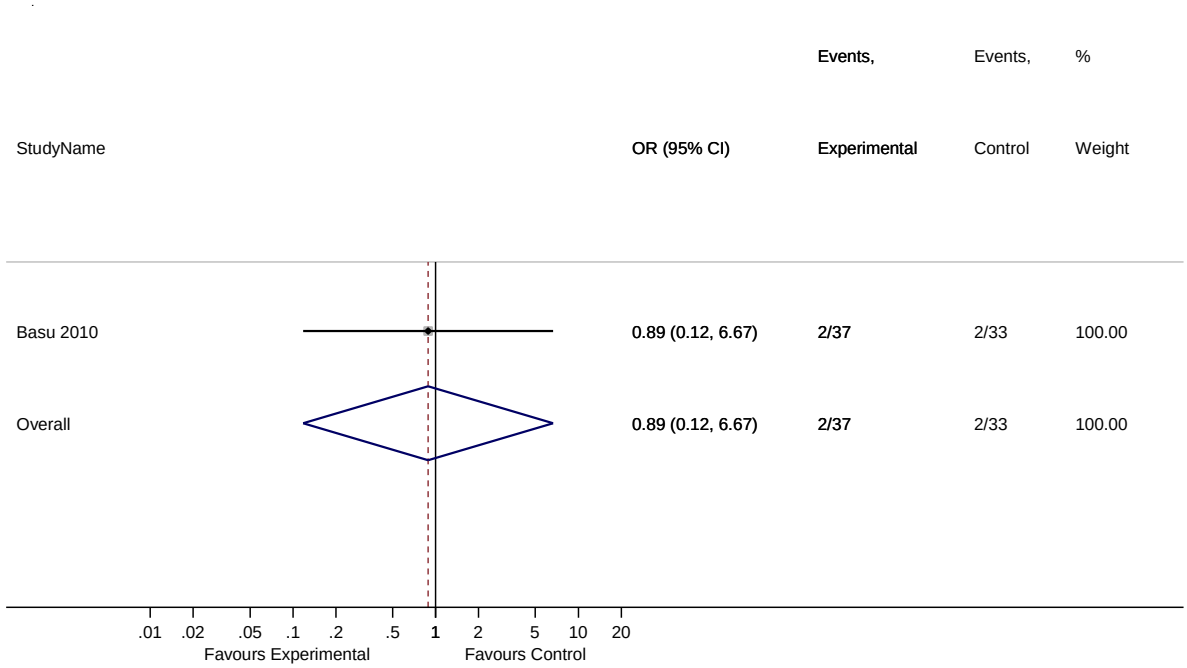

Figure 59 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, de novo detrusor instability

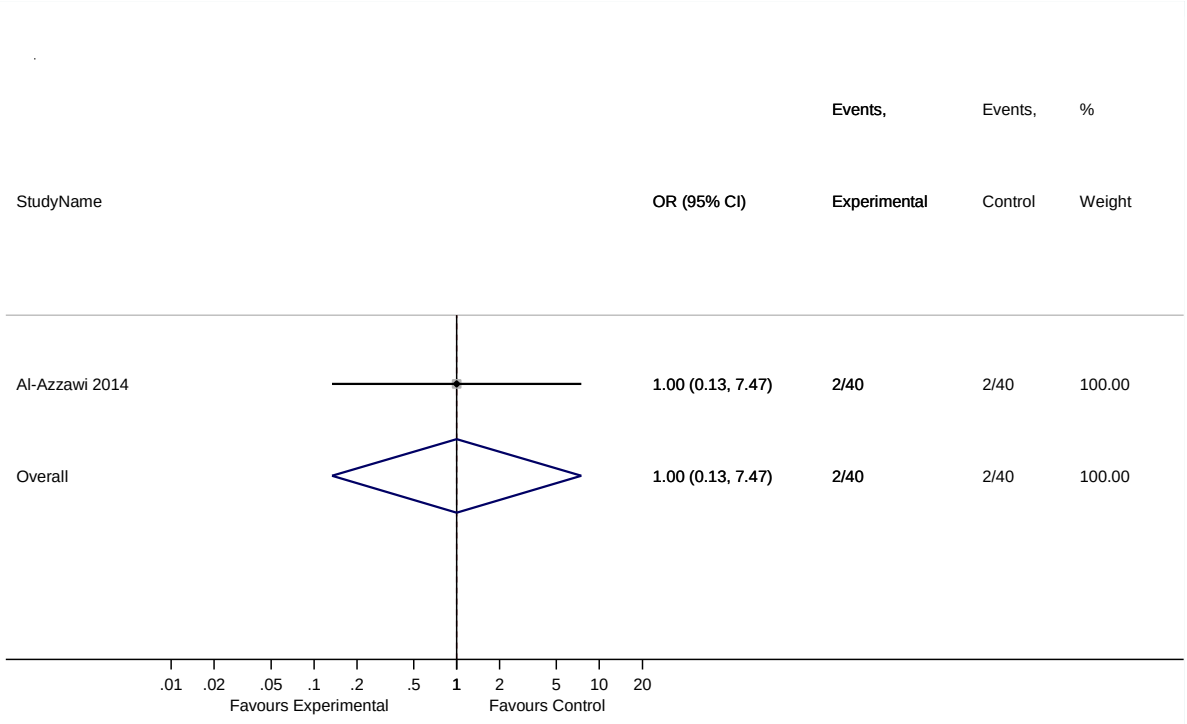

Figure 60 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, de novo detrusor instability

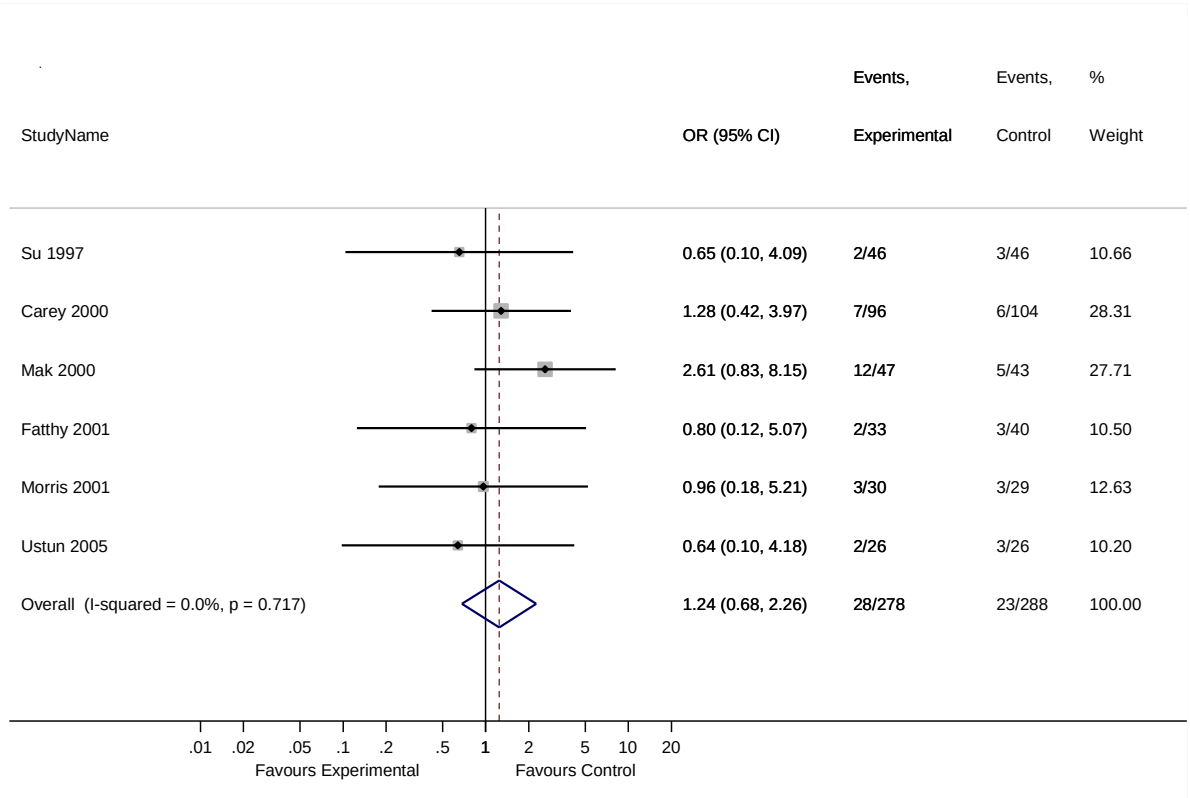

Figure 61 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, de novo detrusor instability

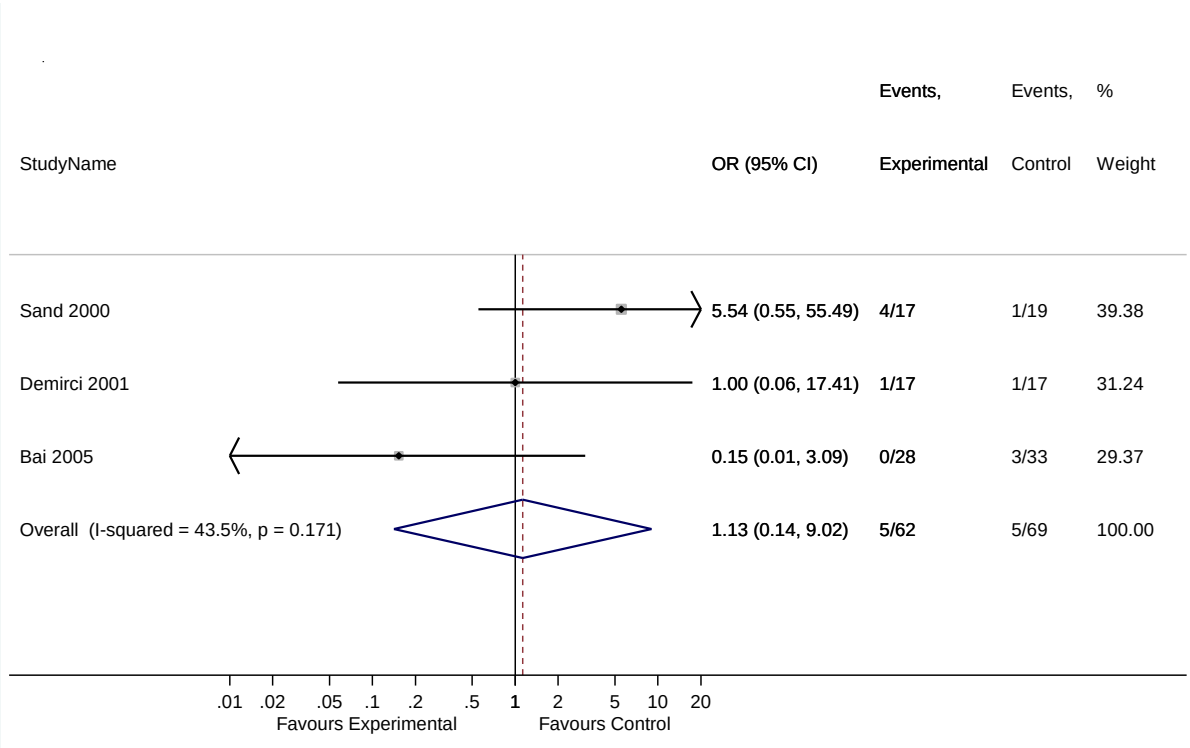

Figure 62 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, de novo detrusor instability

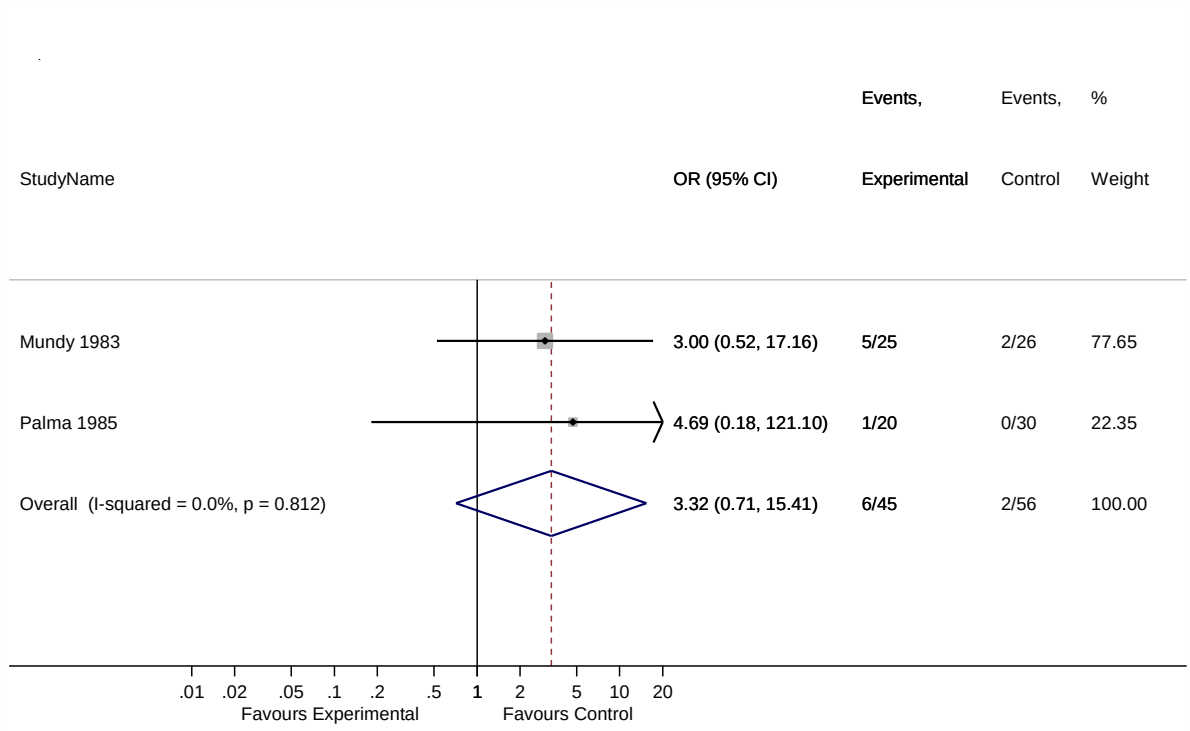

Figure 63 Bladder neck needle suspension vs open colposuspension, de novo detrusor instability

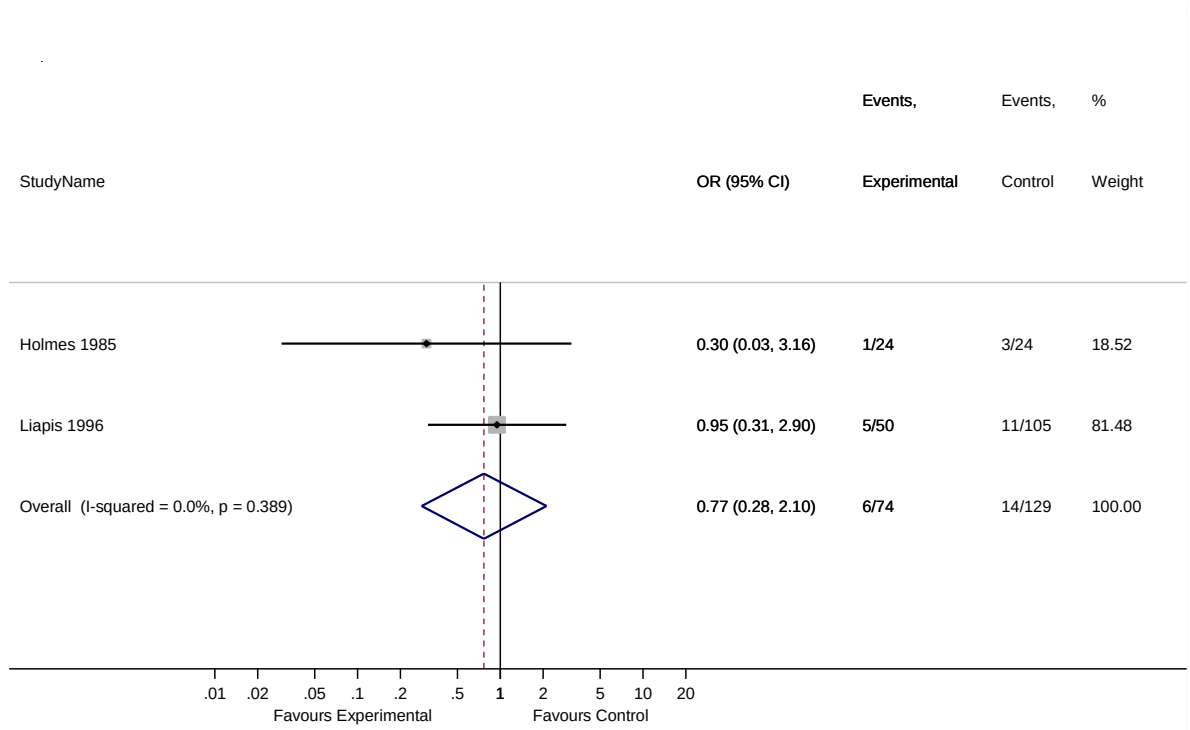

Figure 64 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, de novo detrusor instability

1.4 Voiding difficulties including urinary retention

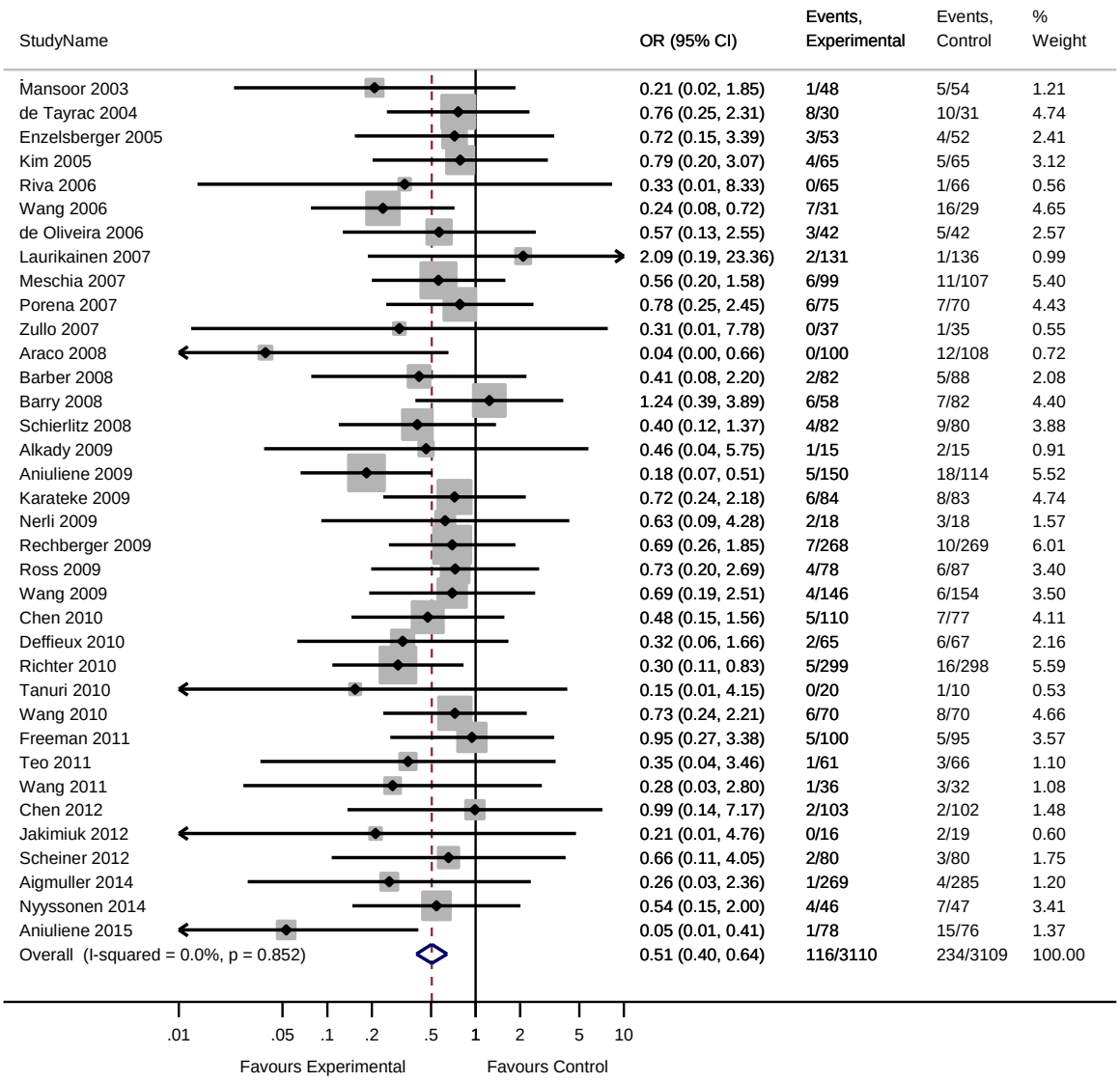

Figure 65 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty

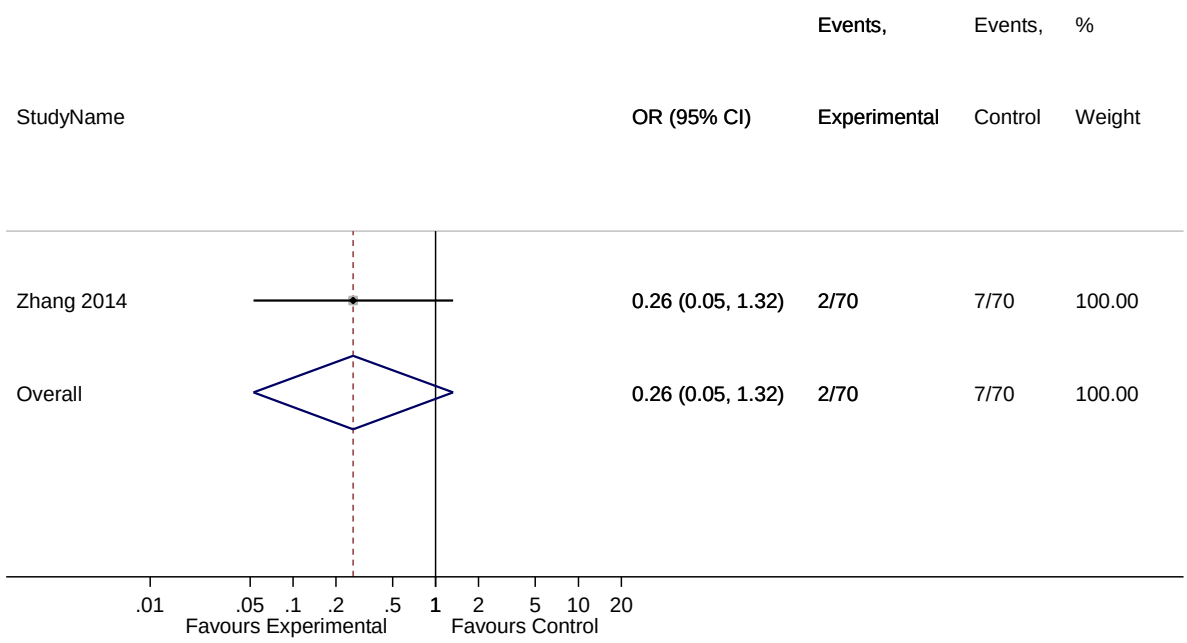

Figure 66 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty, postoperative

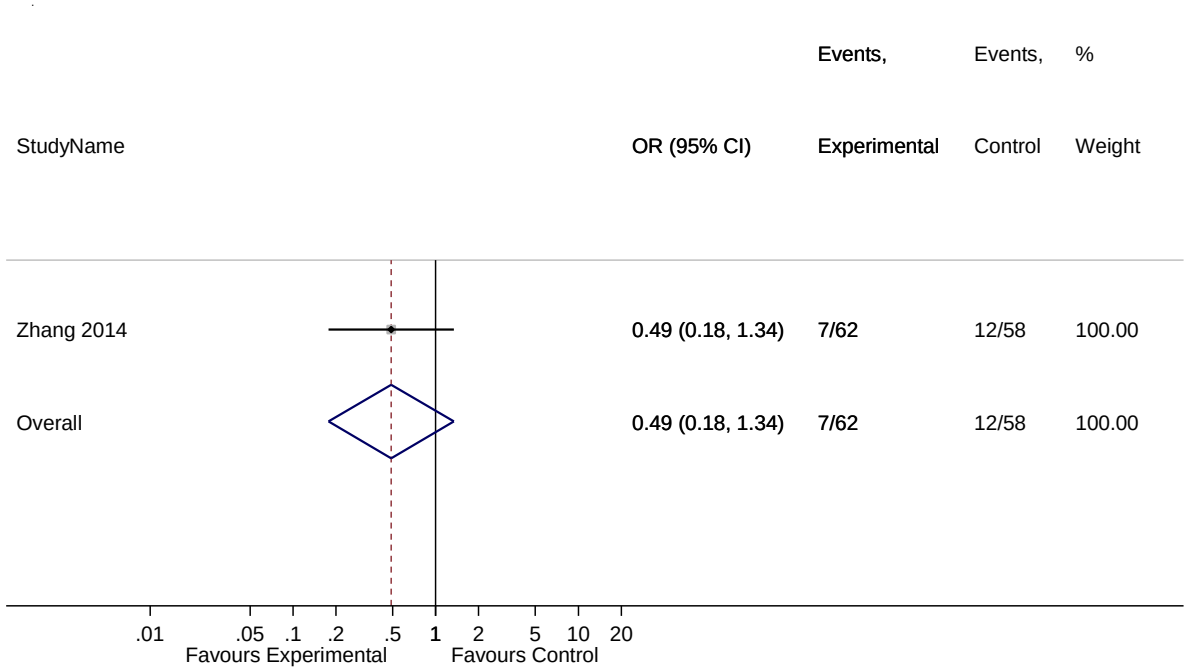

Figure 67 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty, 95 months

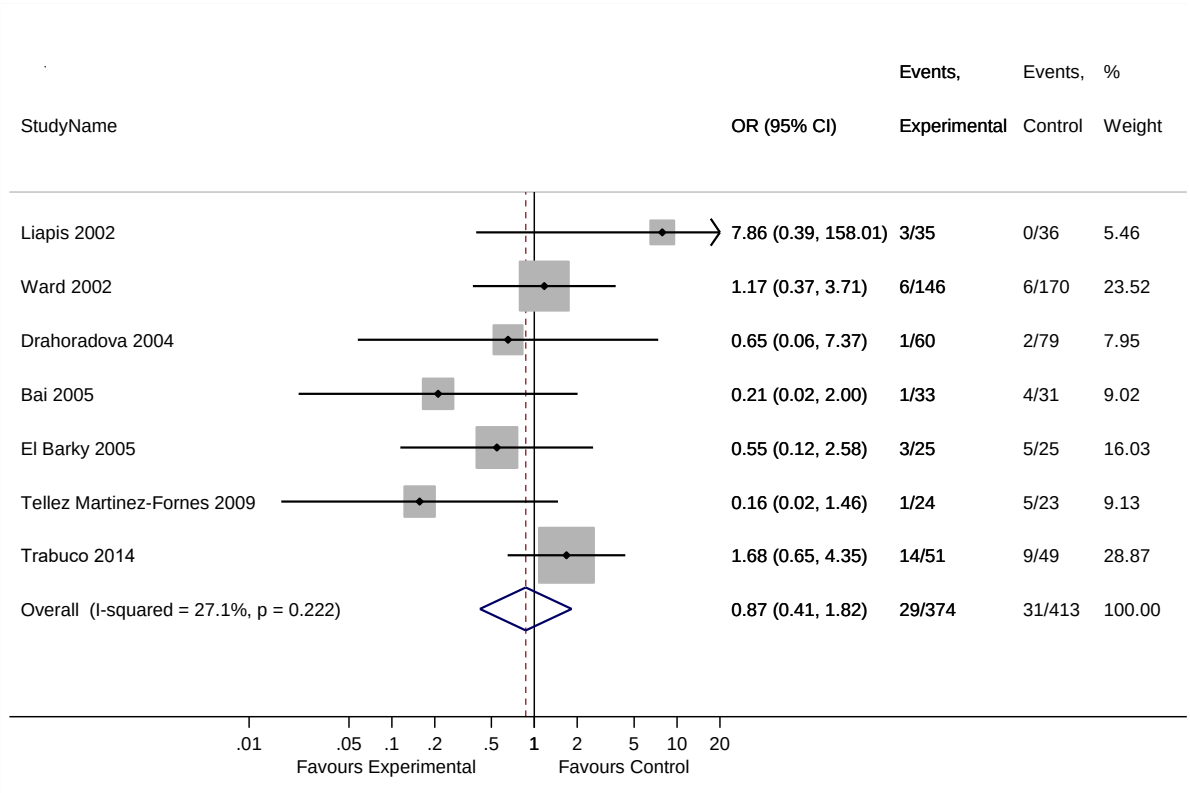

Figure 68 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty

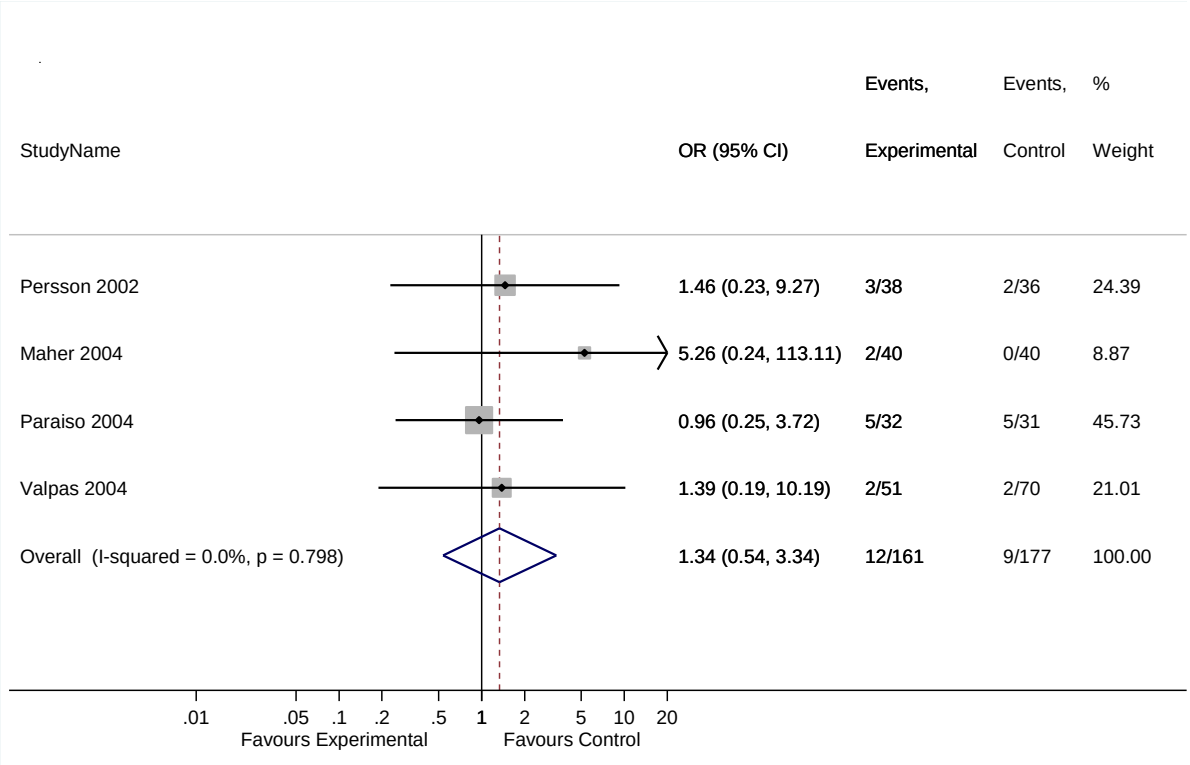

Figure 69 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty

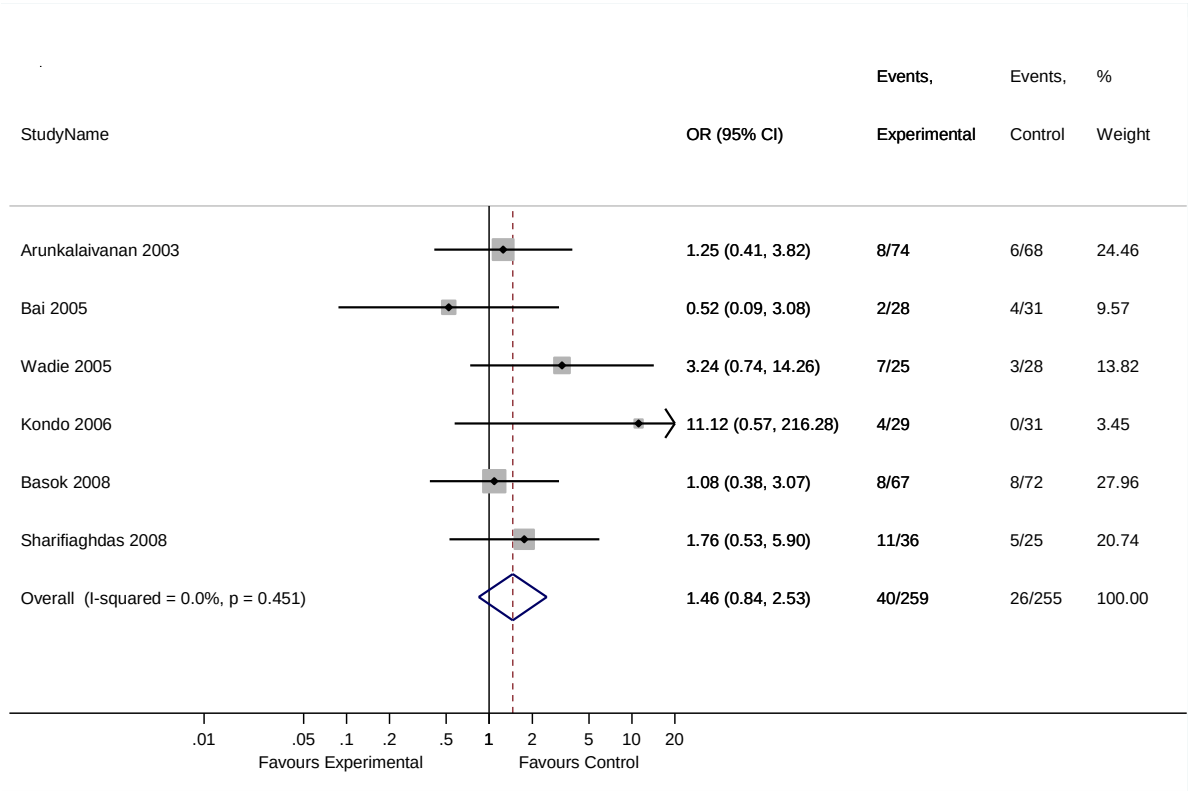

Figure 70 Traditional sling colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty

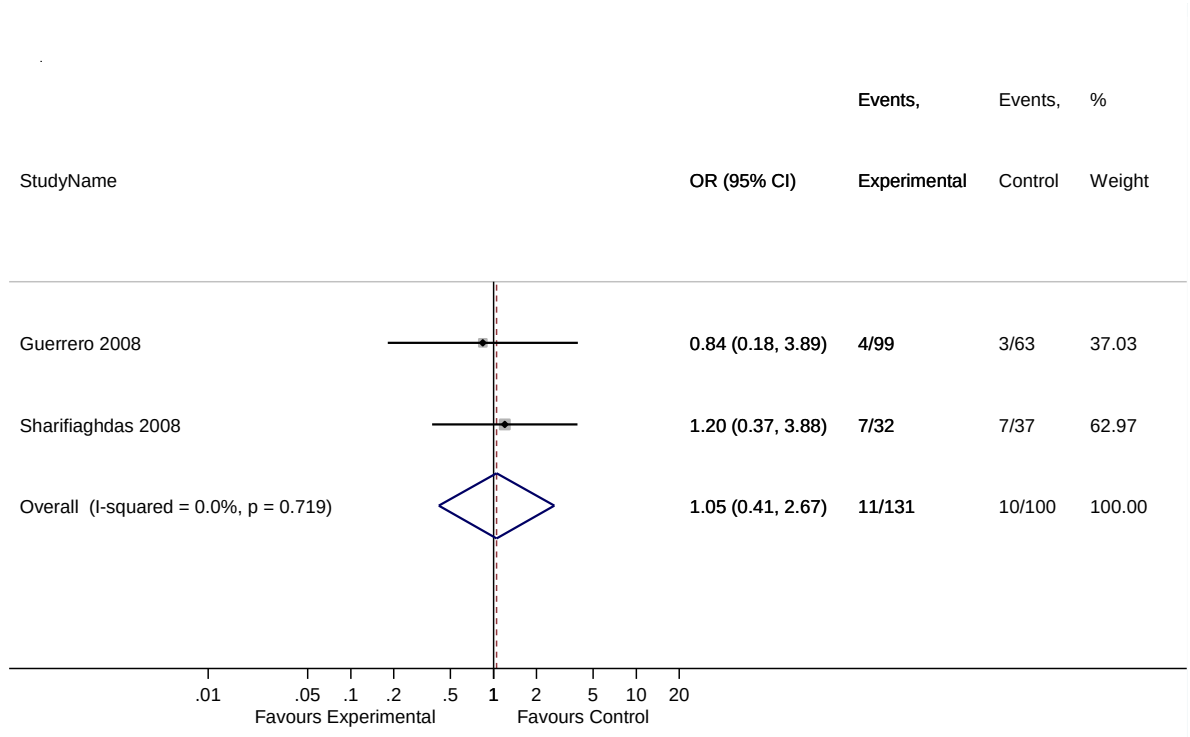

Figure 71 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty (120 months)

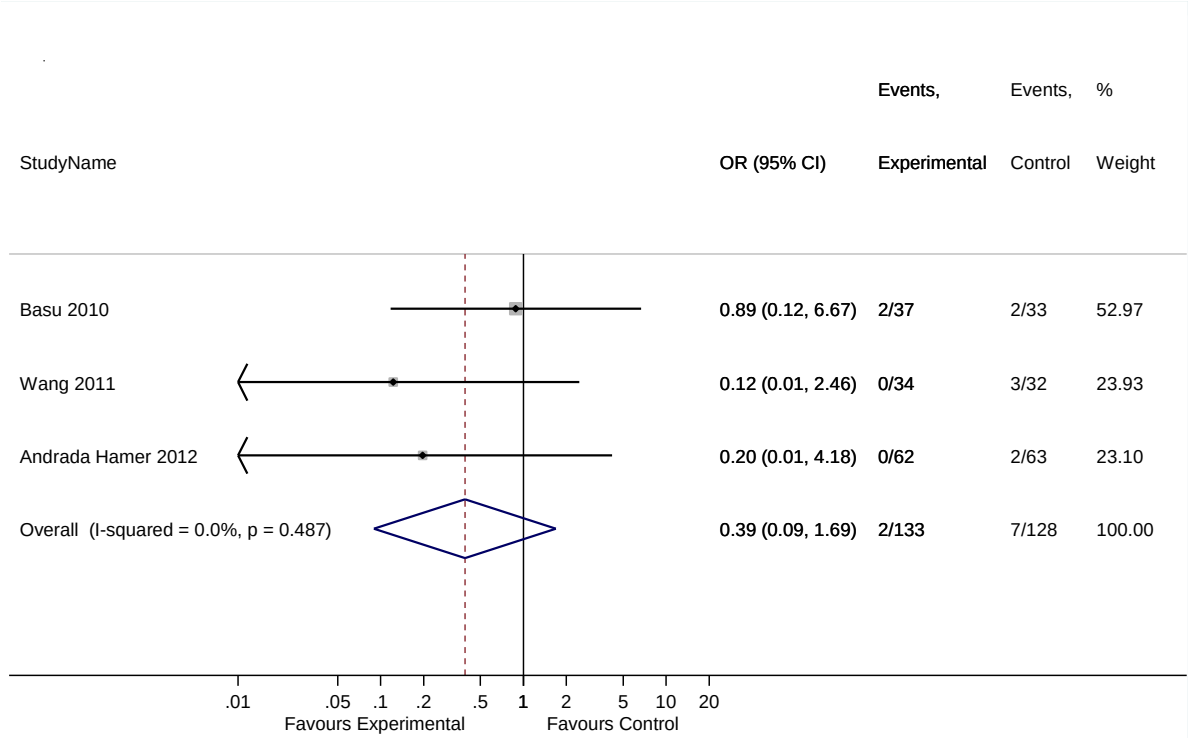

Figure 72 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, voiding difficulty

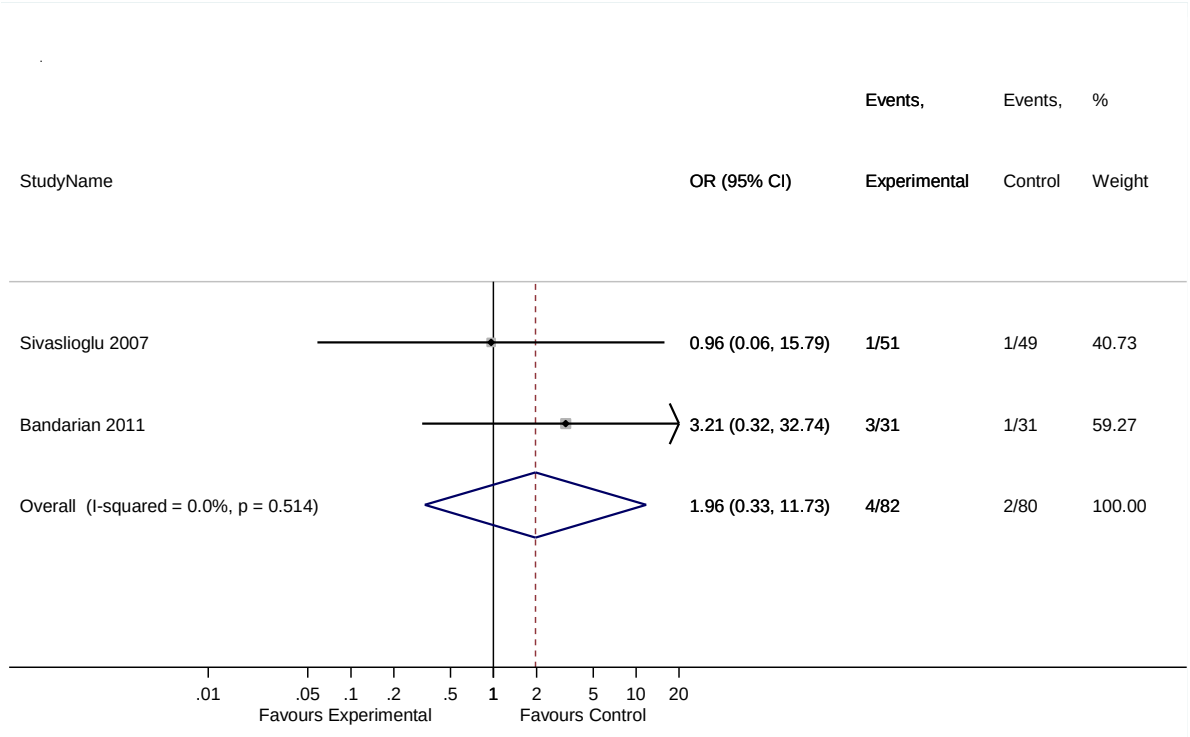

Figure 73 Open colposuspension vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty

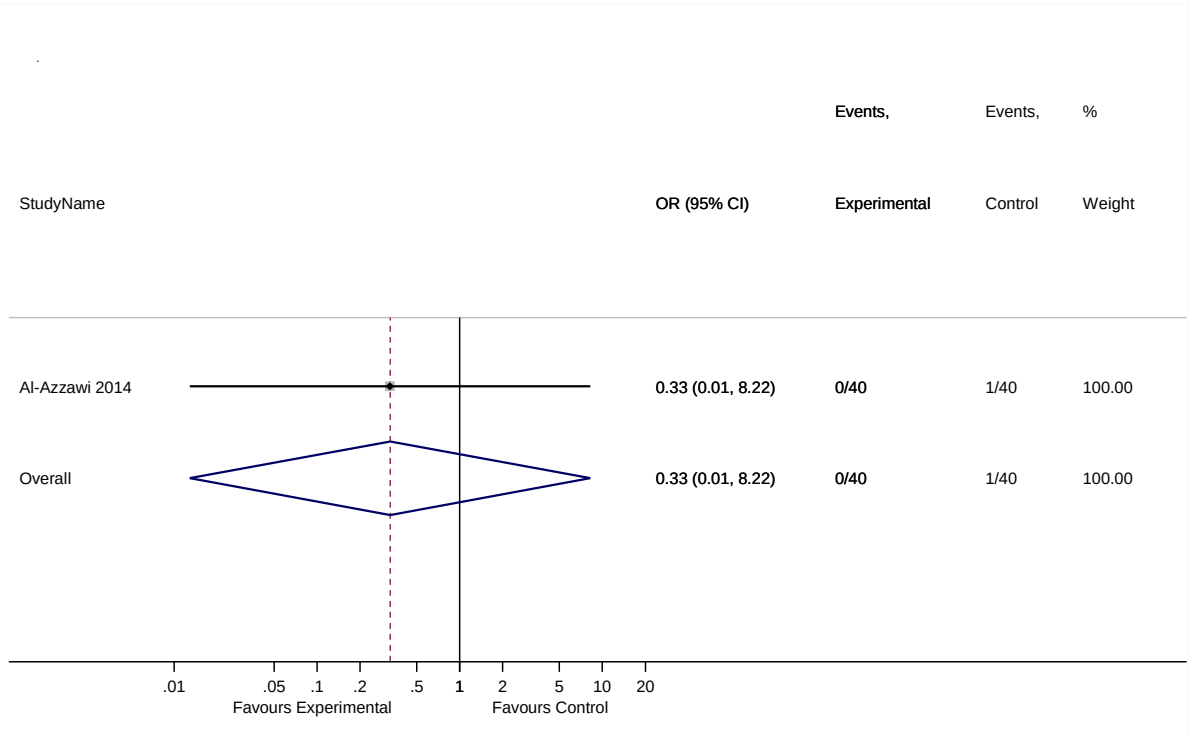

Figure 74 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (early complications)

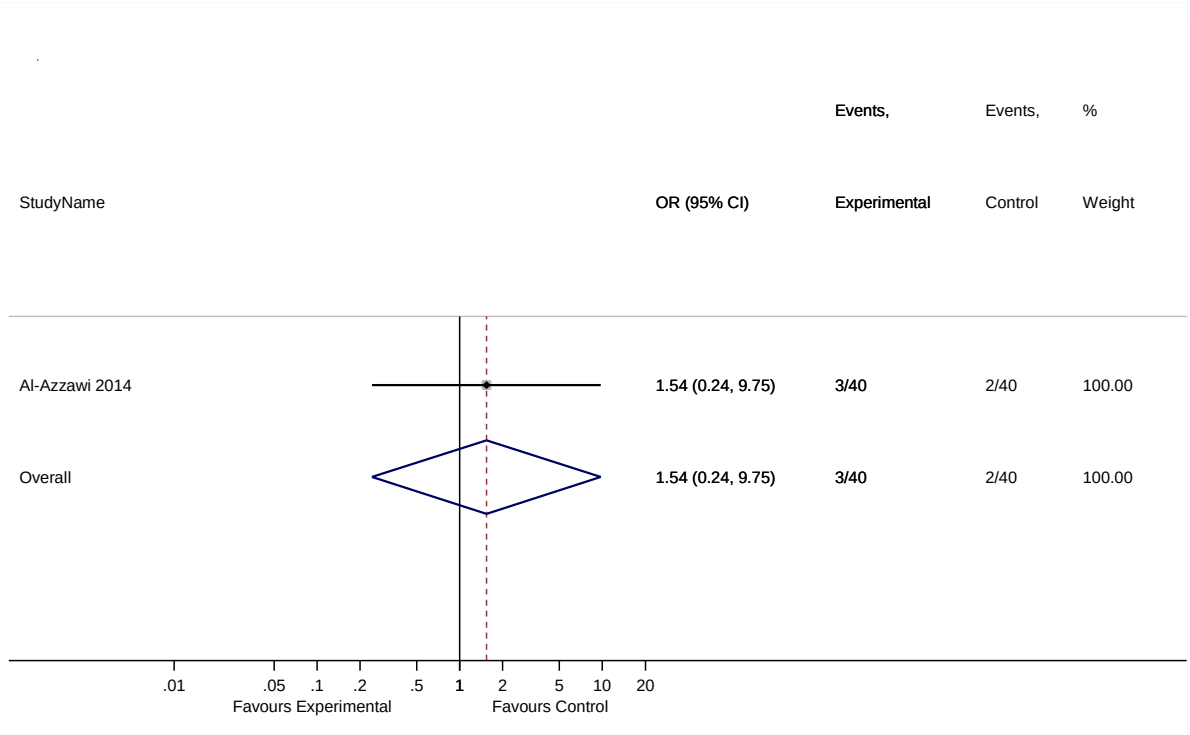

Figure 75 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (late complications)

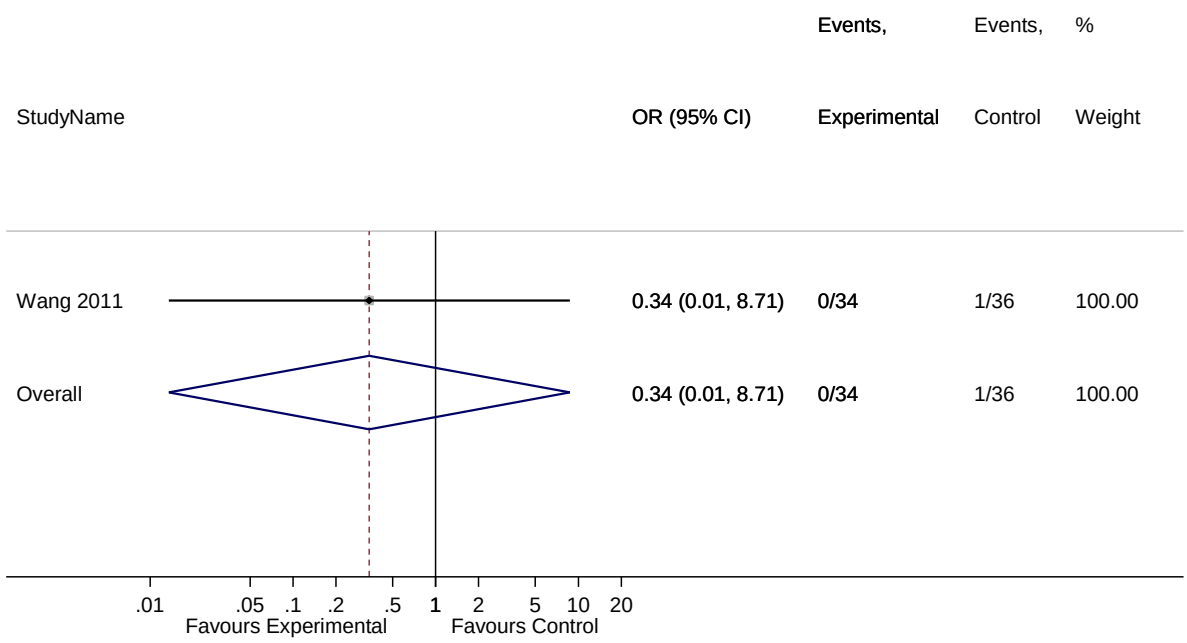

Figure 76 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (unknown)

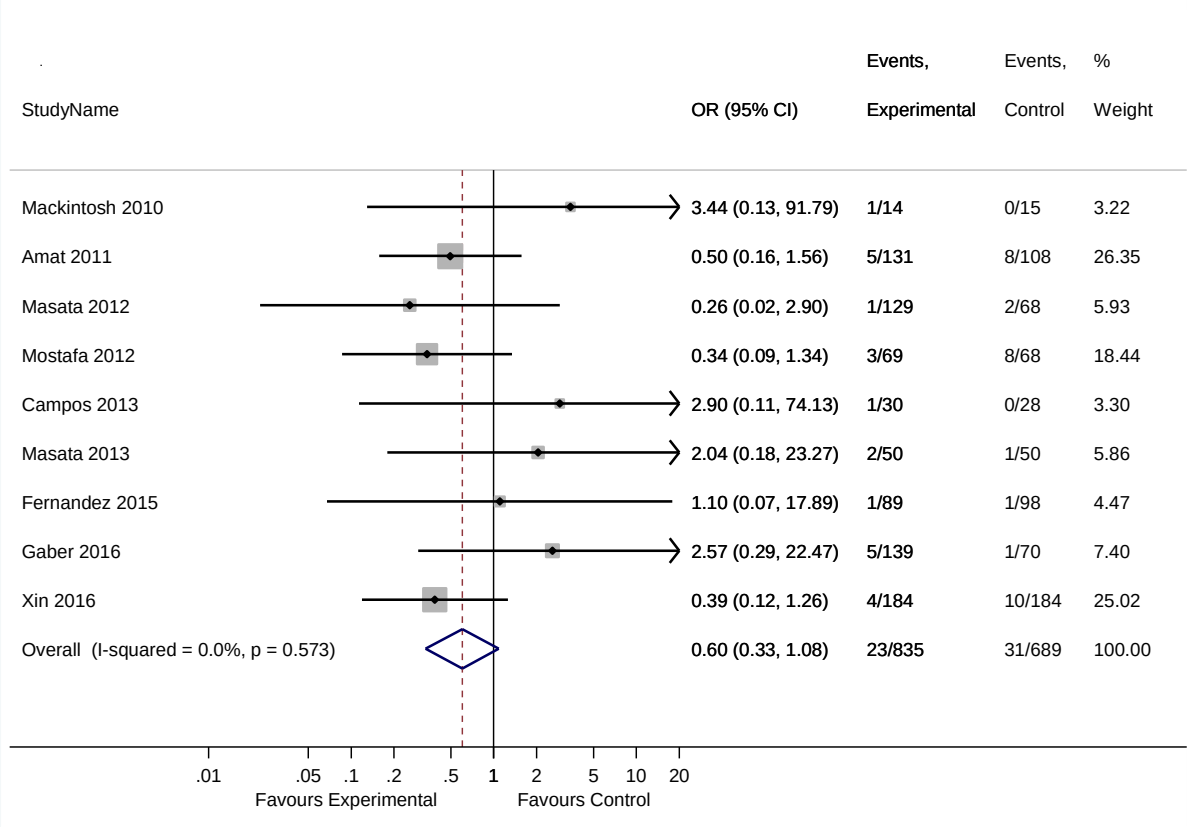

Figure 77 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (pericomplication)

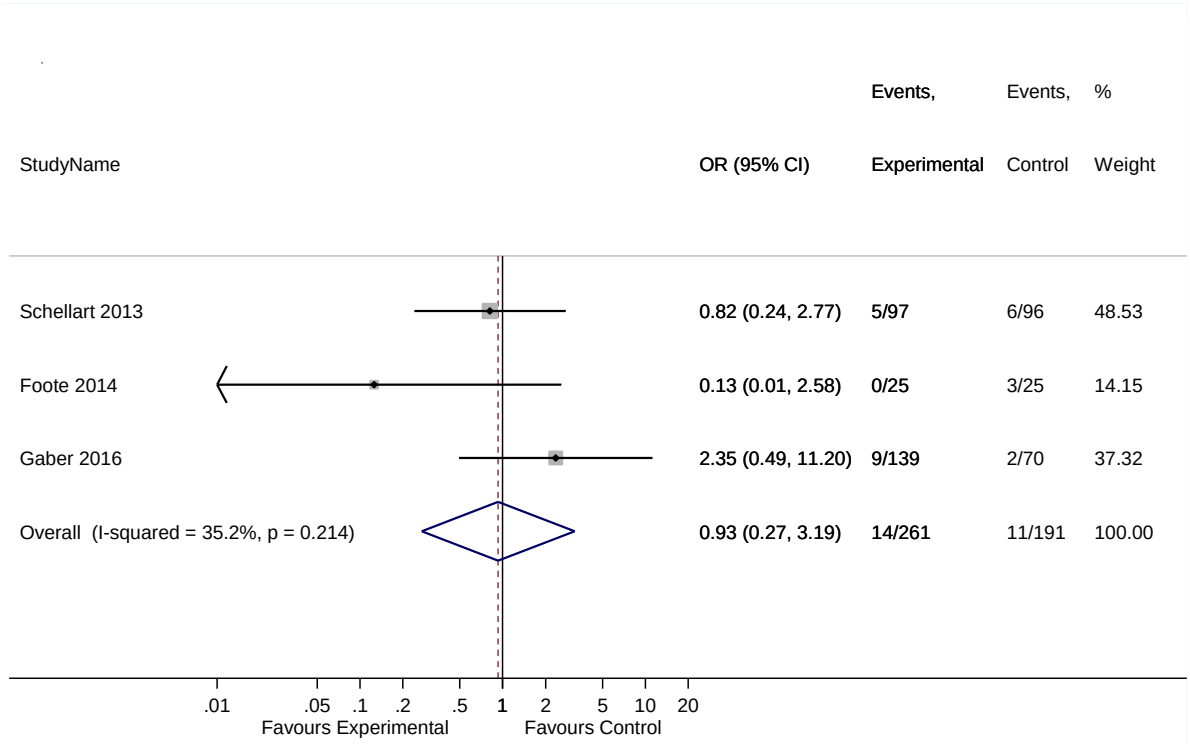

Figure 78 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (1 months)

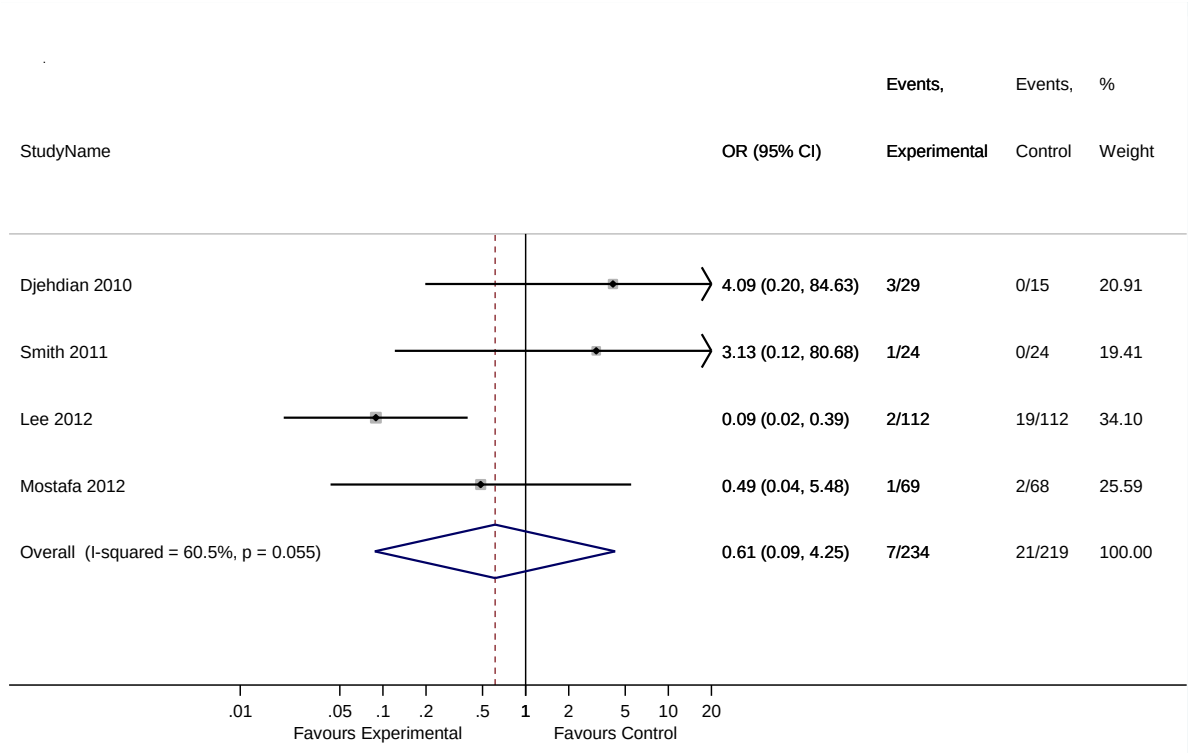

Figure 79 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (6 months)

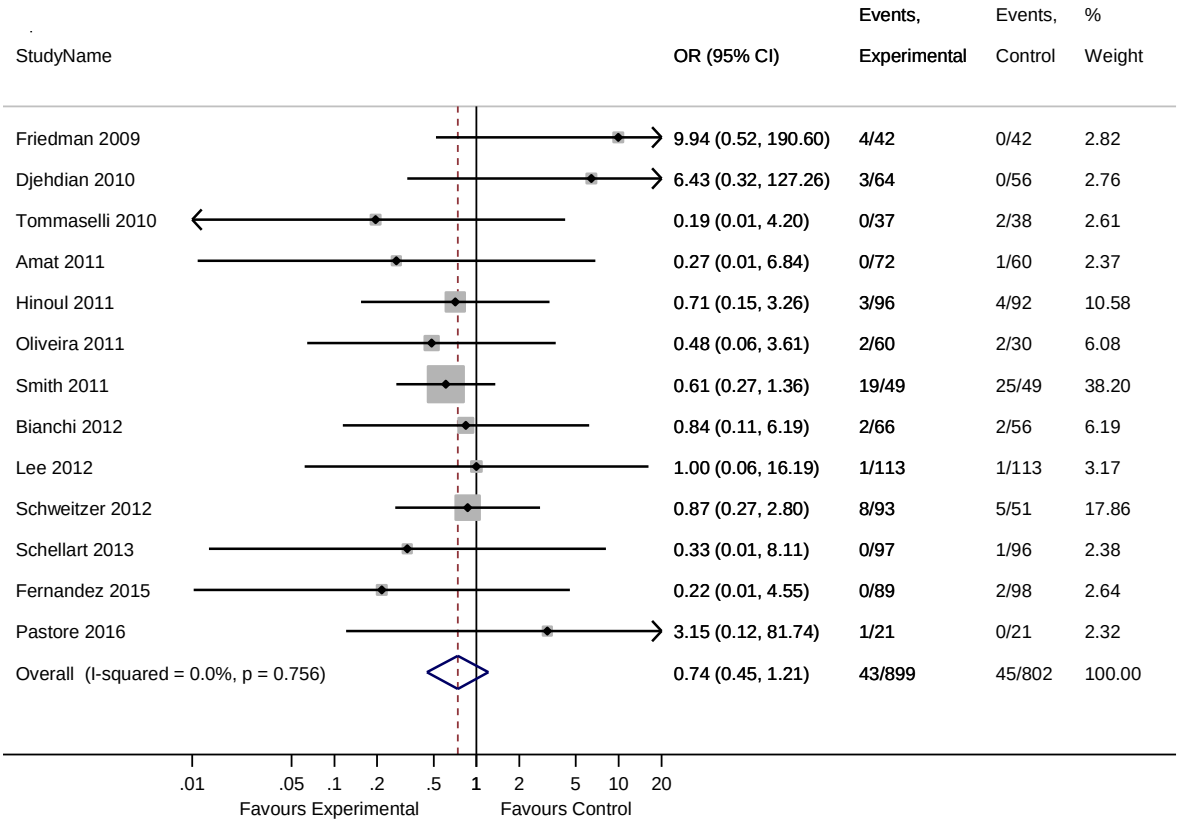

Figure 80 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (12 months)

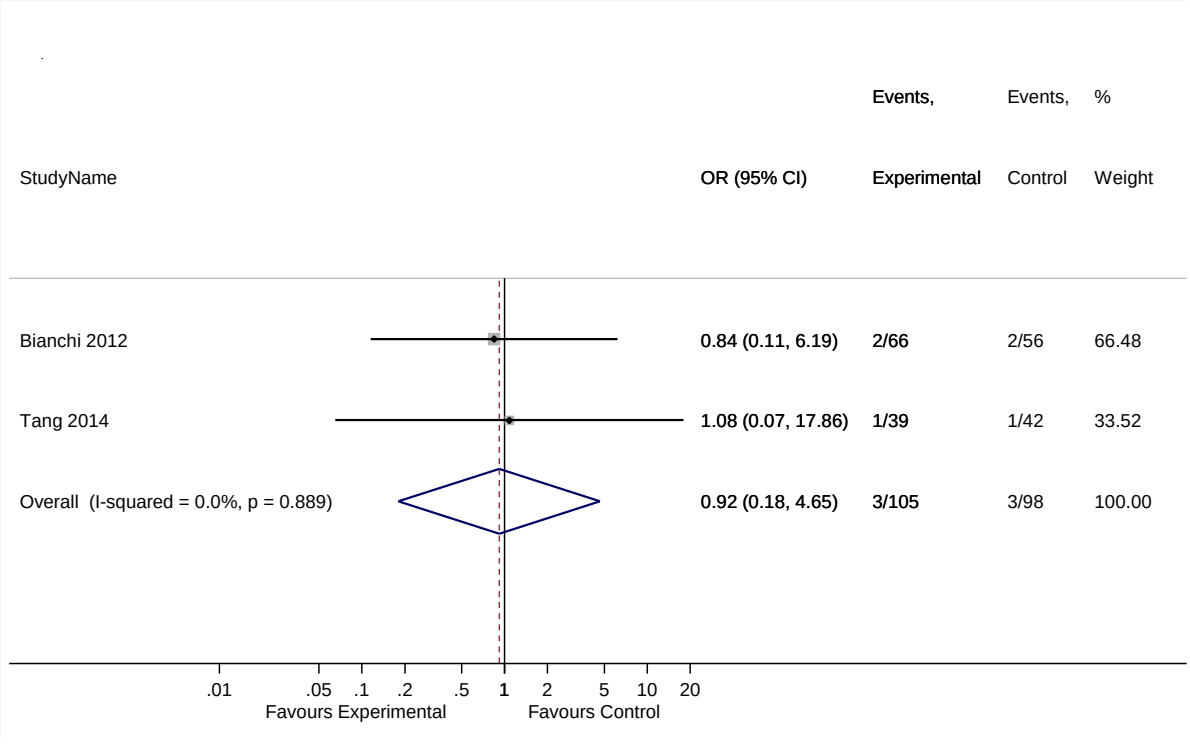

Figure 81 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (24 months)

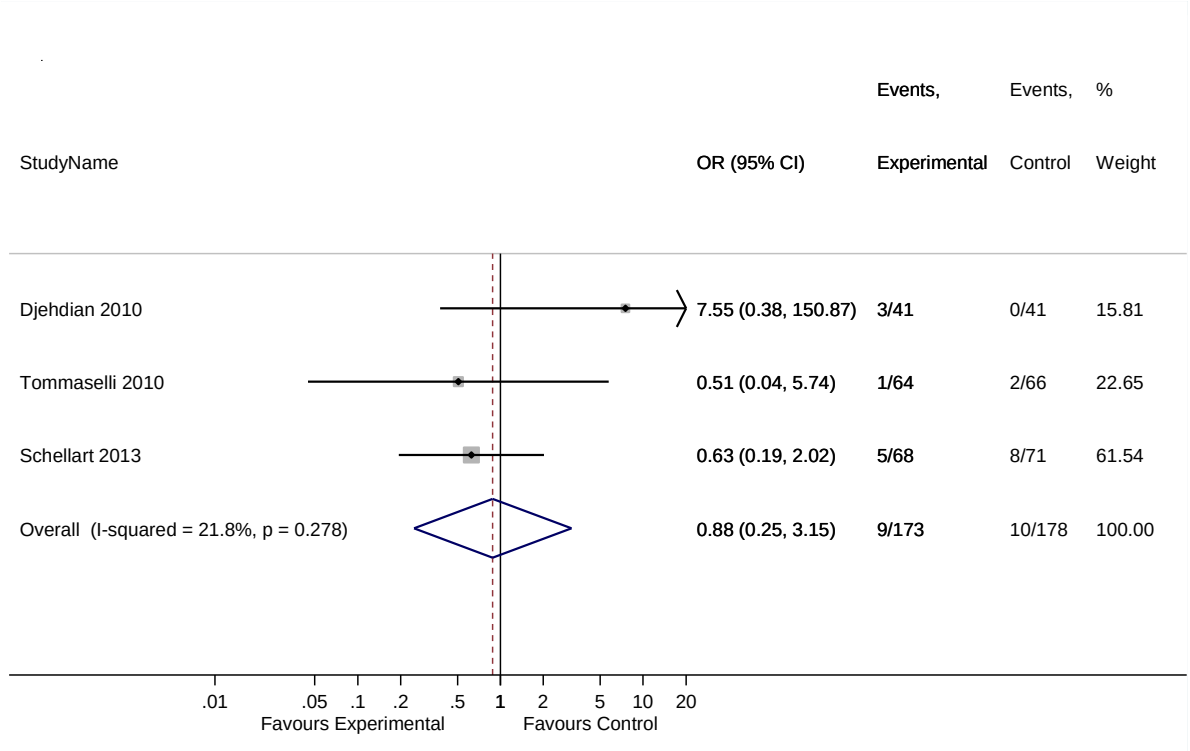

Figure 82 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (36 months)

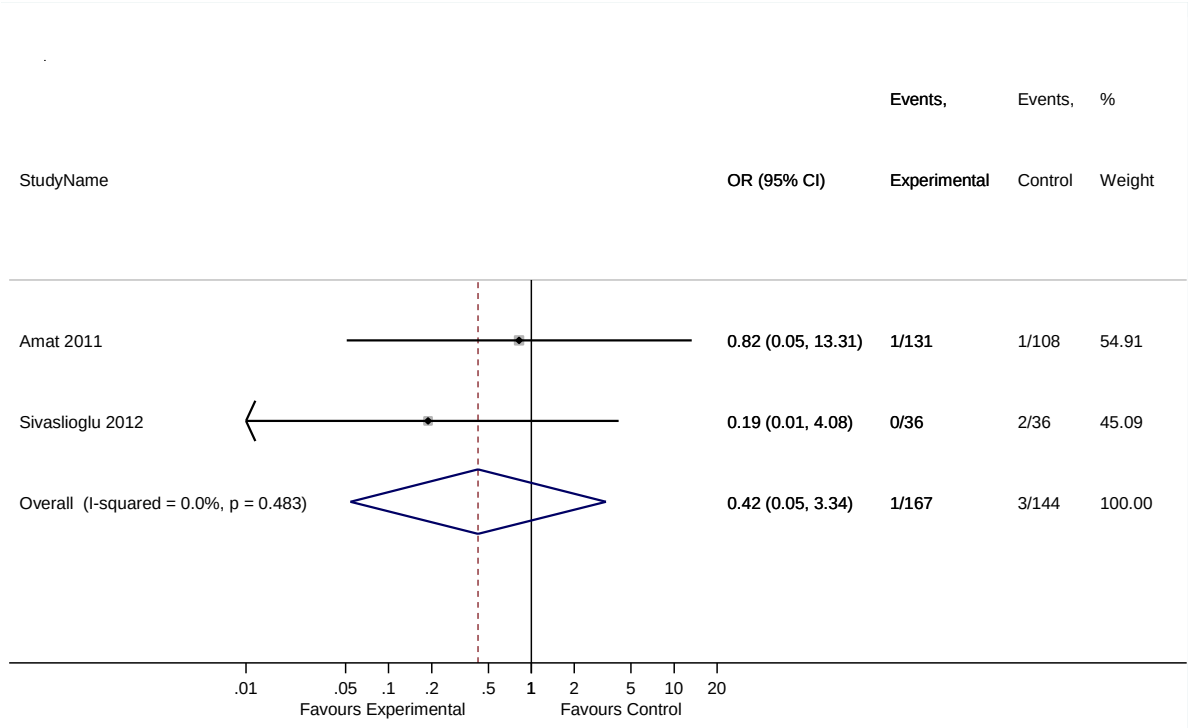

Figure 83 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, voiding difficulty (>36 months)

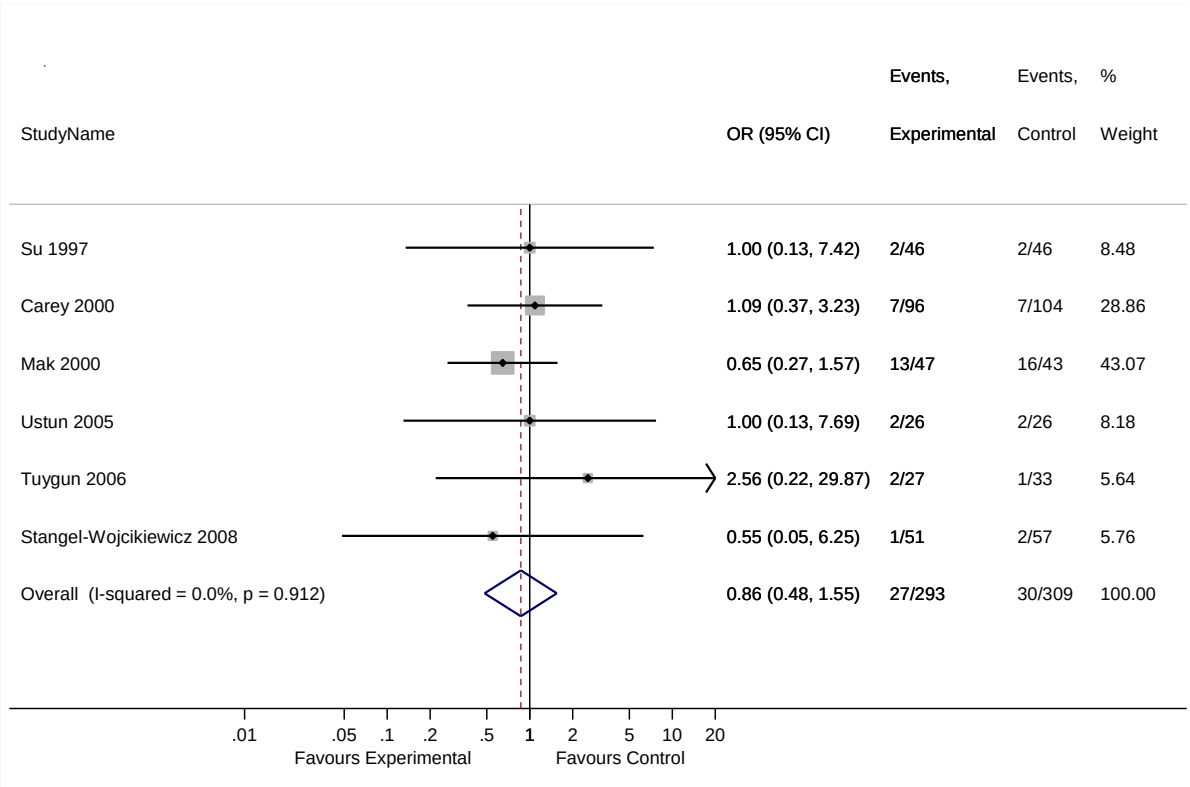

Figure 84 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty

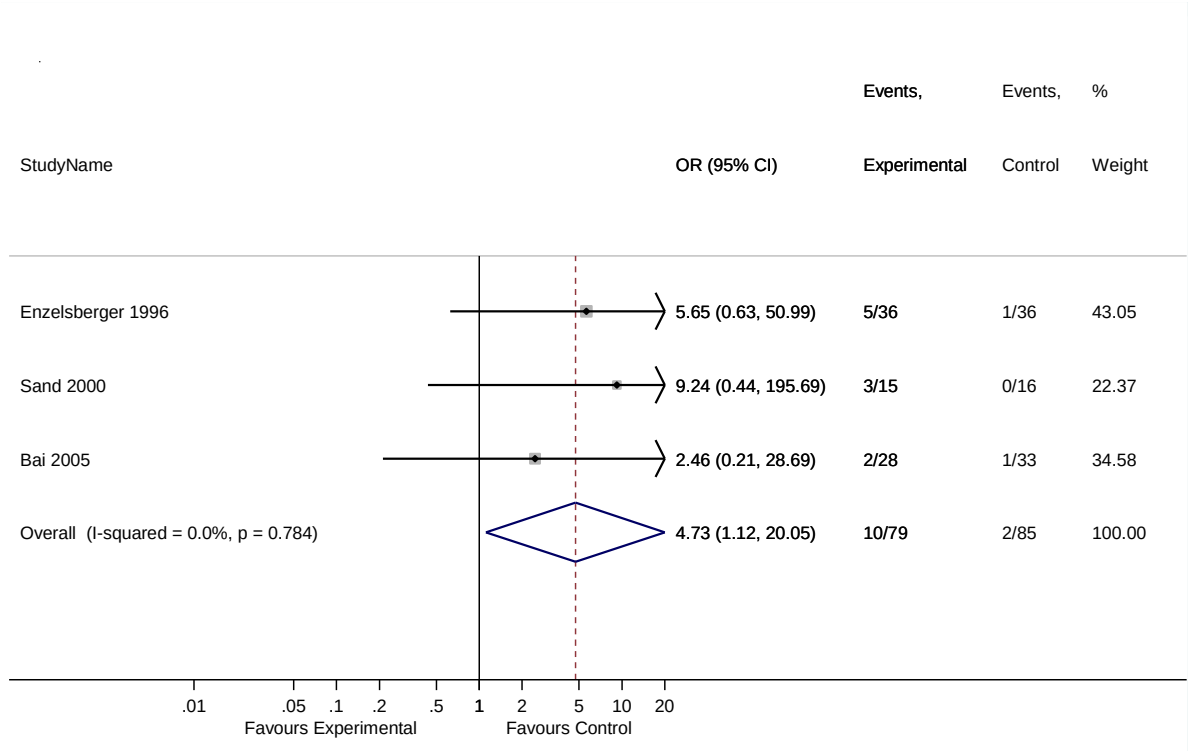

Figure 85 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty

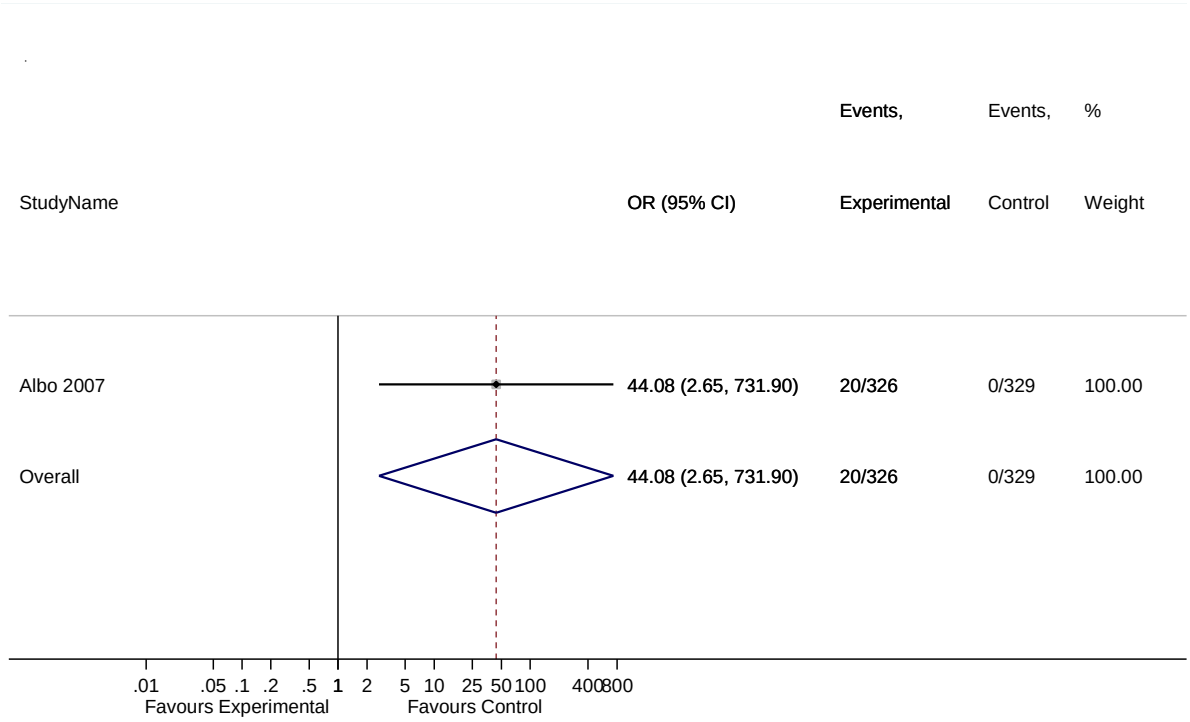

Figure 86 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty (24 months)

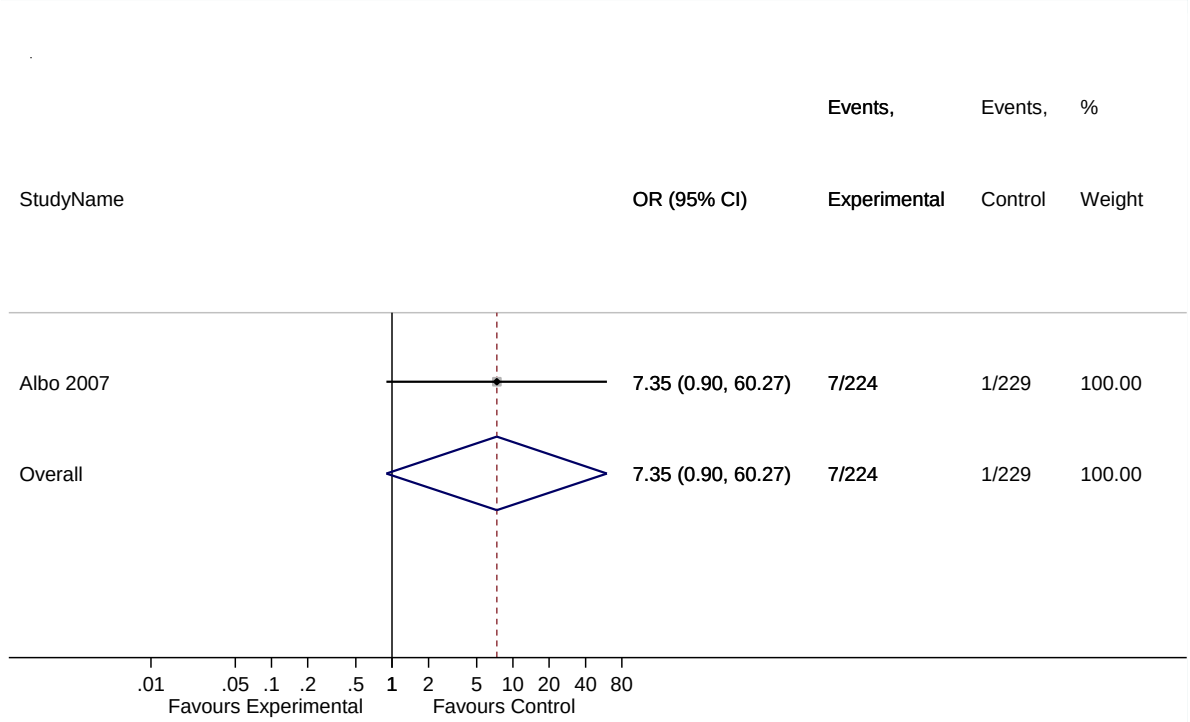

Figure 87 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty (60 months)

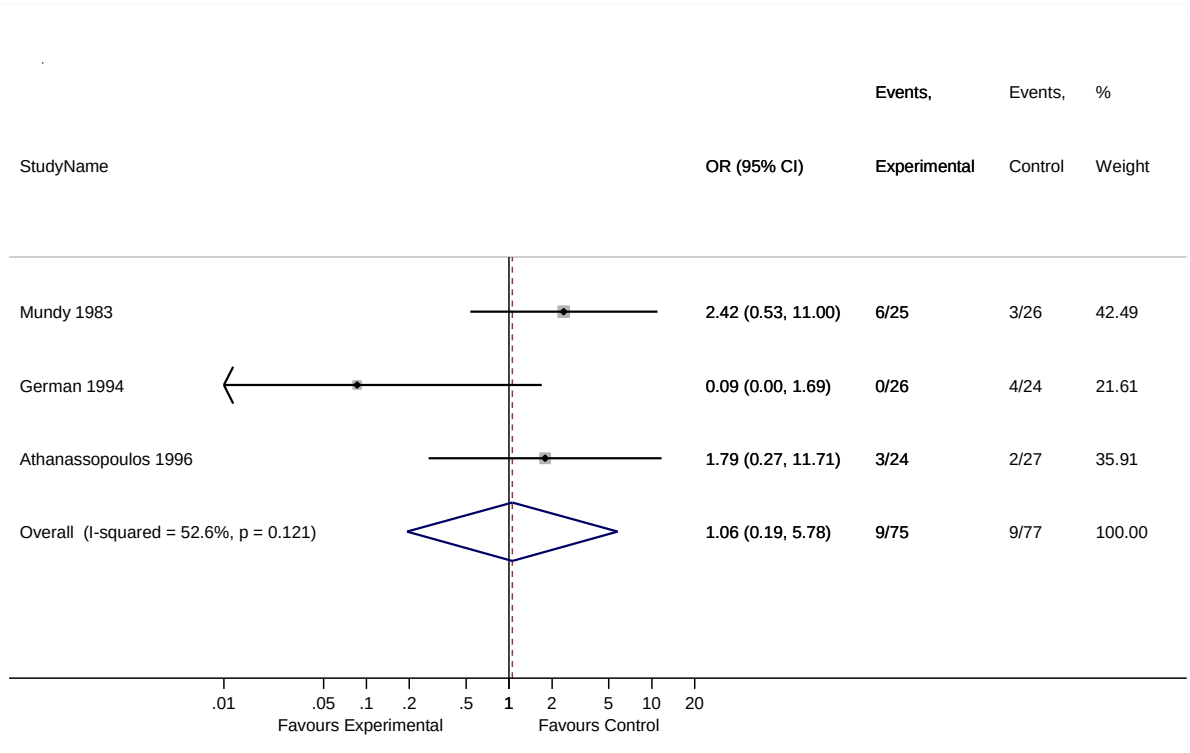

Figure 88 Bladder neck needle suspension vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty

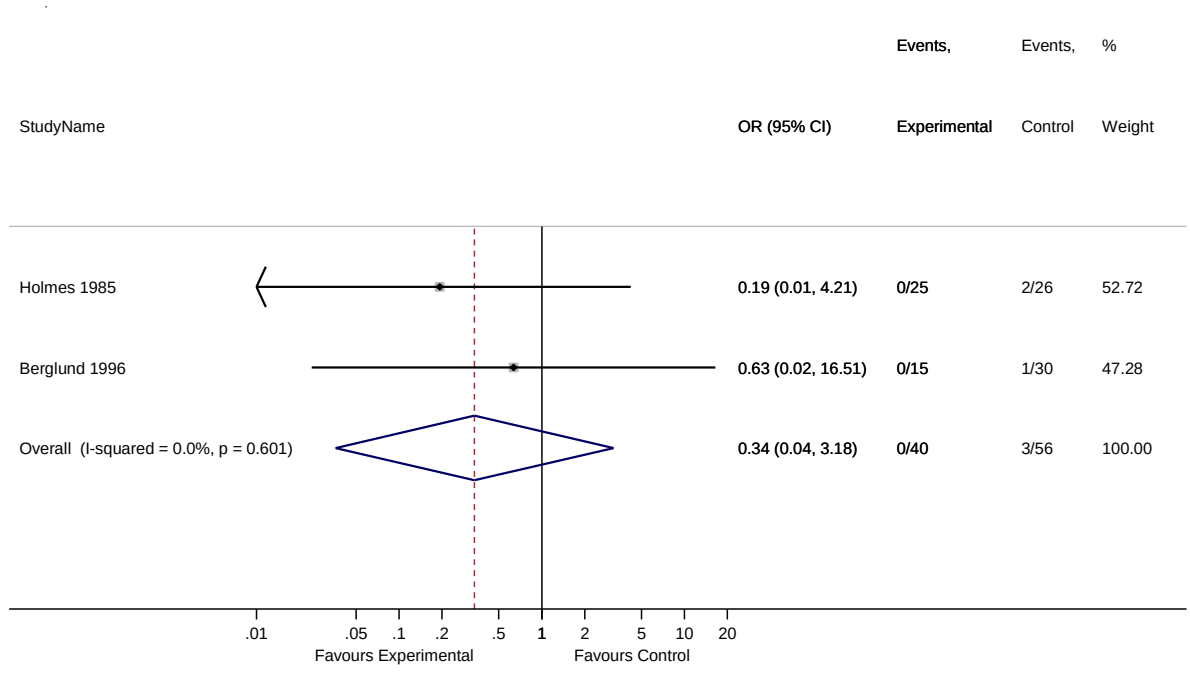

Figure 89 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, voiding difficulty

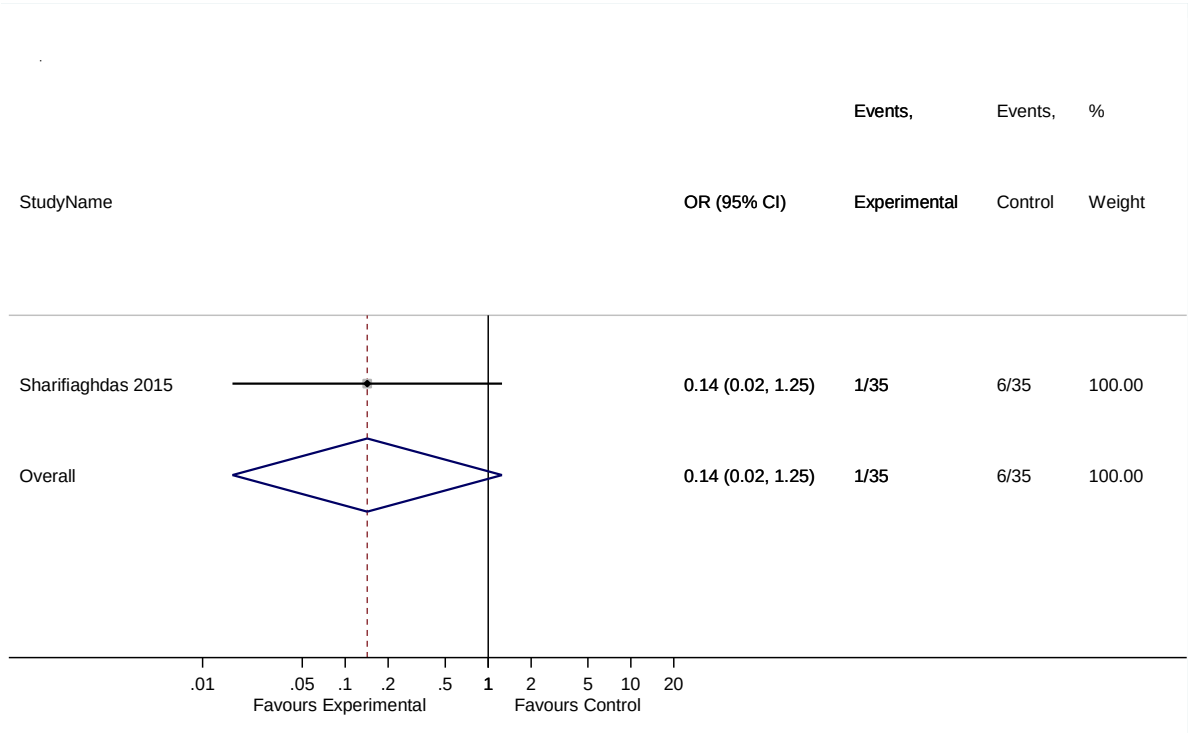

Figure 90 Single incision vs traditional sling, voiding difficulty

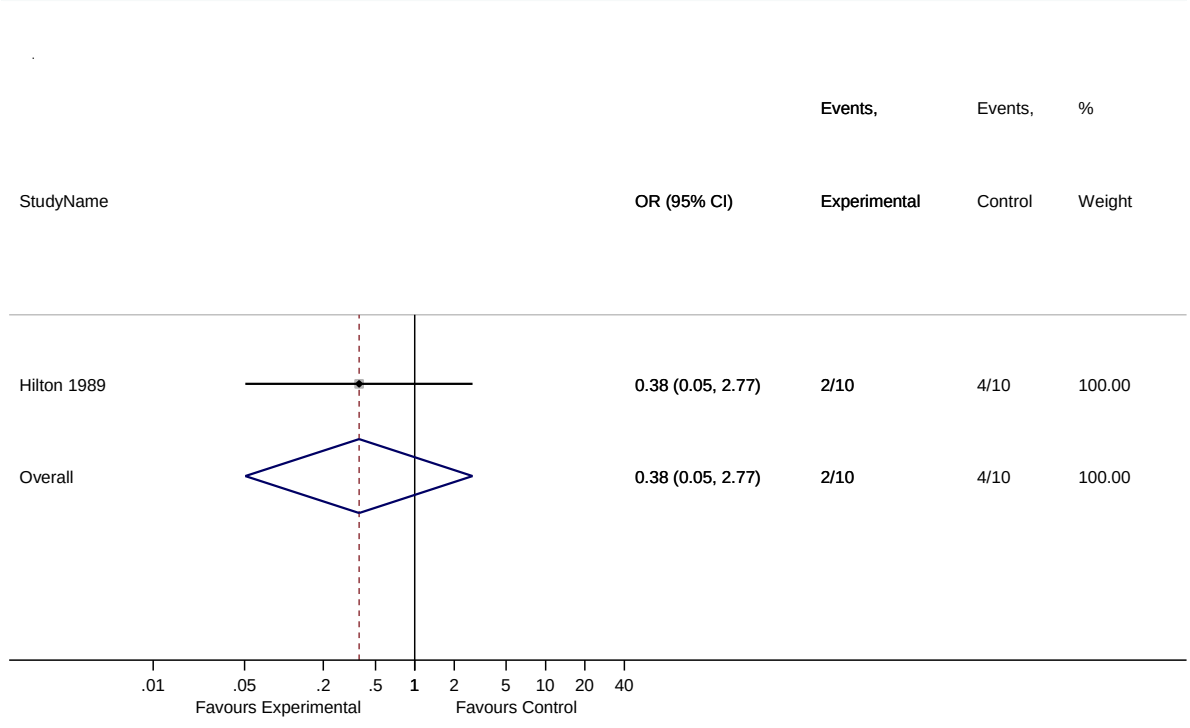

Figure 91 Bladder neck needle suspension vs traditional sling, voiding difficulty

1.5 Bladder or urethral perforation

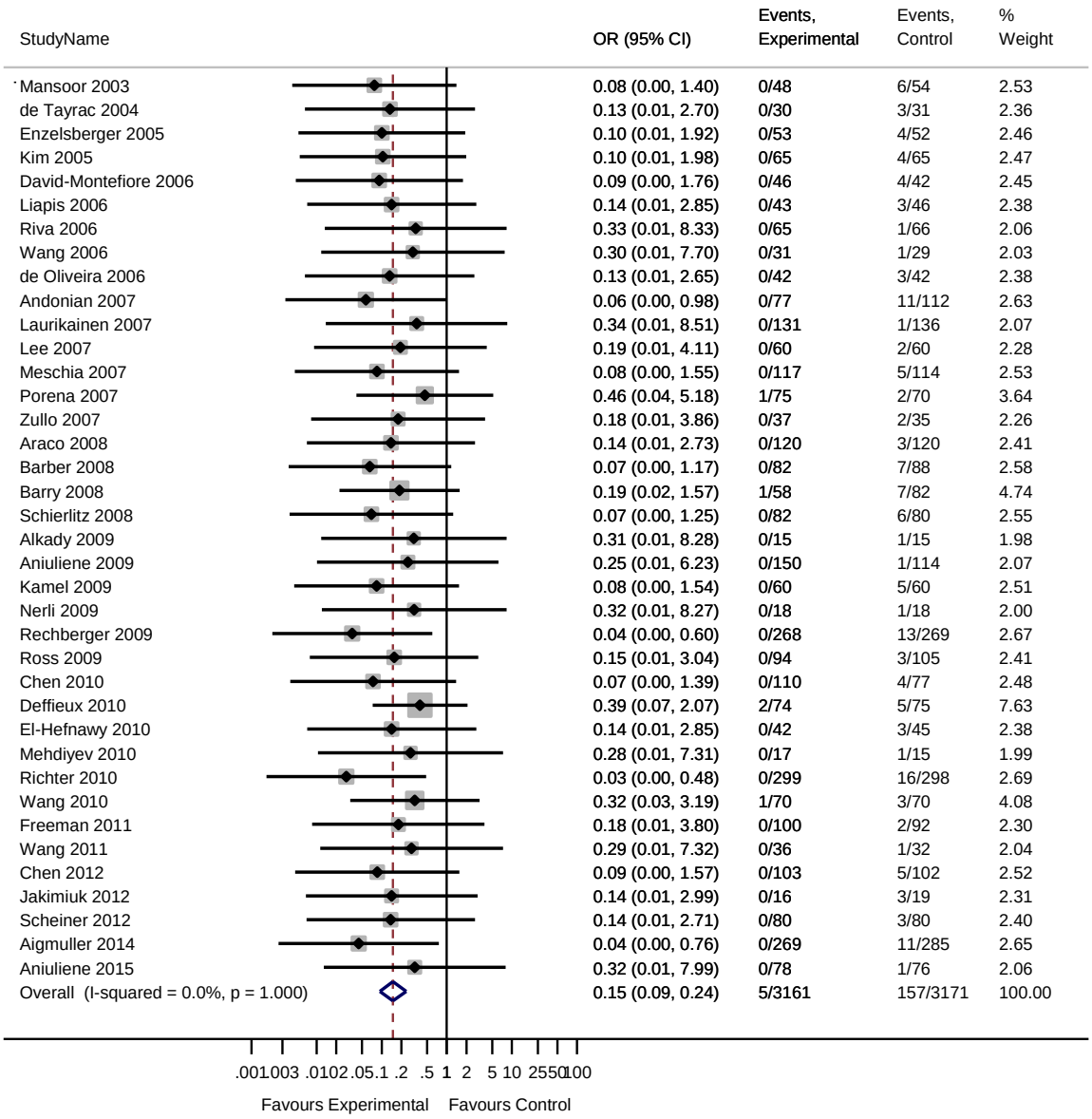

Figure 92 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

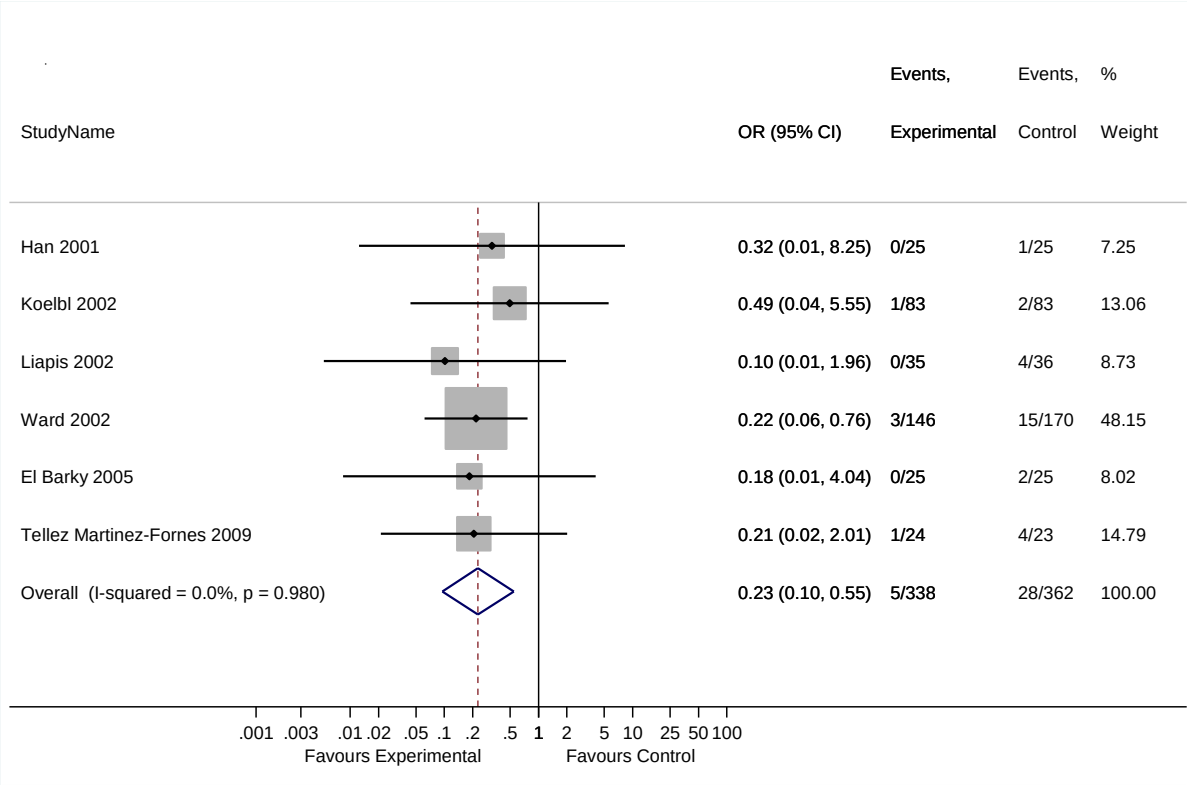

Figure 93 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

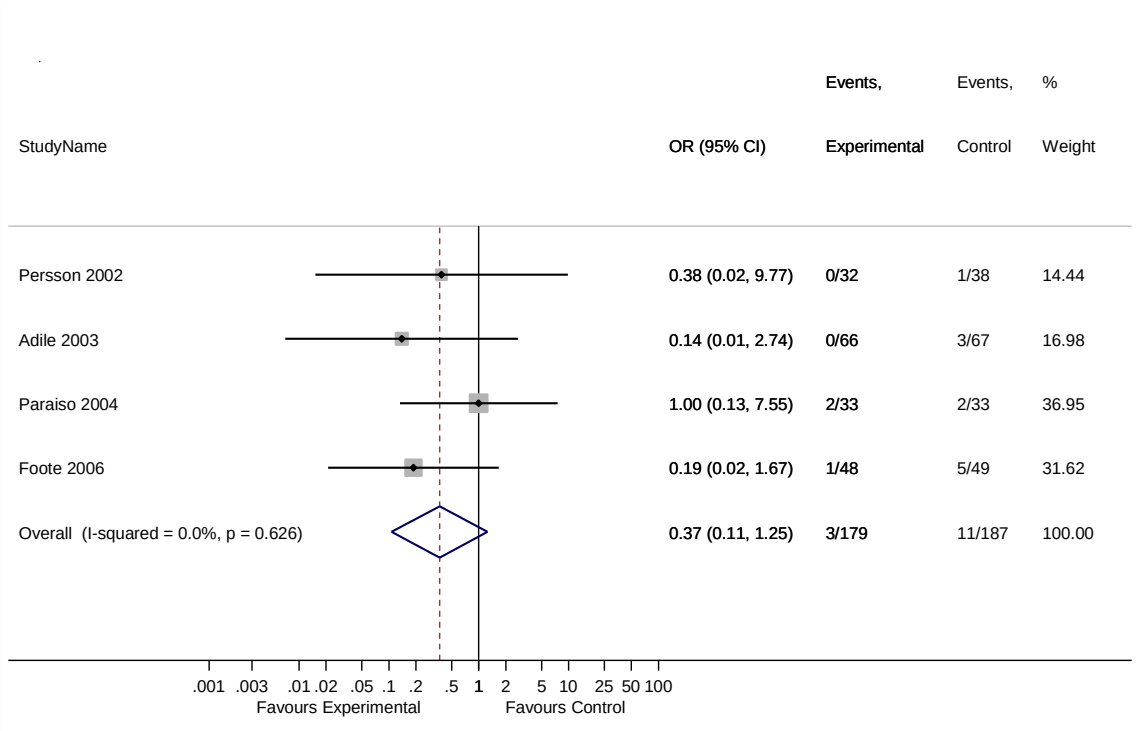

Figure 94 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

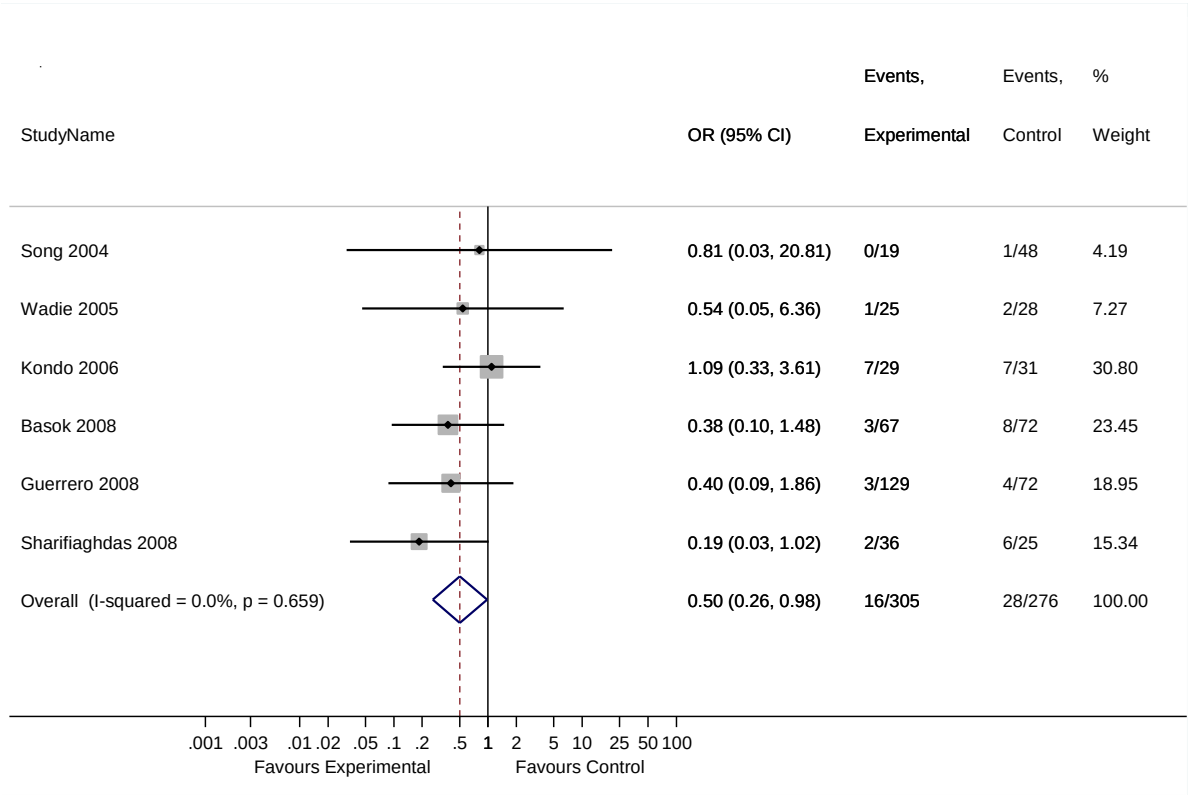

Figure 95 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

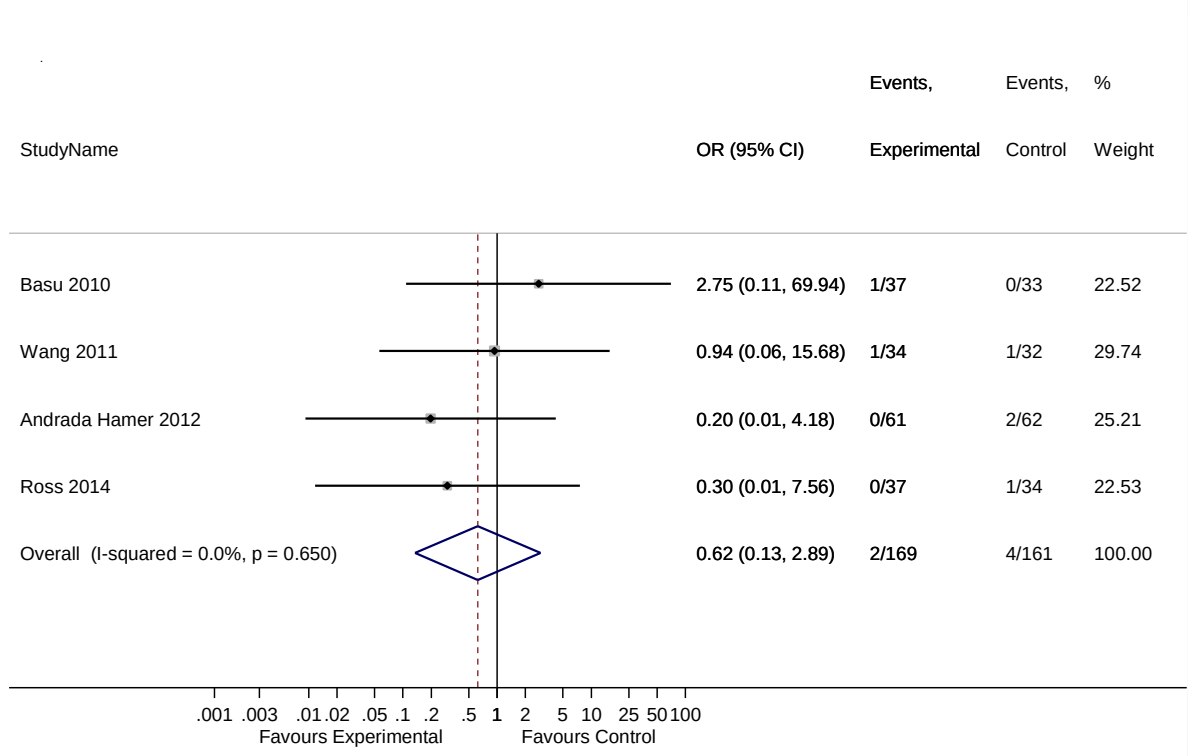

Figure 96 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

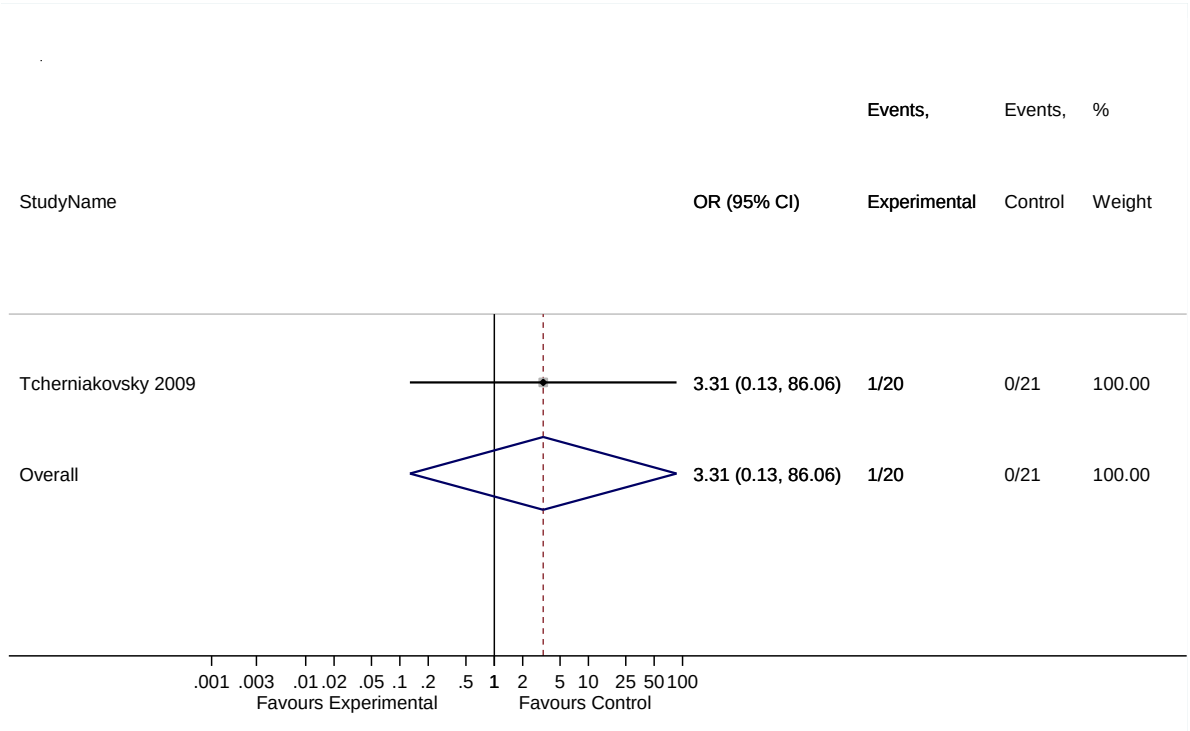

Figure 97 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

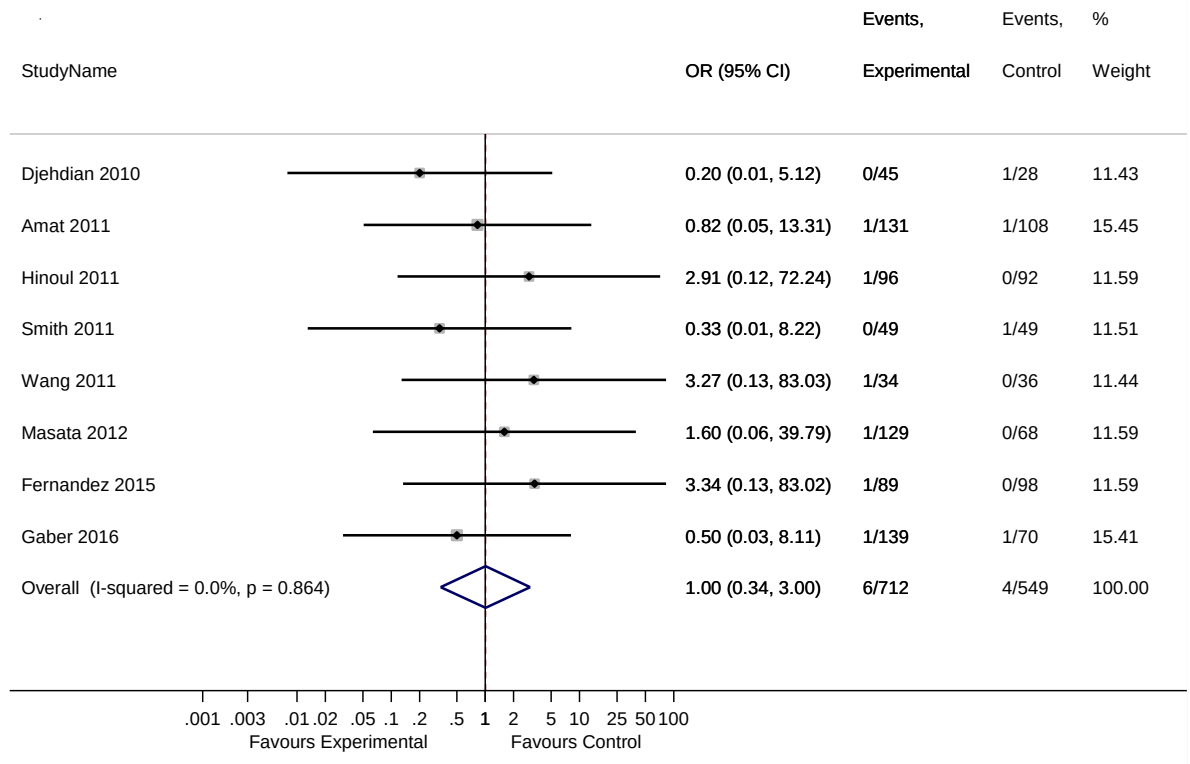

Figure 98 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, bladder or urethral perforation

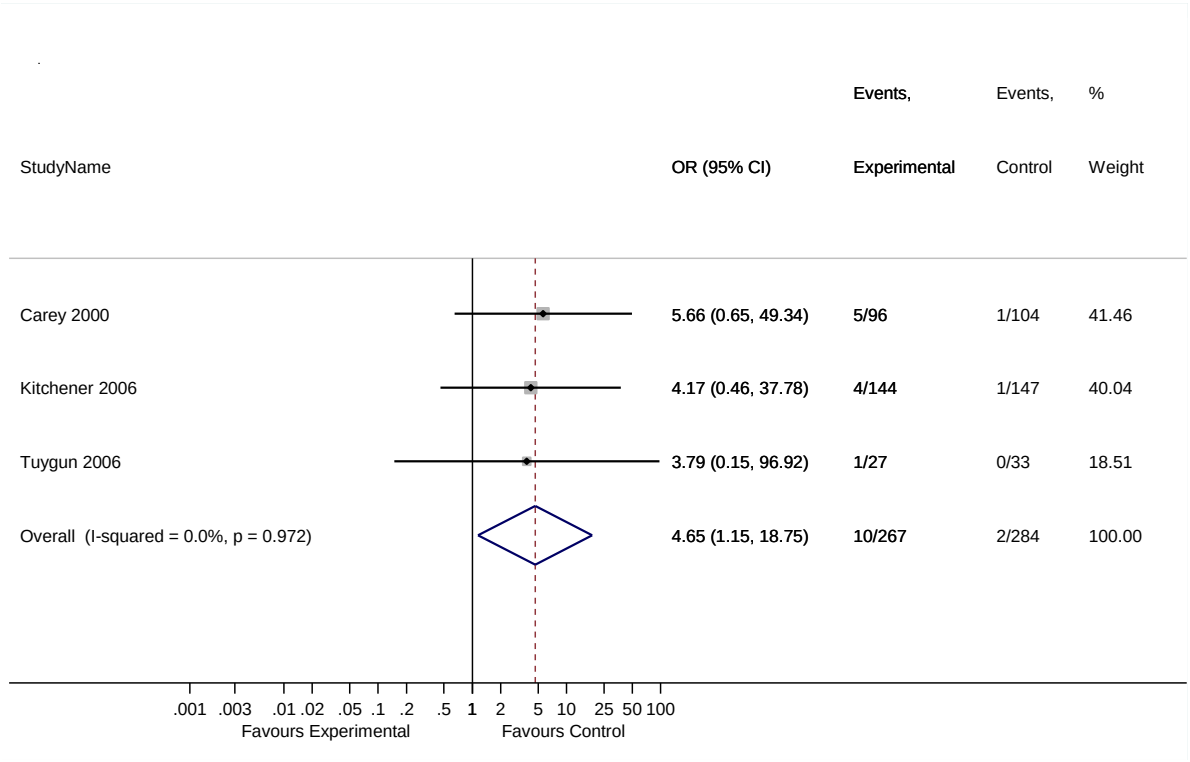

Figure 99 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, bladder or urethral perforation

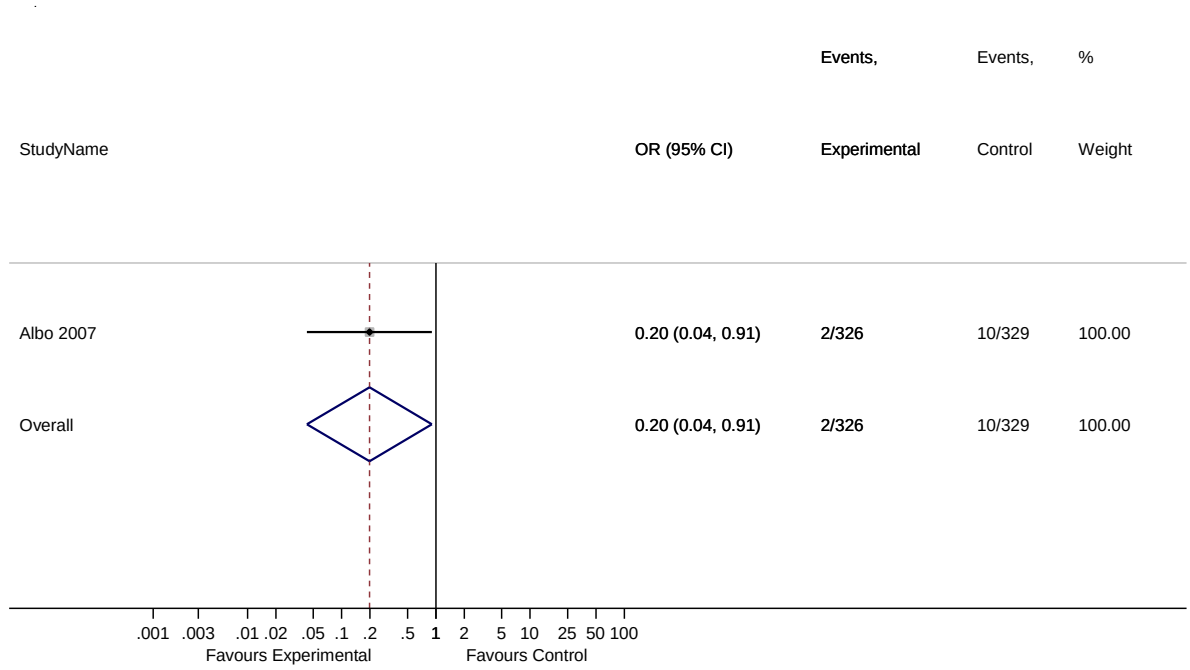

Figure 100 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, bladder or urethral perforation

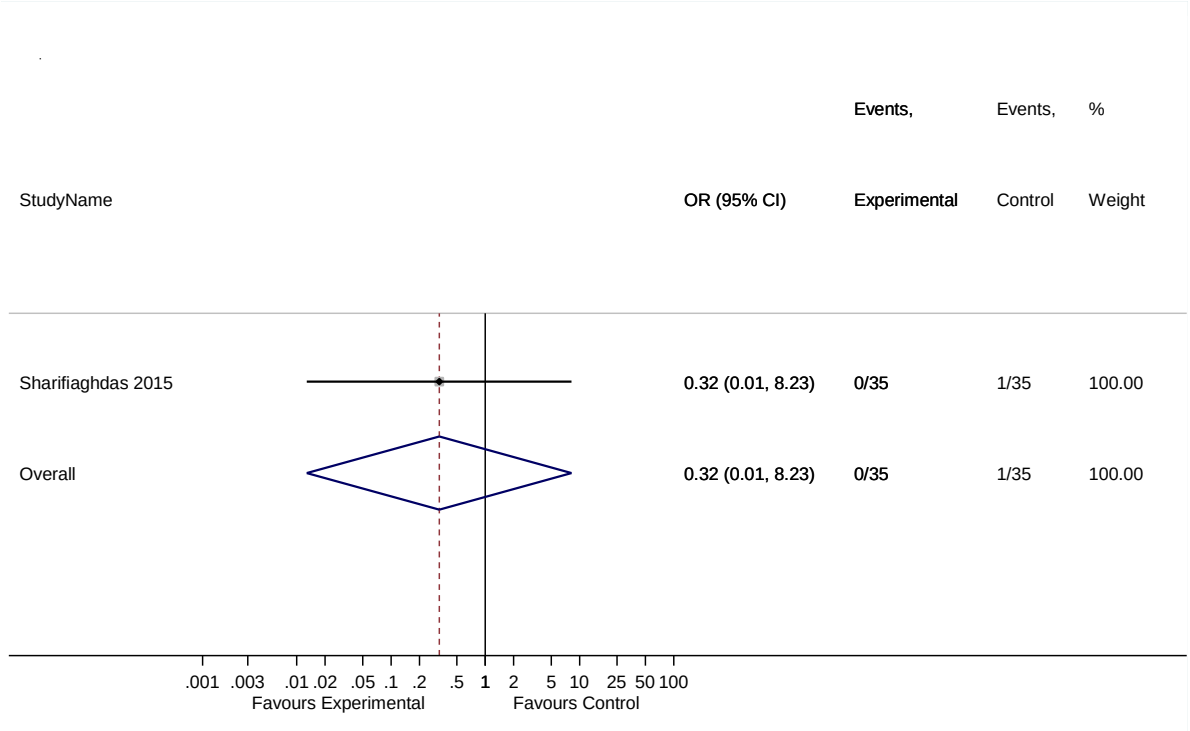

Figure 101 Single incision vs traditional sling, bladder or urethral perforation

1.6 Tape/mesh extrusion or exposure

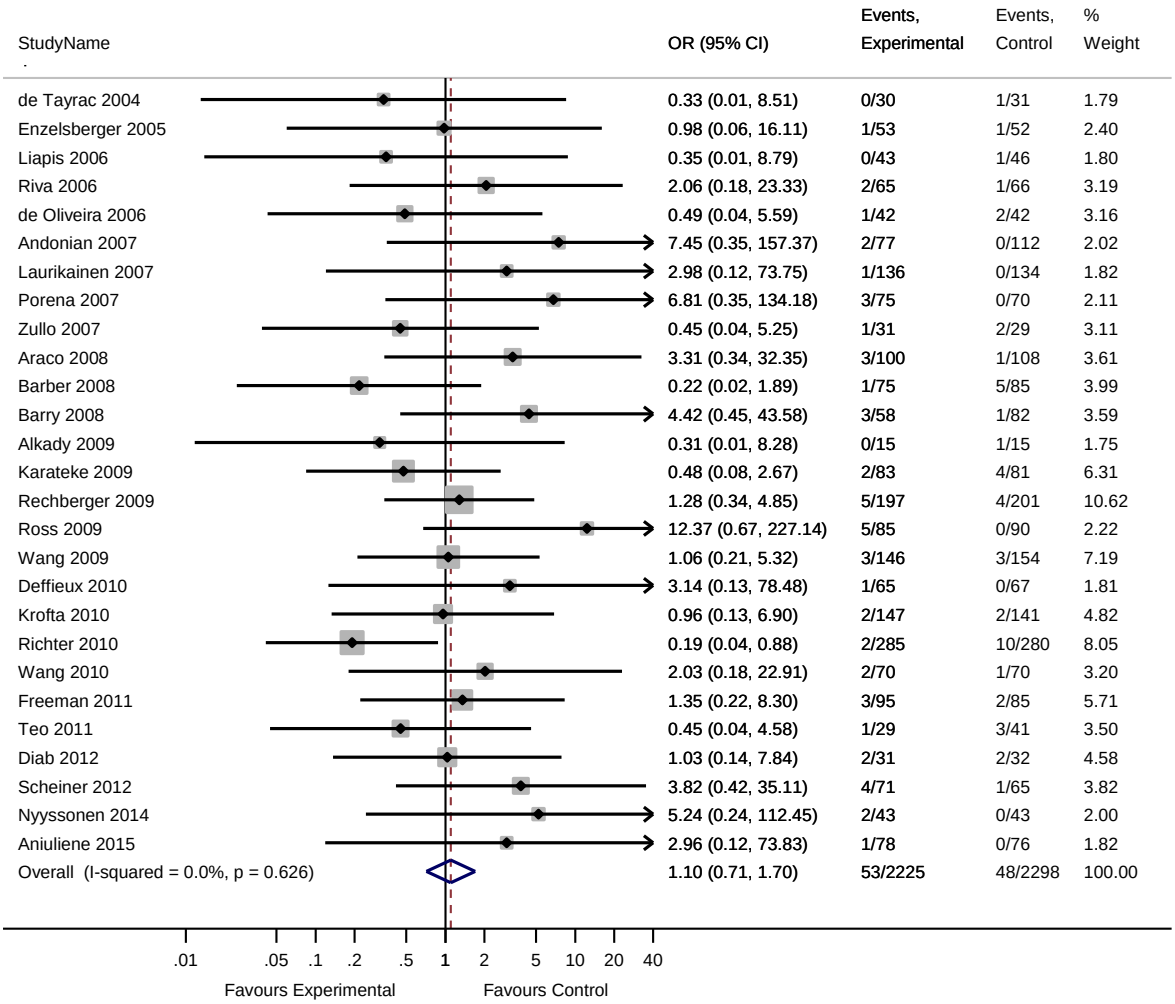

Figure 102 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

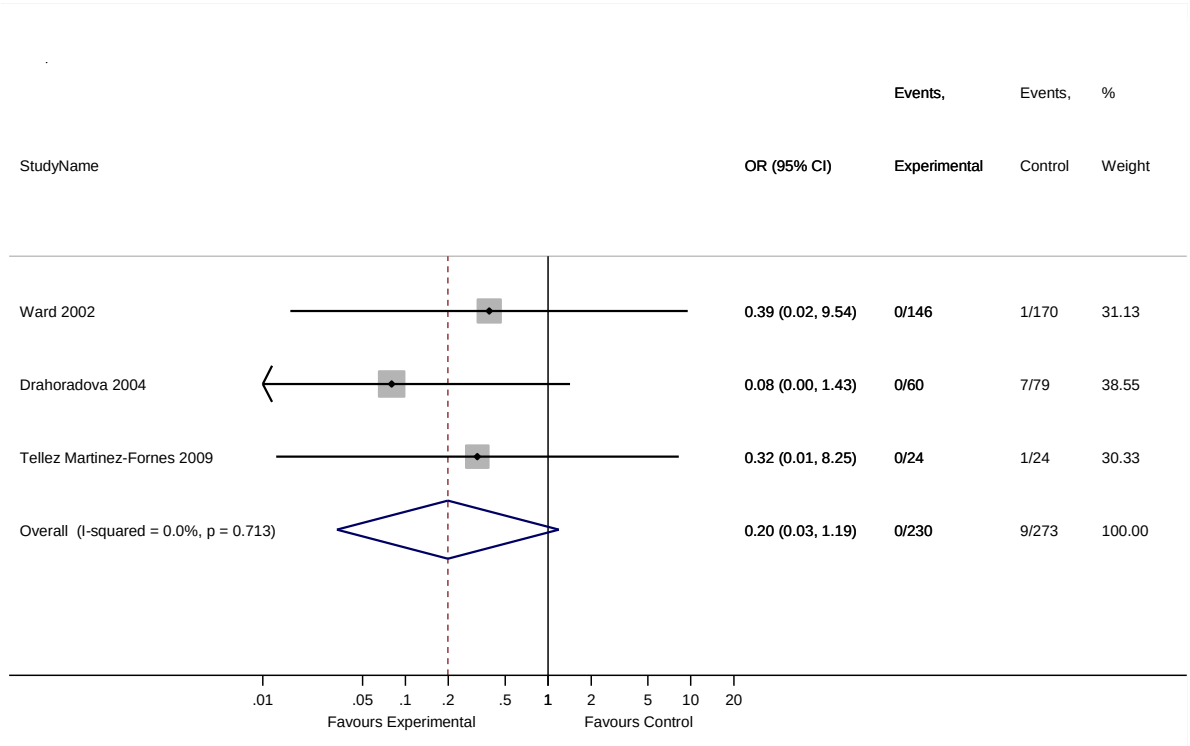

Figure 103 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

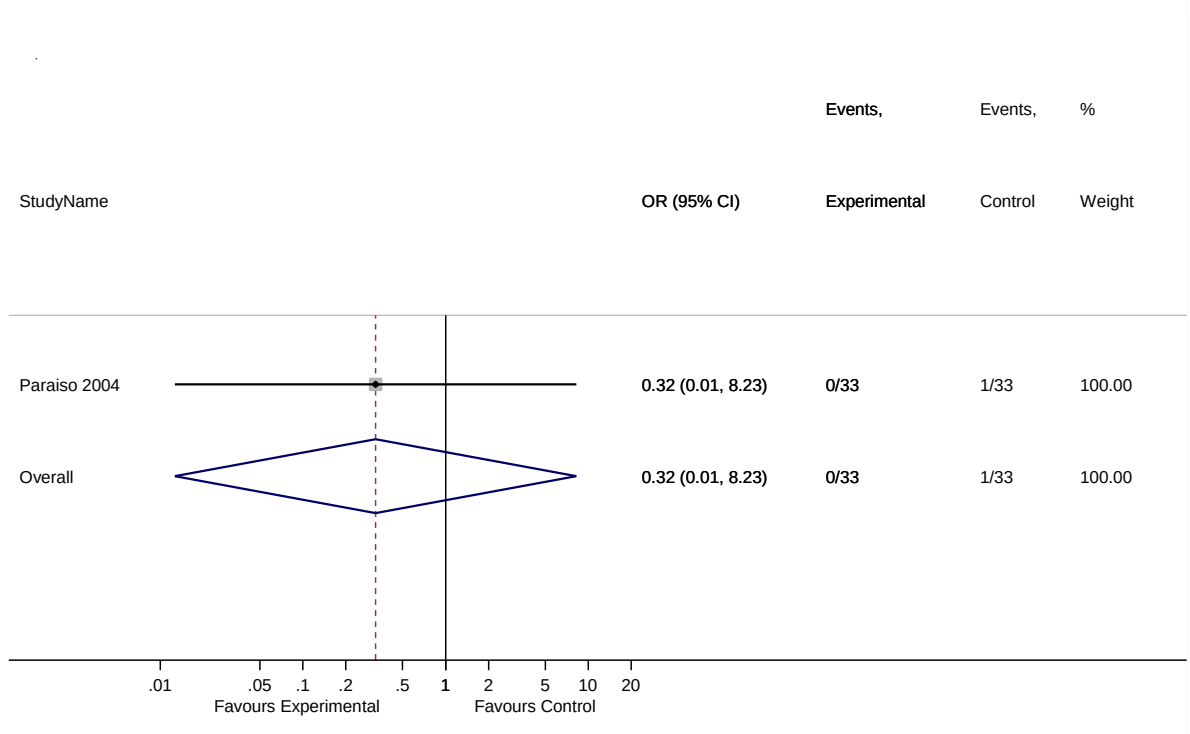

Figure 104 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, Tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

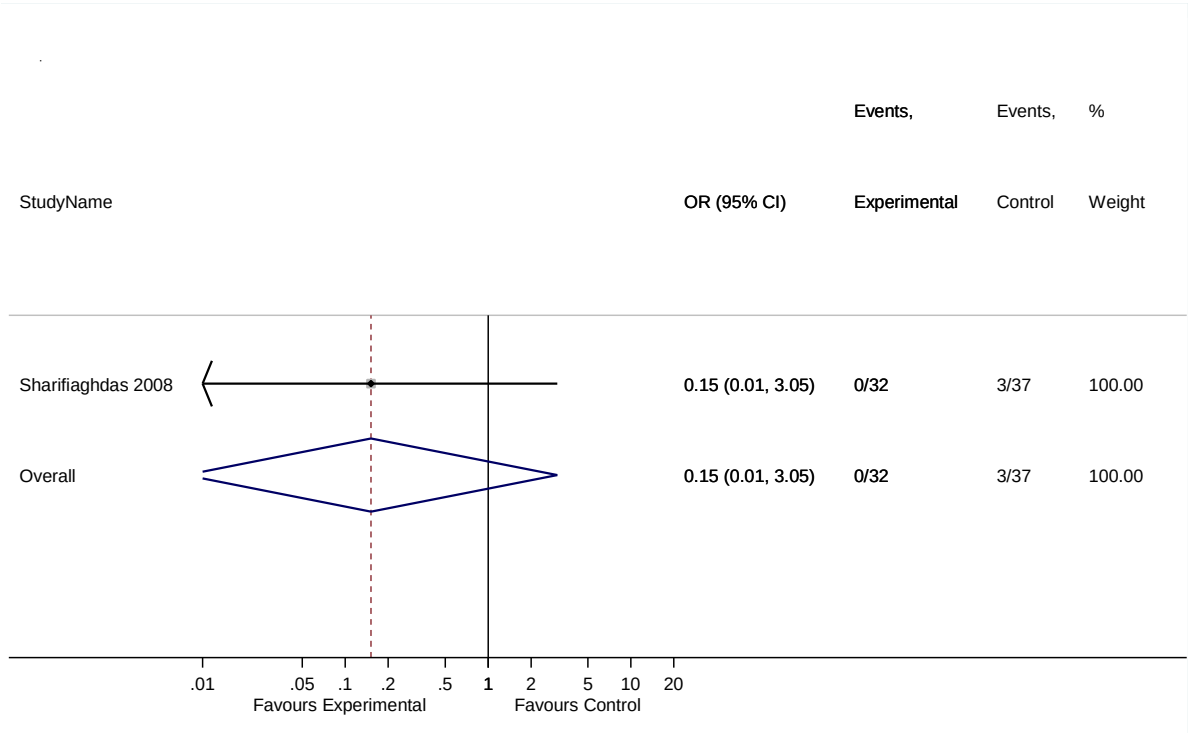

Figure 105 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

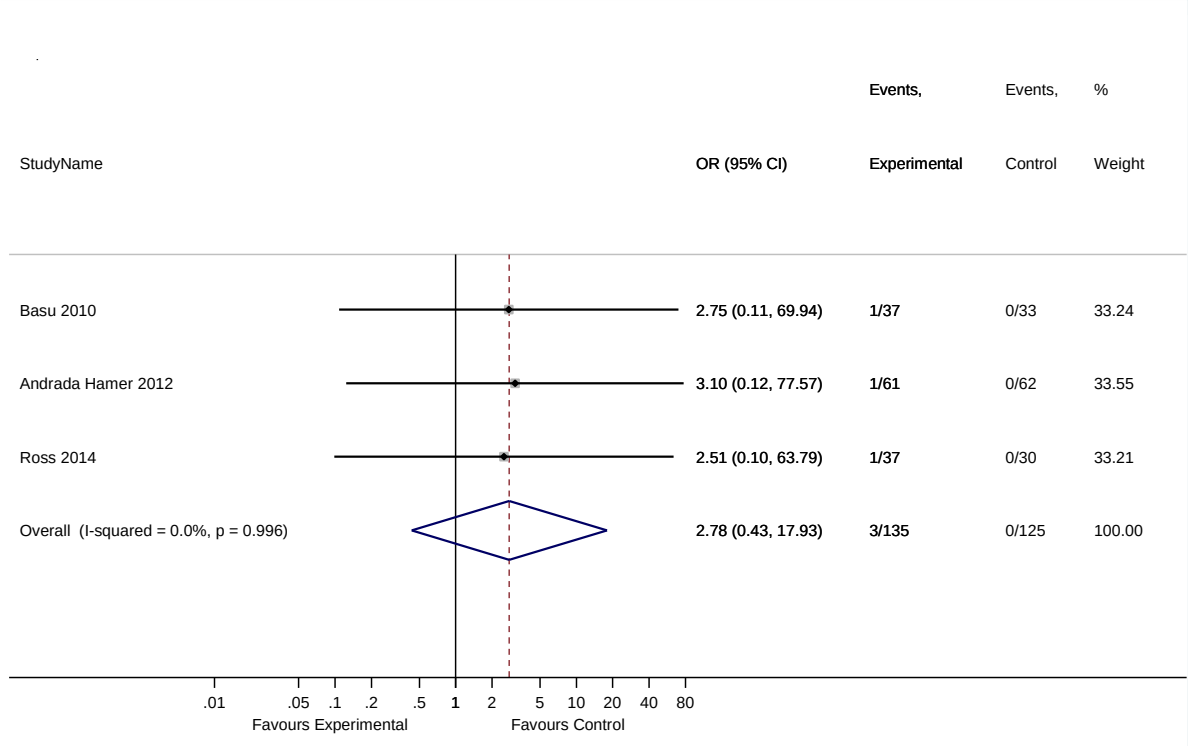

Figure 106 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

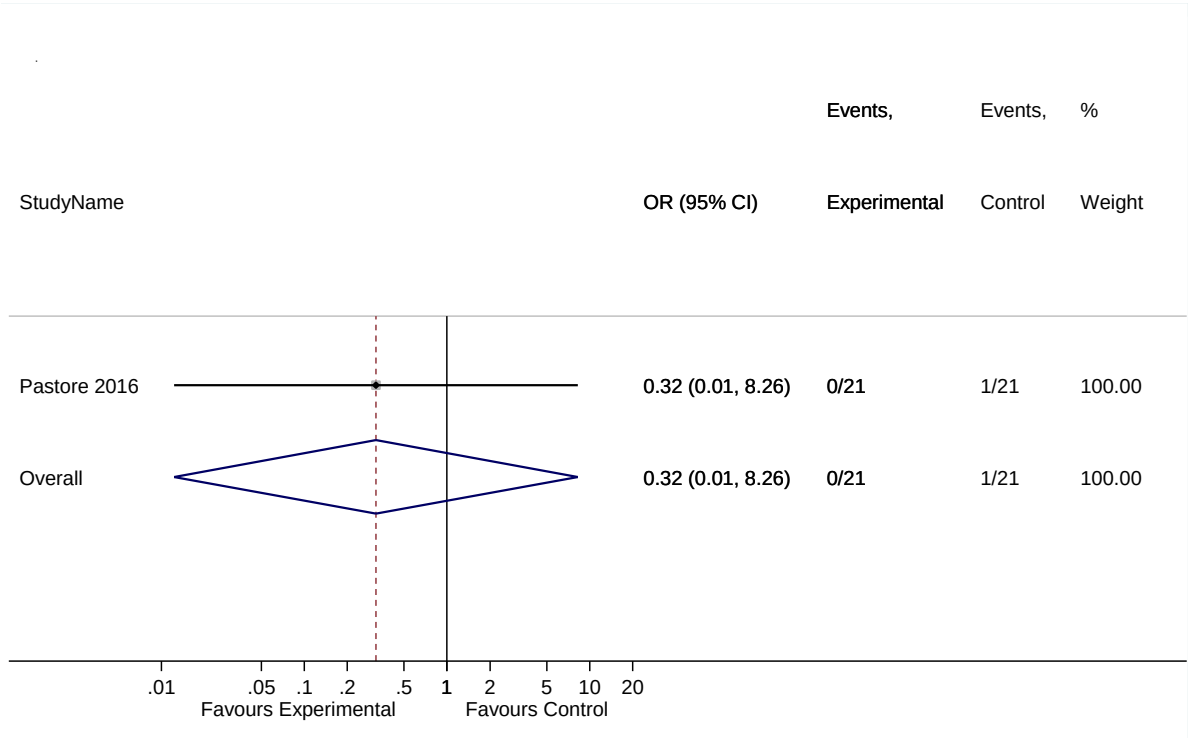

Figure 107 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion (1 month)

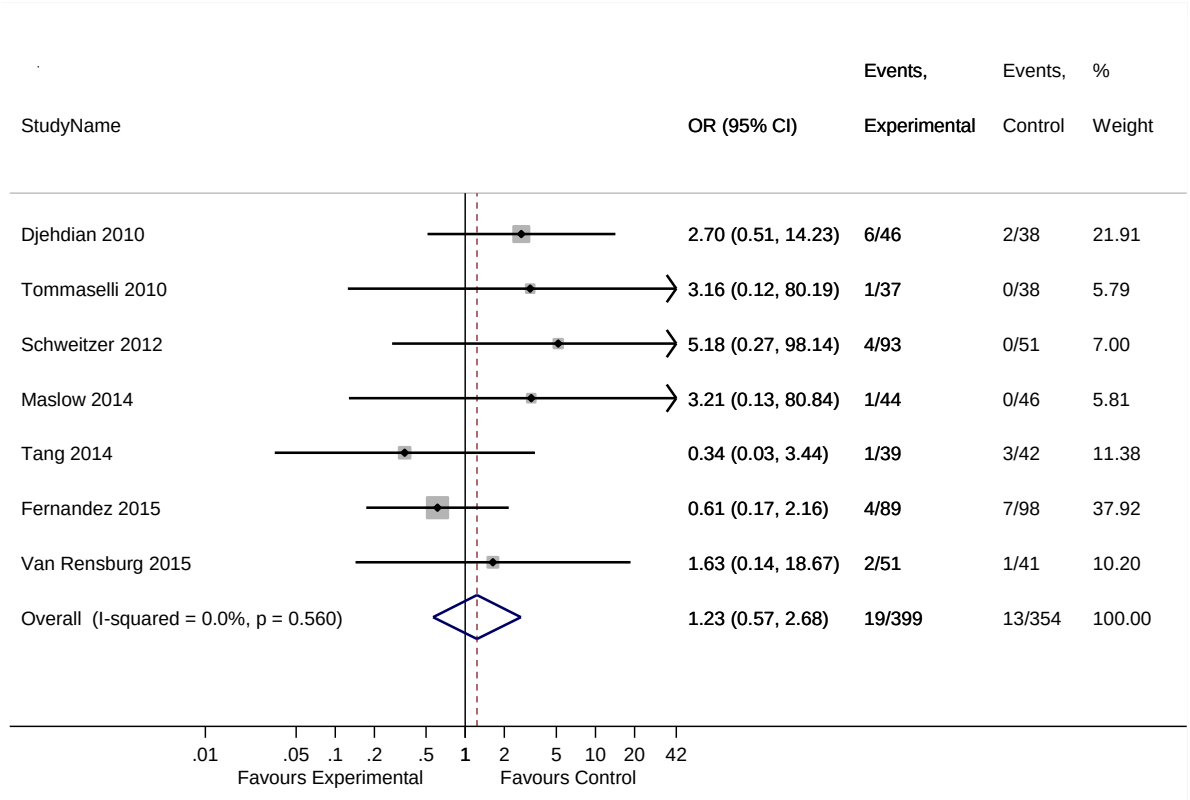

Figure 108 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion (12 months)

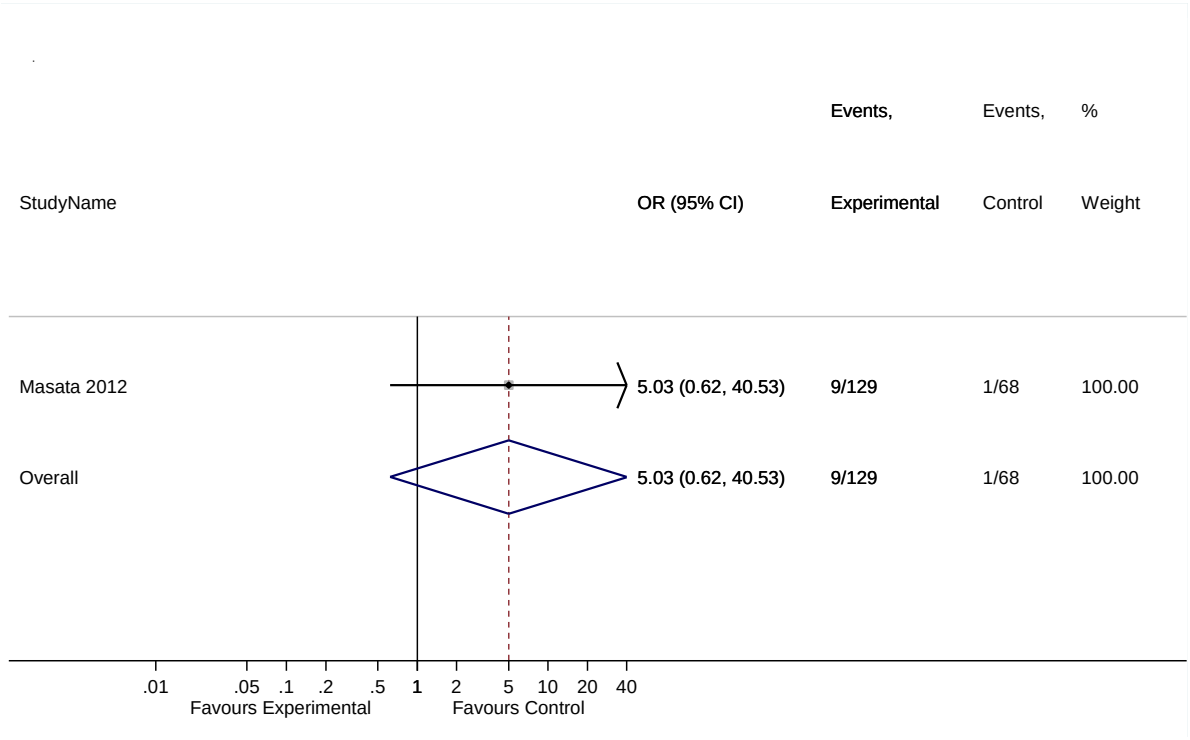

Figure 109 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion (24 months)

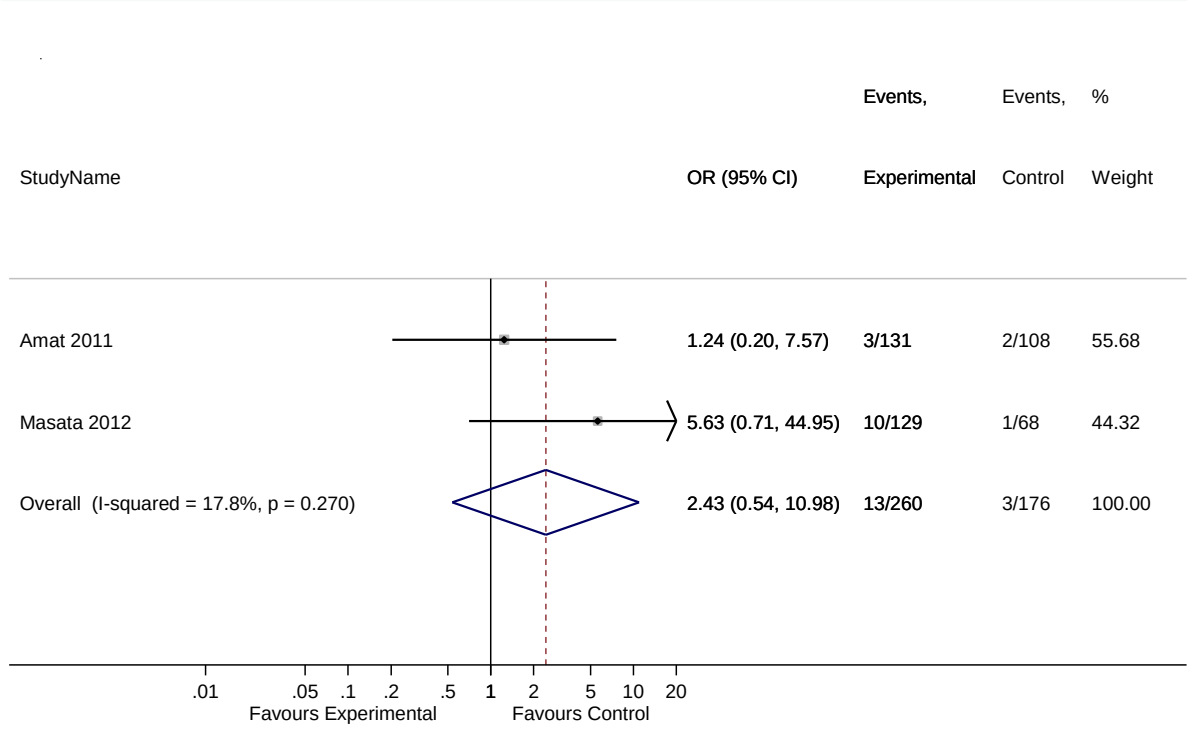

Figure 110 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion (60 months)

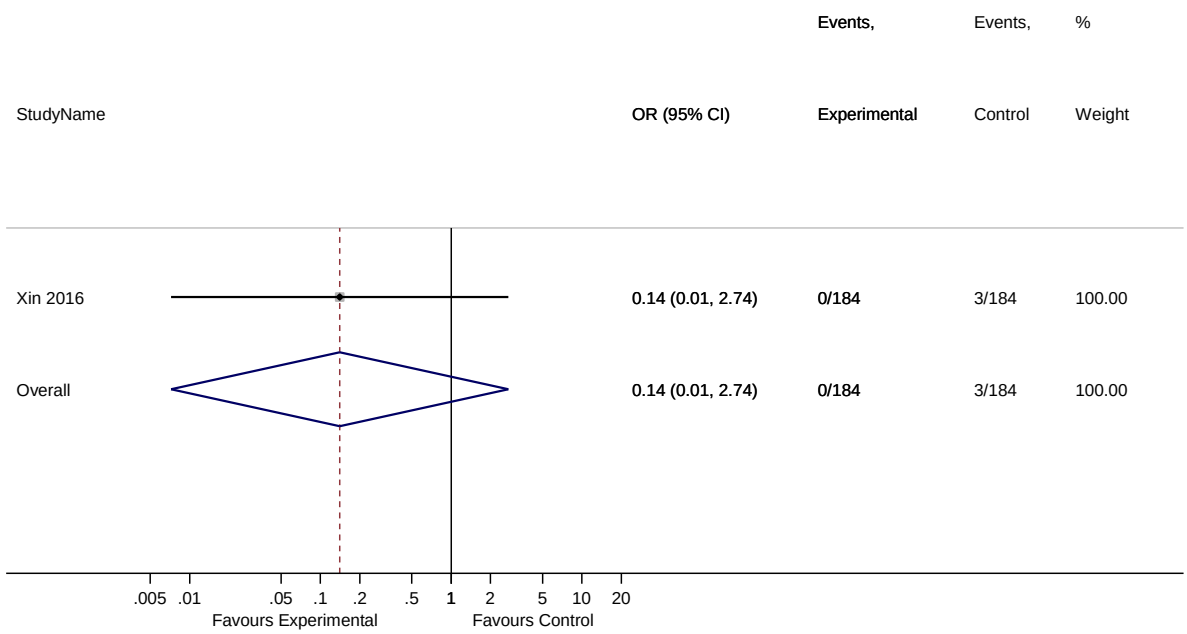

Figure 111 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion (perioperative)

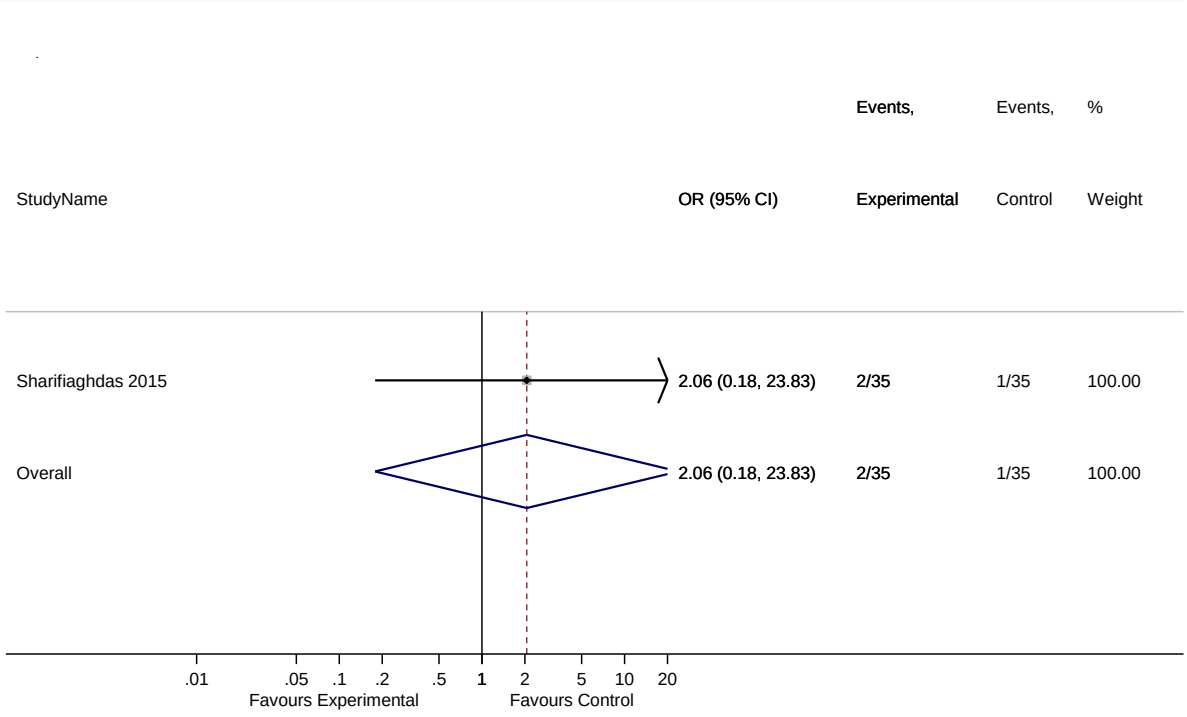

Figure 112 single incision vs traditional sling, tape/mesh erosion or extrusion

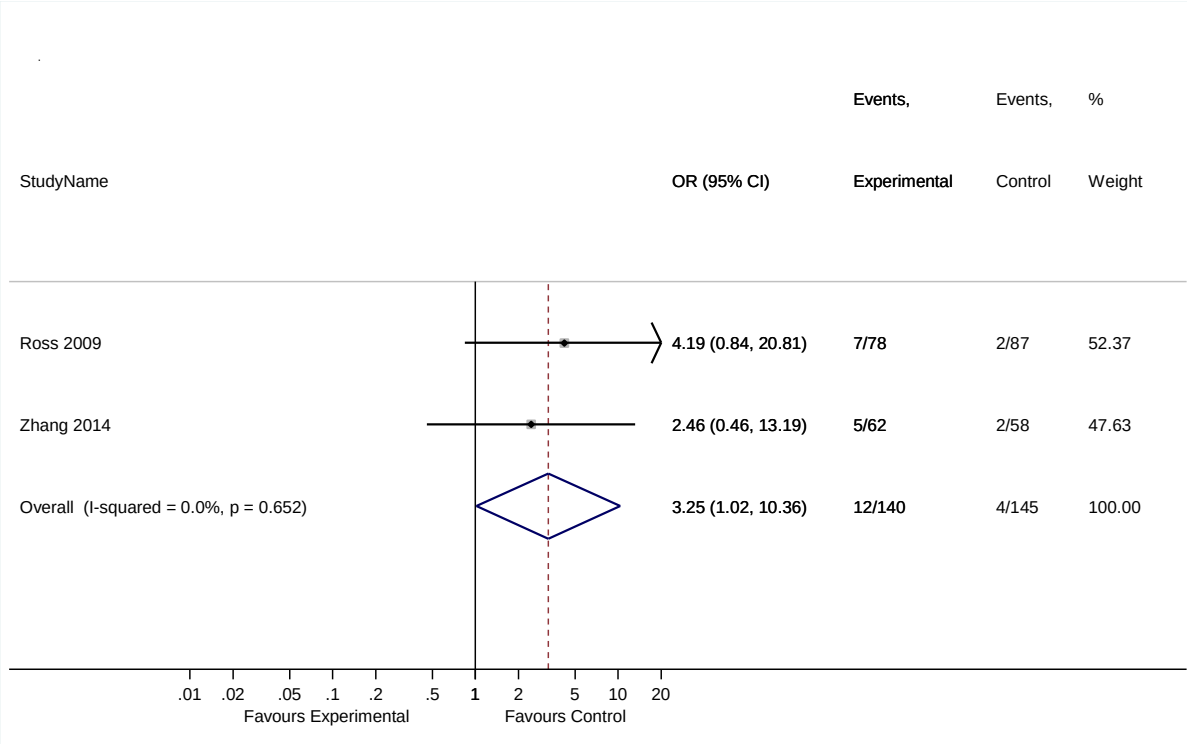

Figure 113 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure

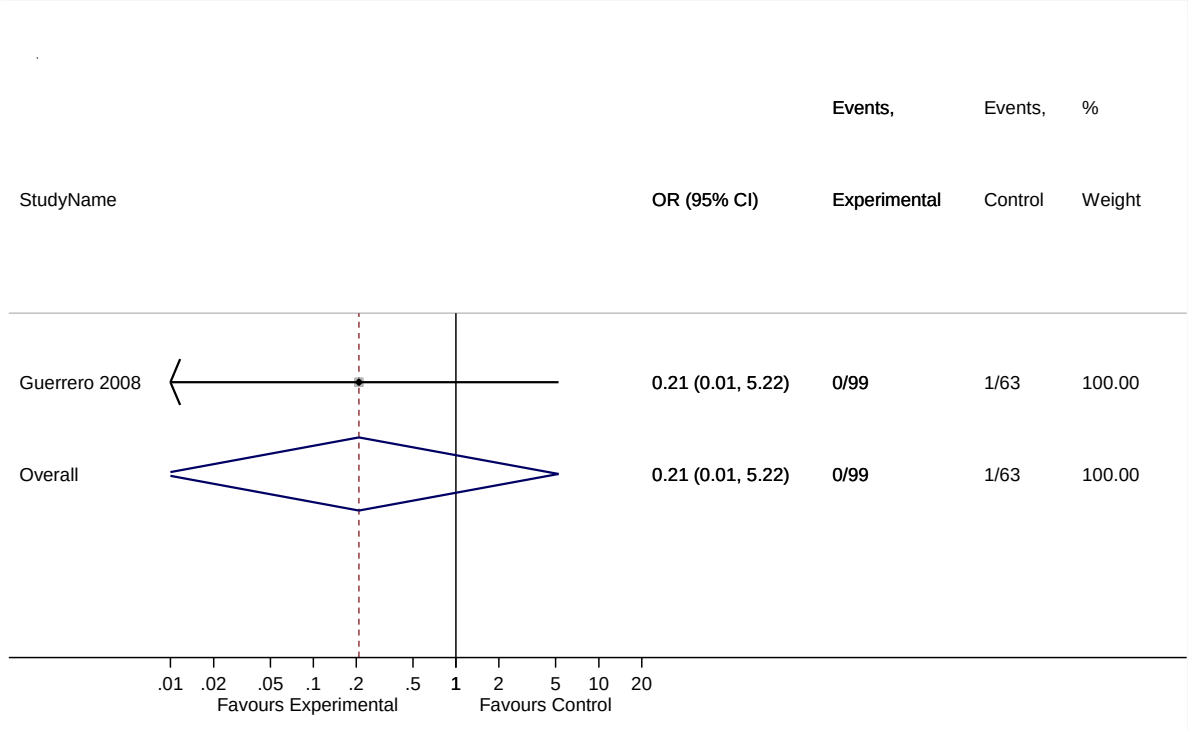

Figure 114 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure

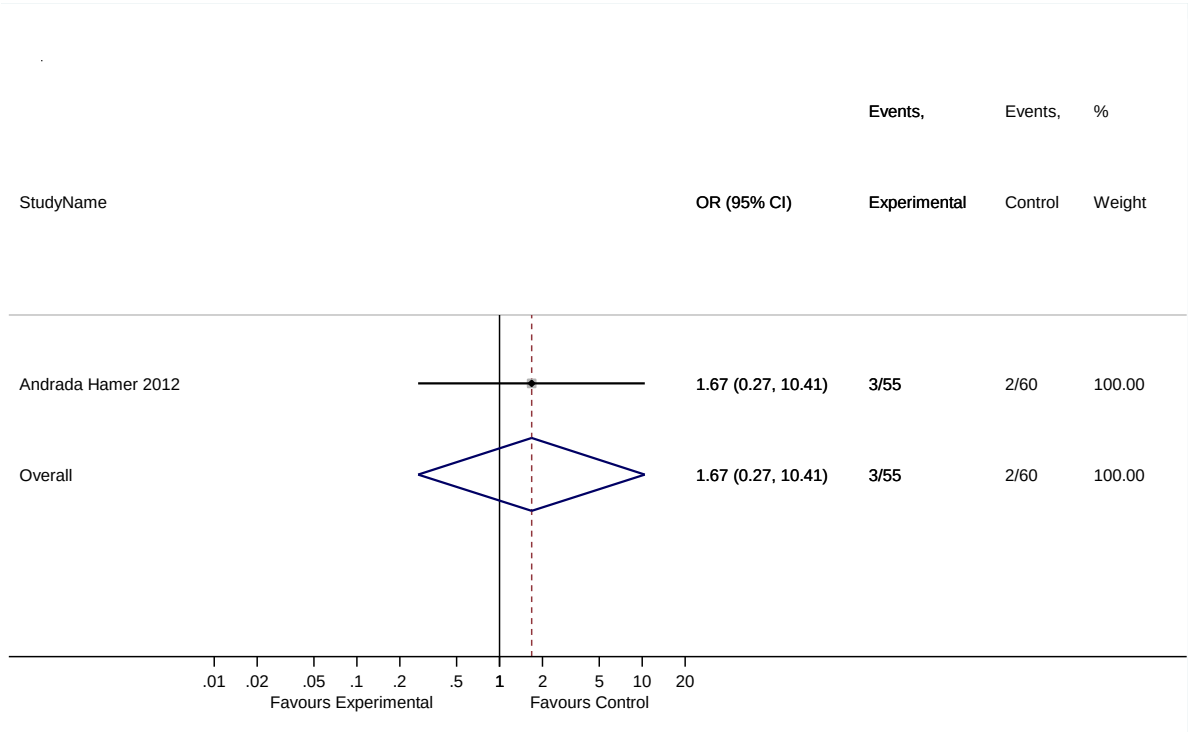

Figure 115 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure

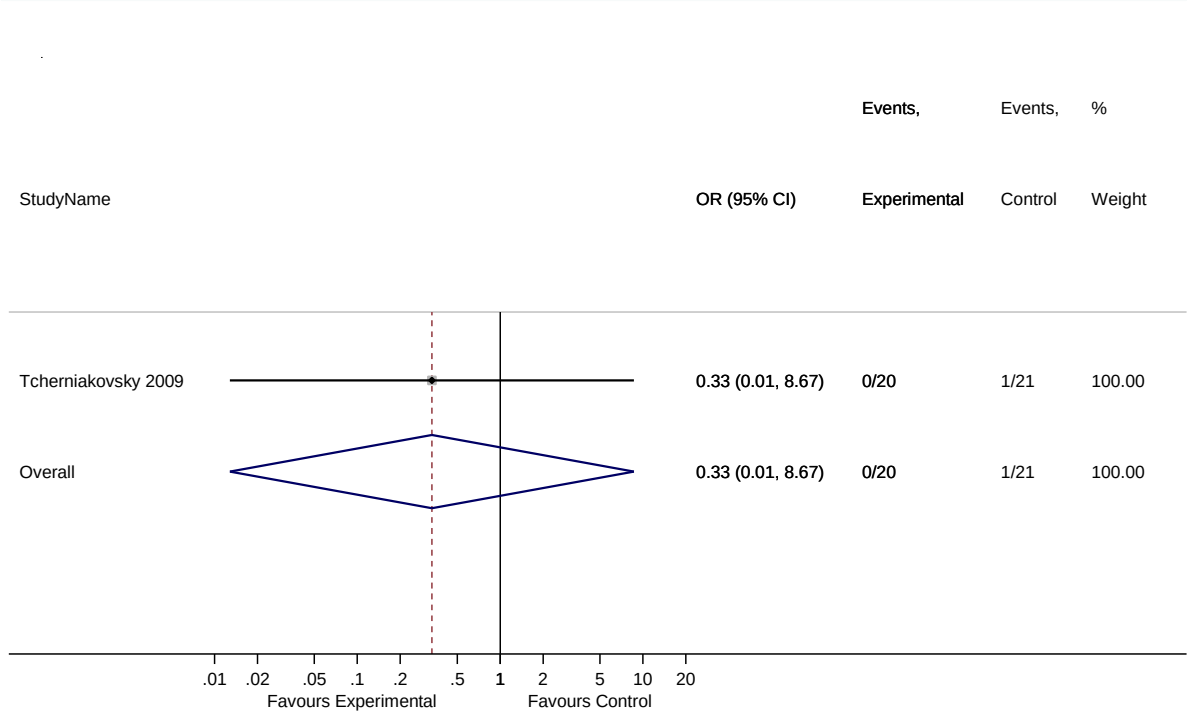

Figure 116 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure

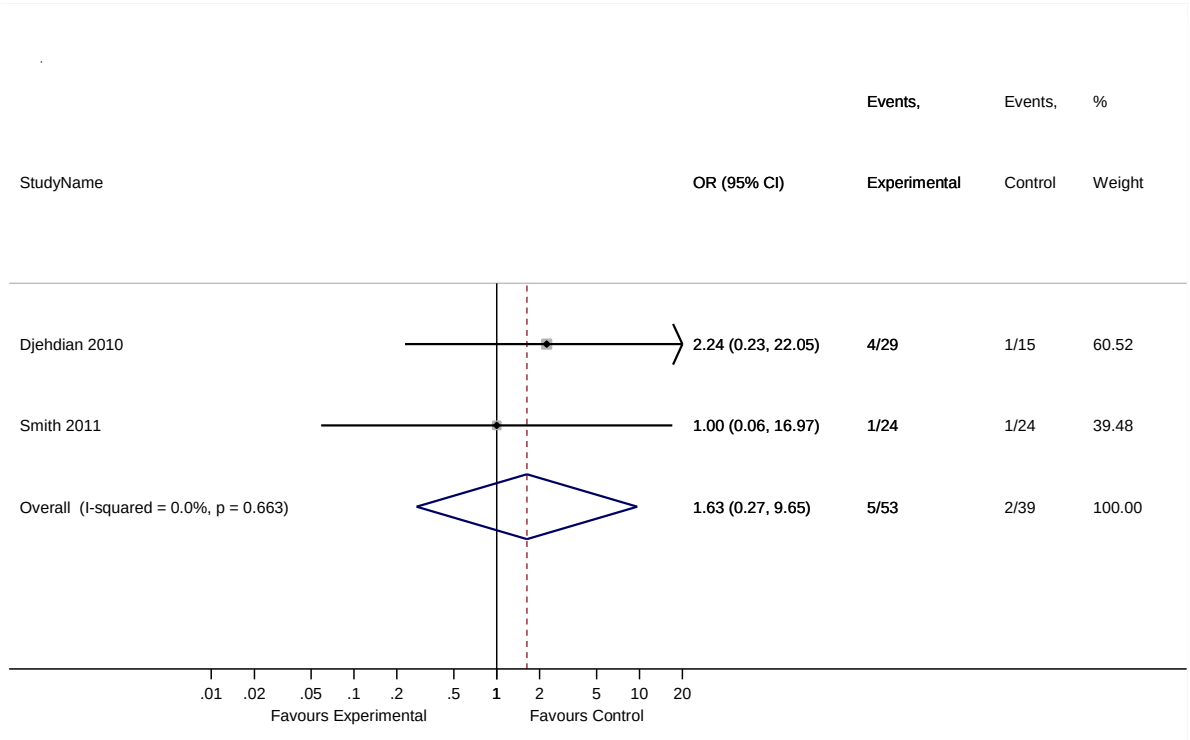

Figure 117 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (6 months)

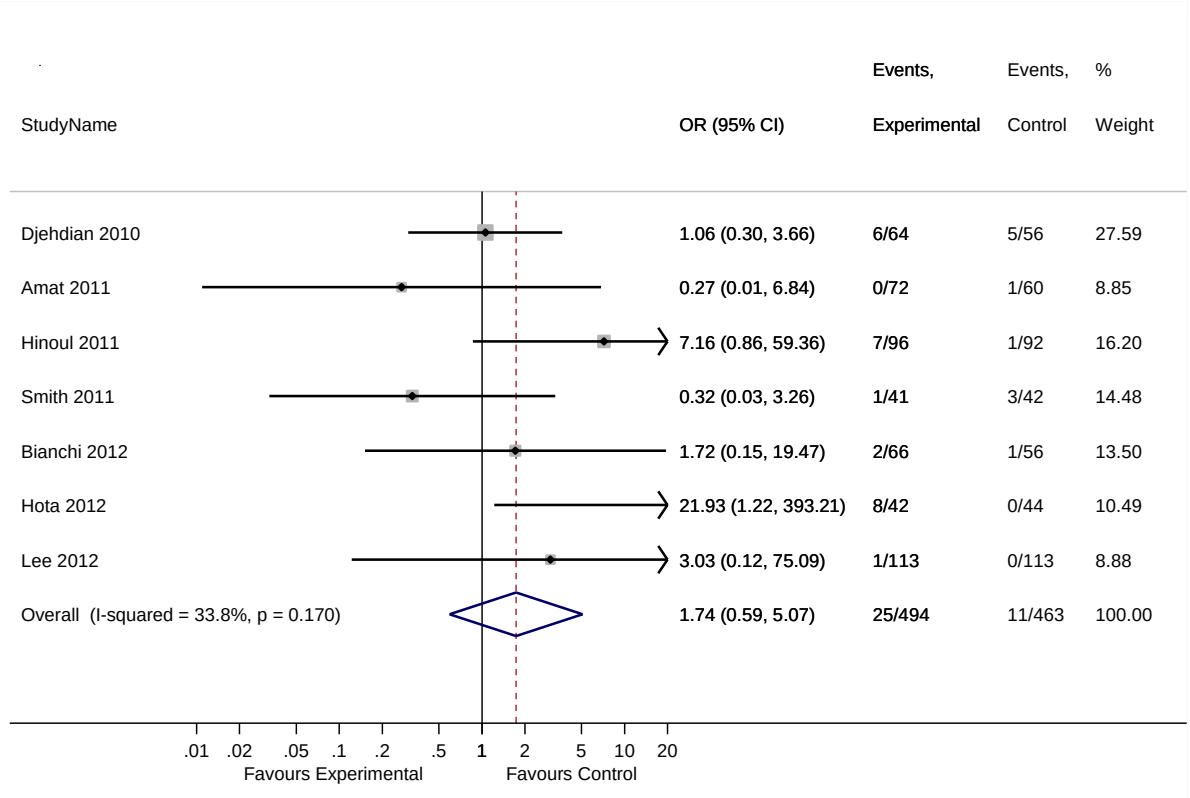

Figure 118 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (12 months)

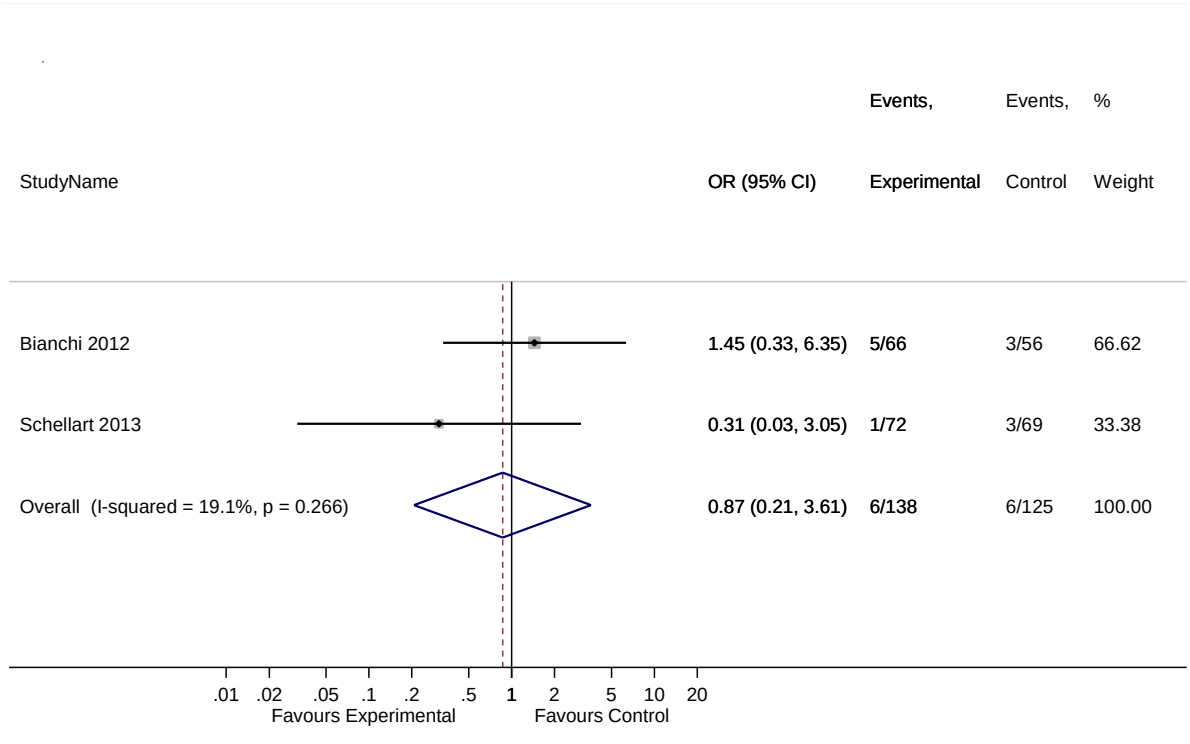

Figure 119 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (24 months)

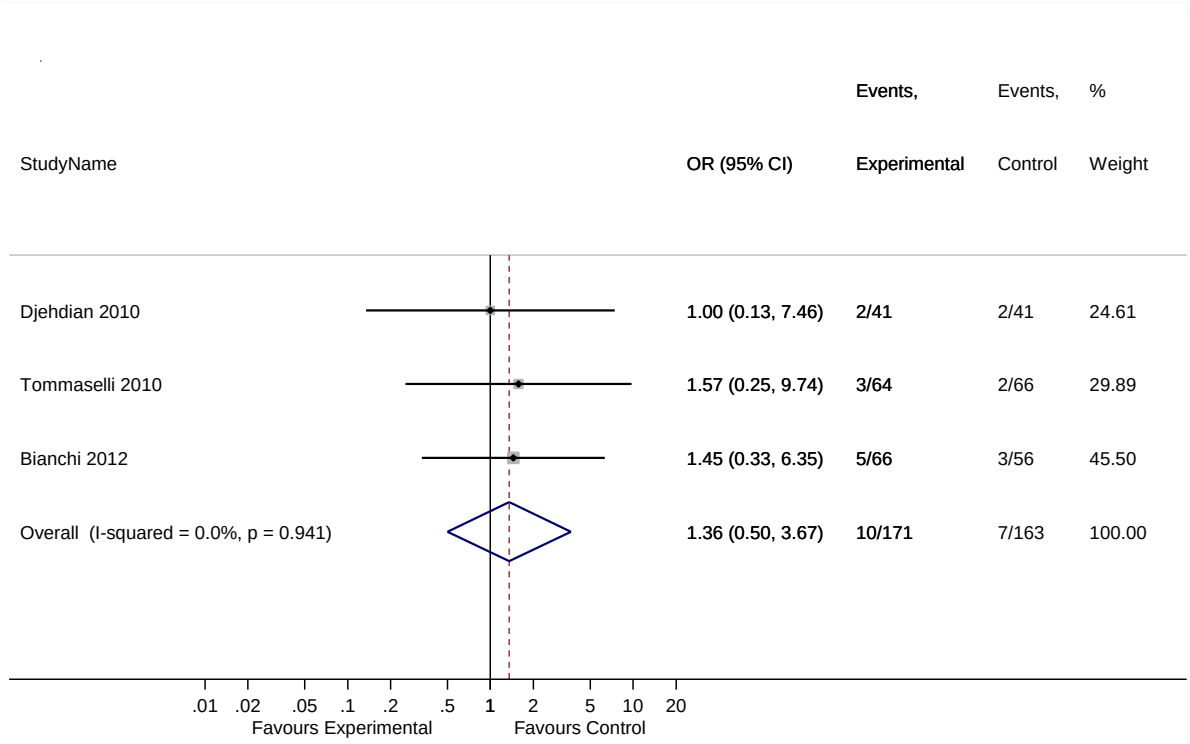

Figure 120 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (36 months)

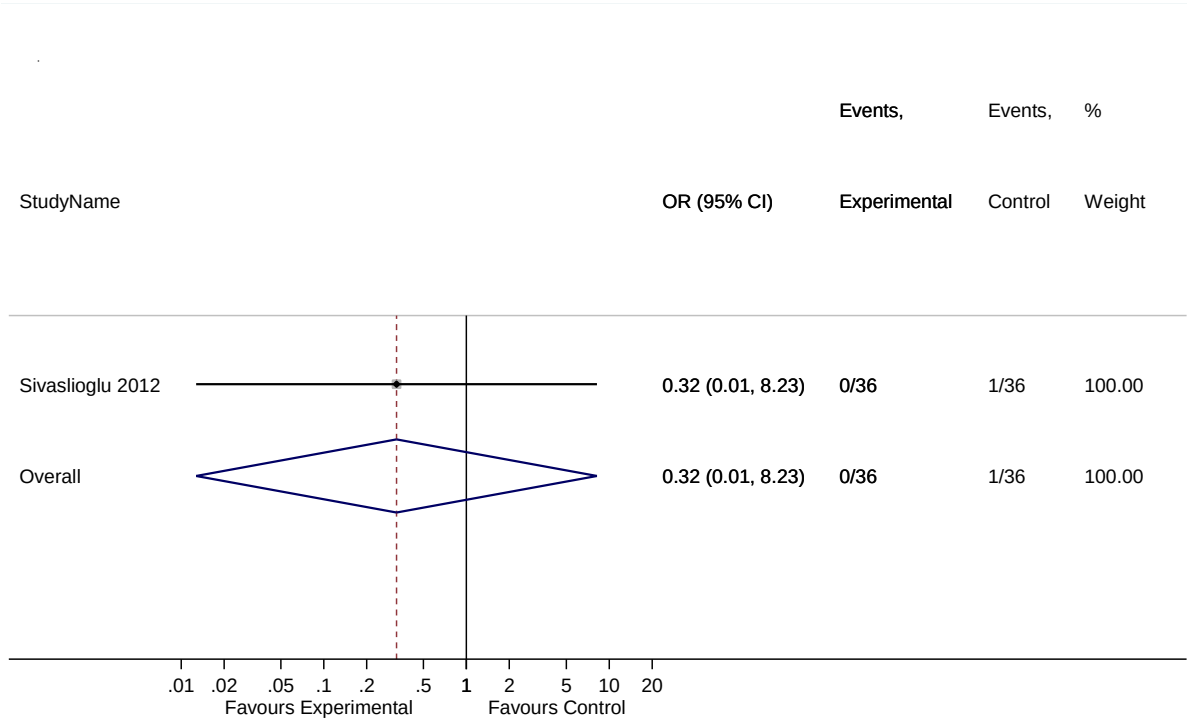

Figure 121 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (>36 months)

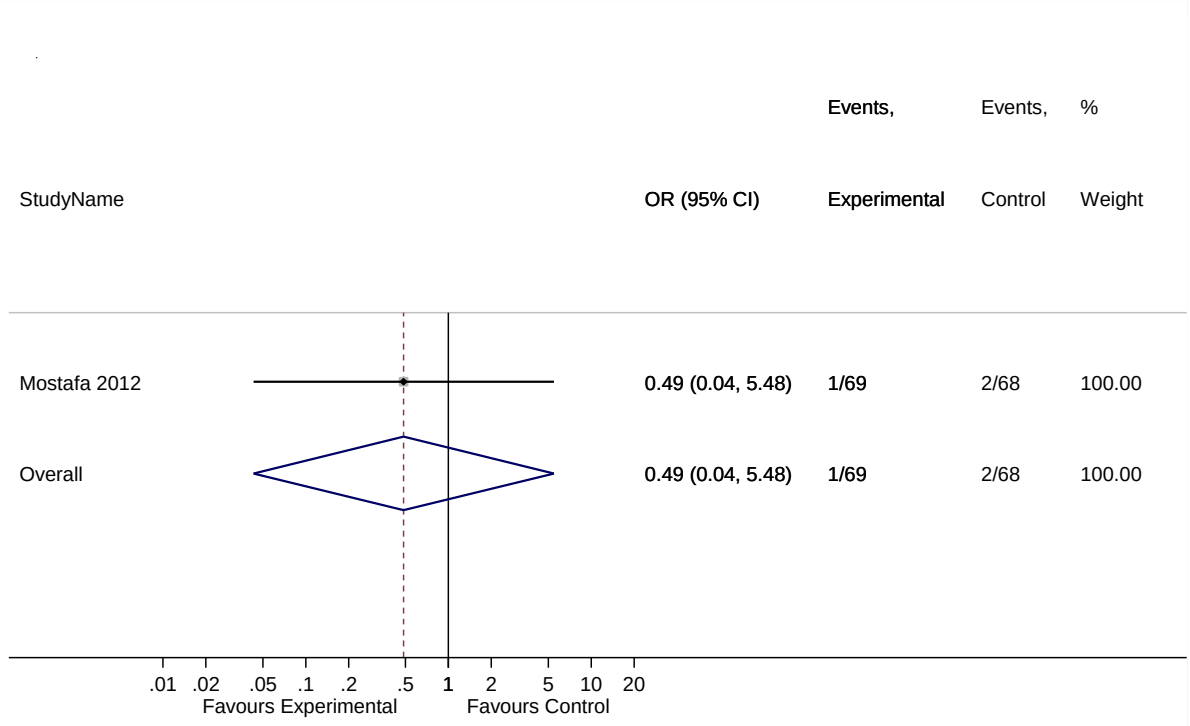

Figure 122 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, tape/mesh/implant exposure (perioperative)

1.7 **Pain**

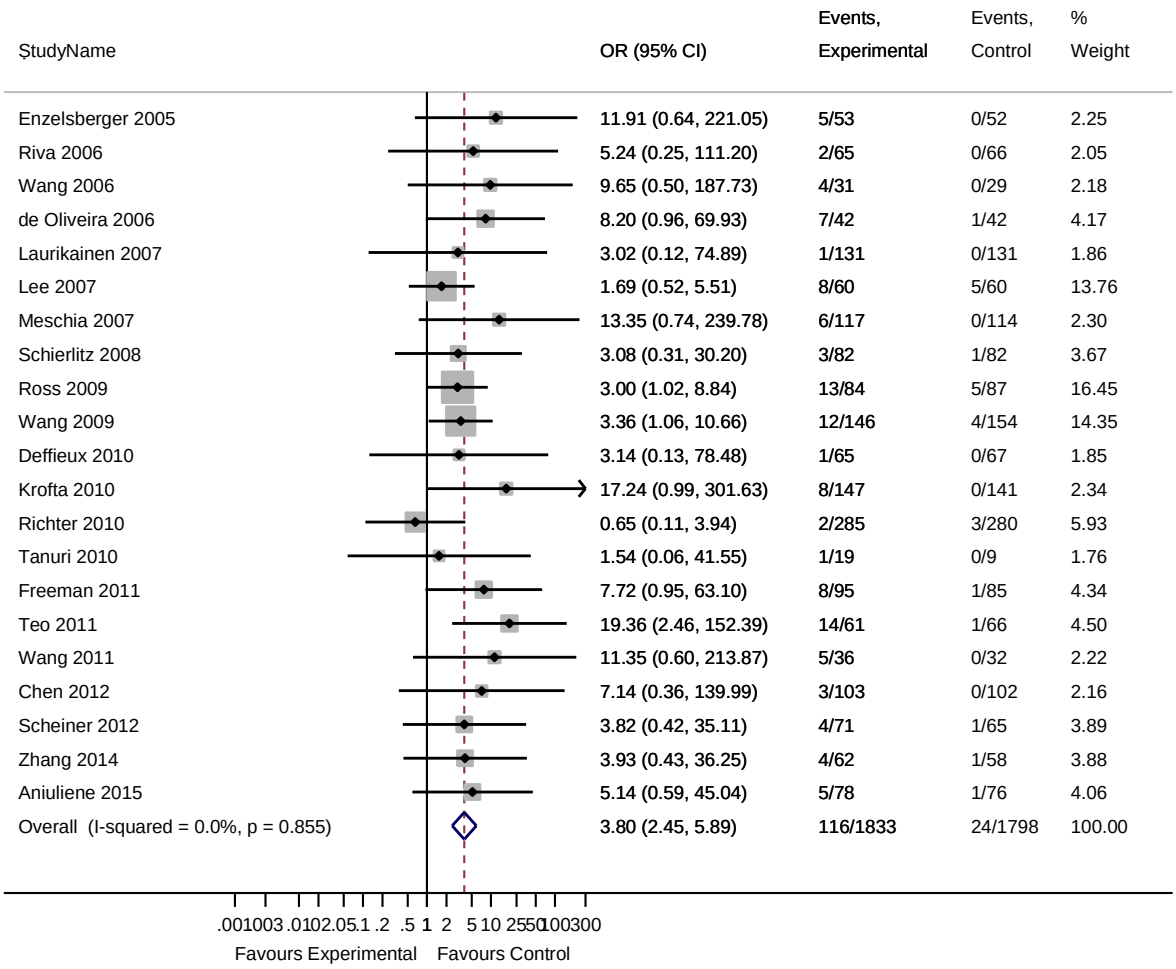

Figure 123 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, groin pain

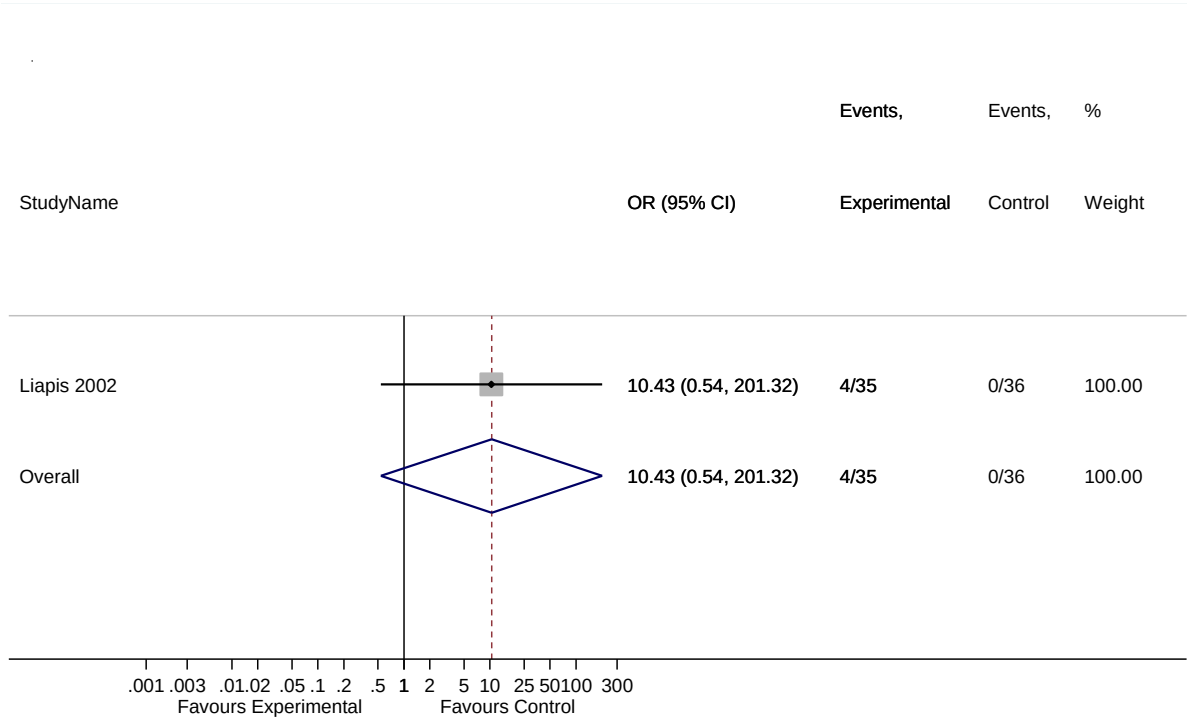

Figure 124 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, groin pain

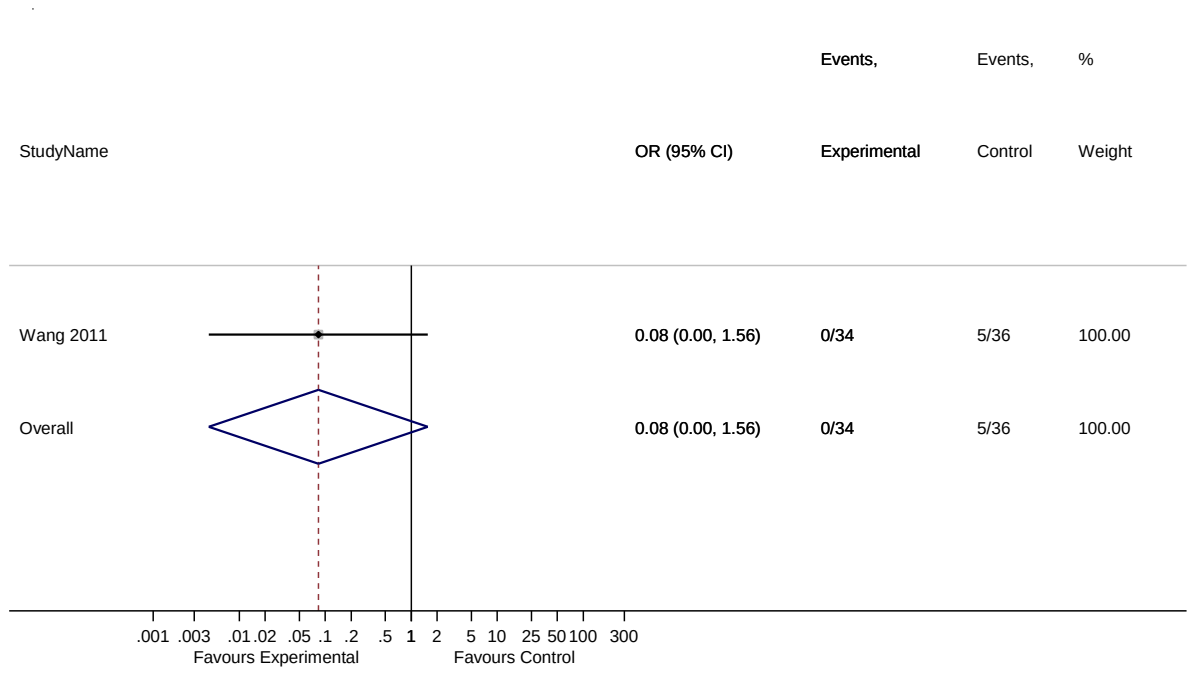

Figure 125 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, groin pain

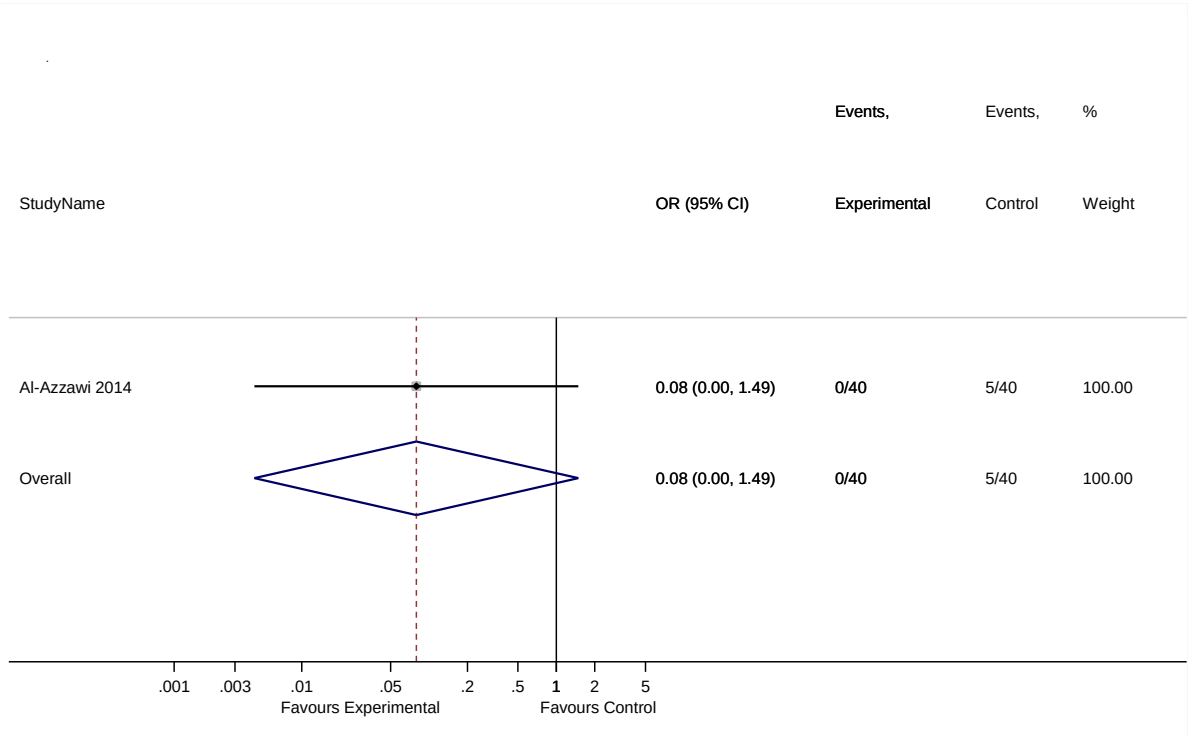

Figure 126 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, groin and upper thigh pain (early complications)

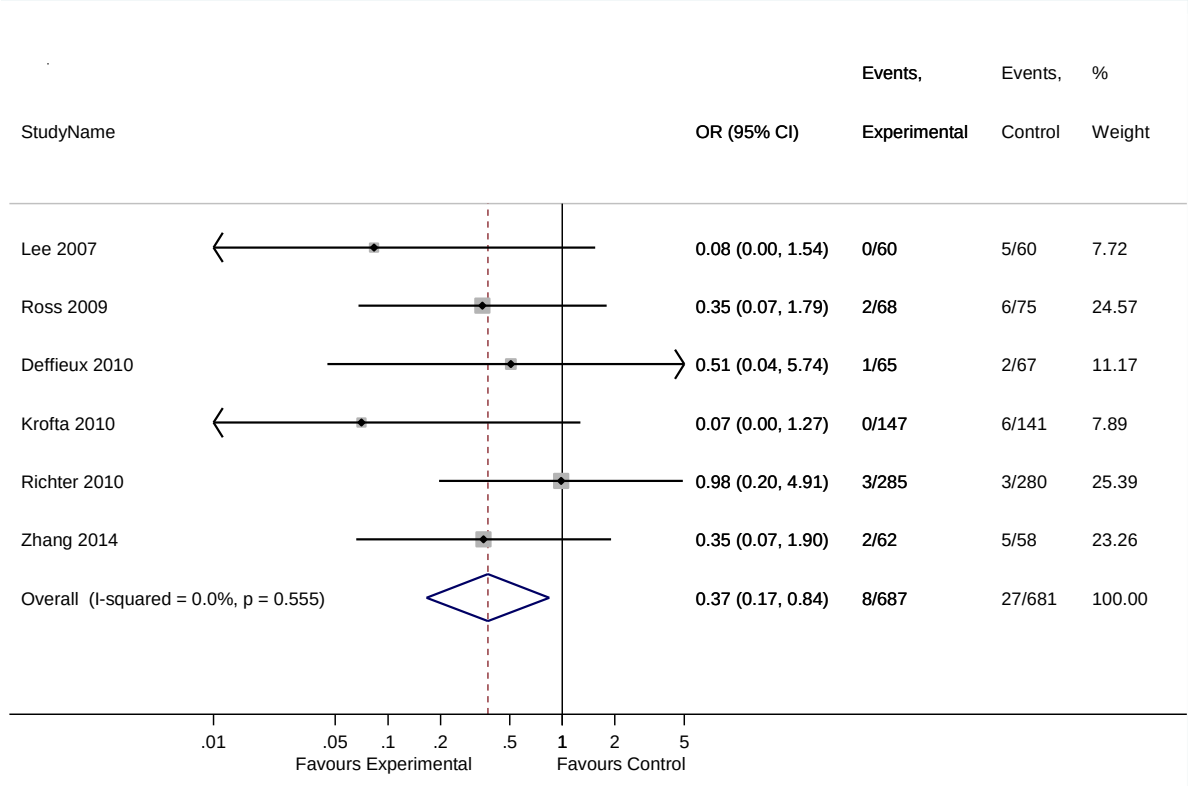

Figure 127 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, suprapubic pain

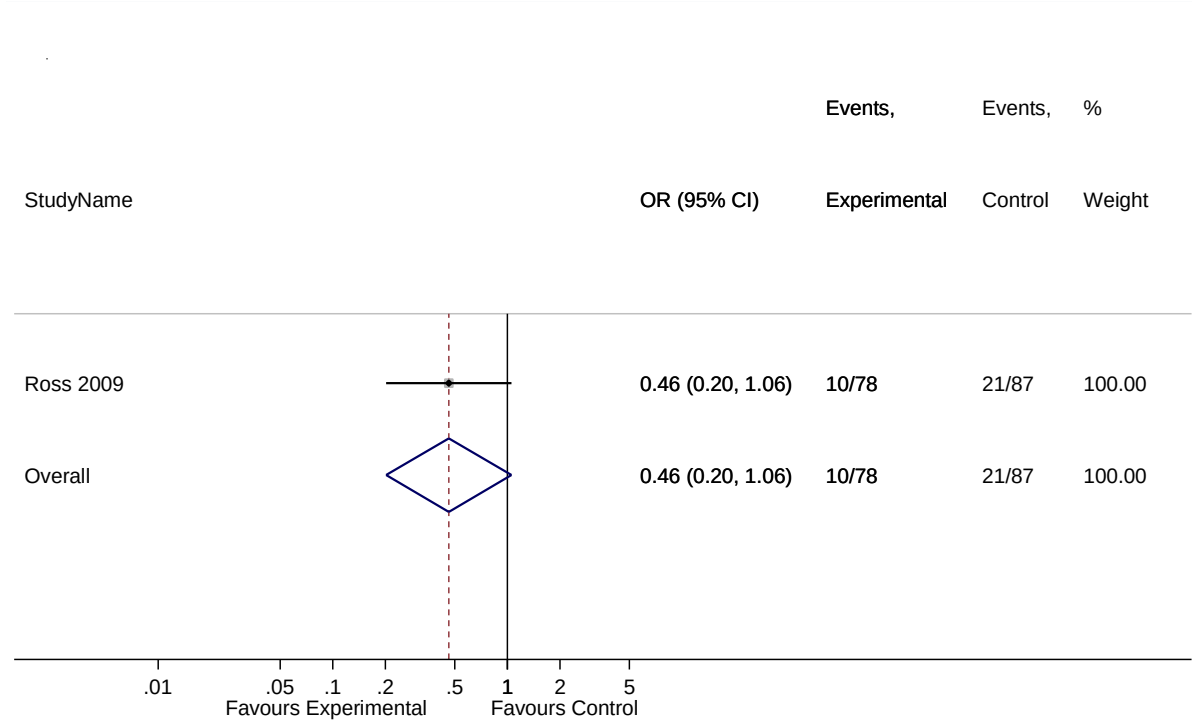

Figure 128 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, substantial groin and/or suprapubic pain (defined as ≥4 on a 10-point scale) experienced during the pelvic exam (60 months)

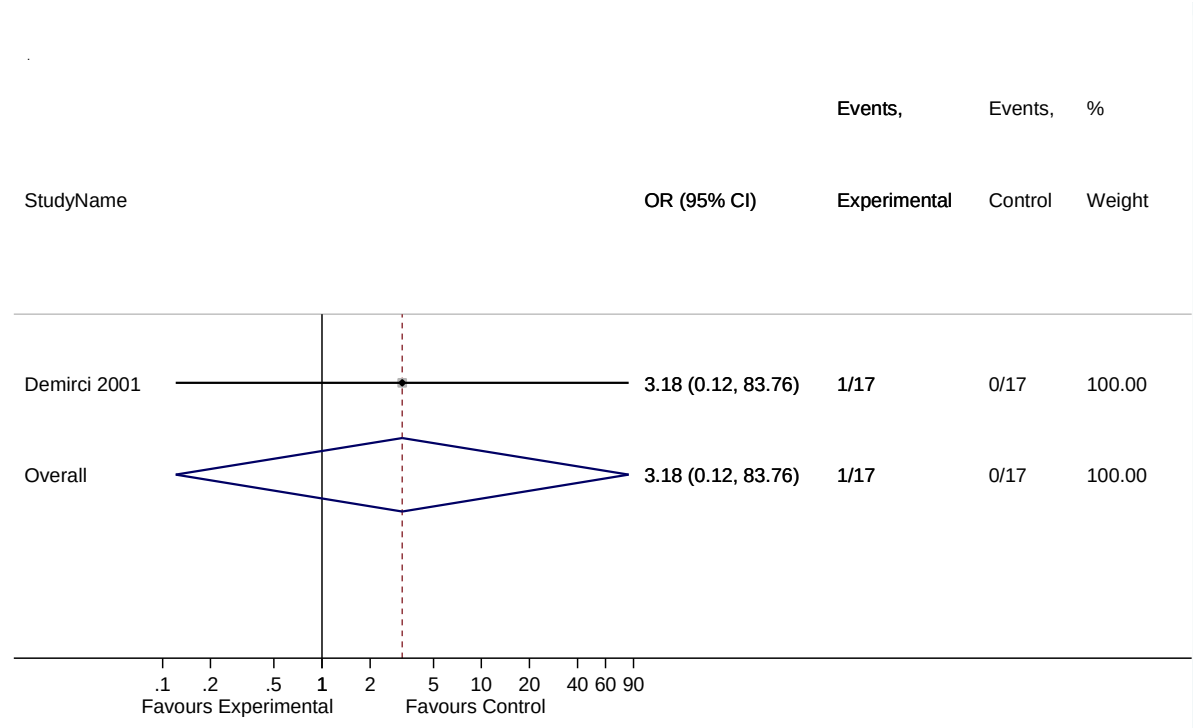

Figure 129 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, suprapubic pain (12 months)

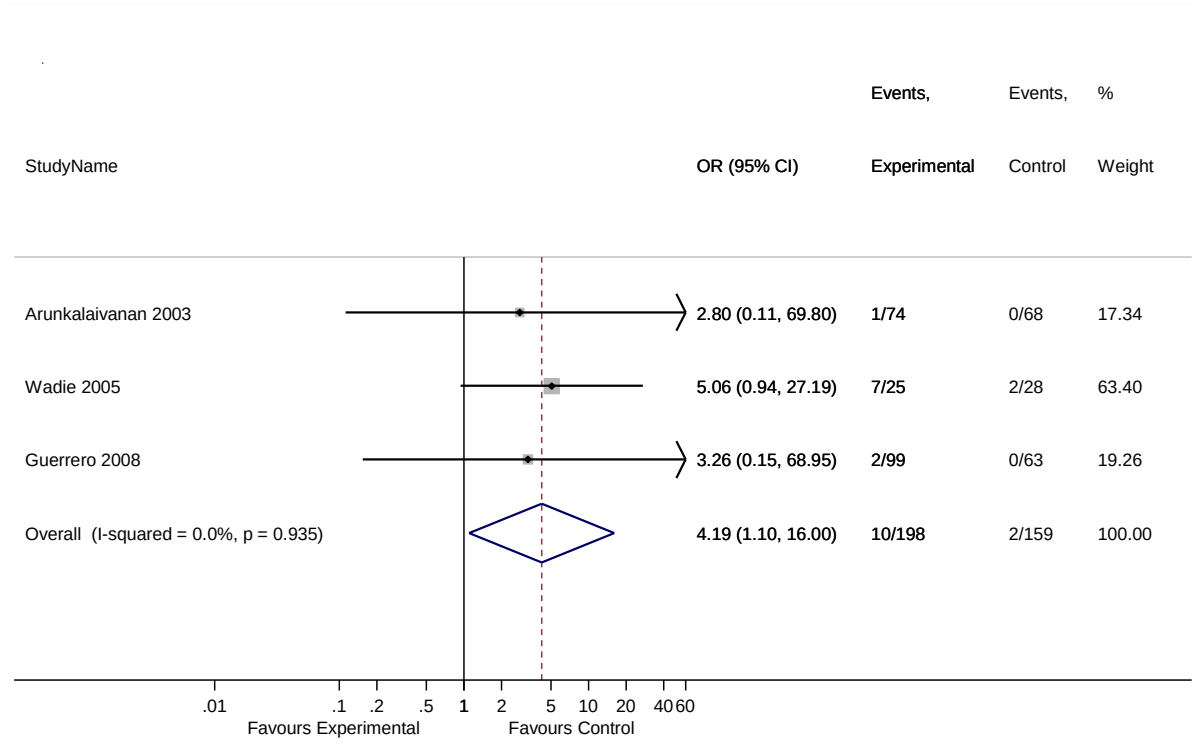

Figure 130 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, long-term pain or discomfort

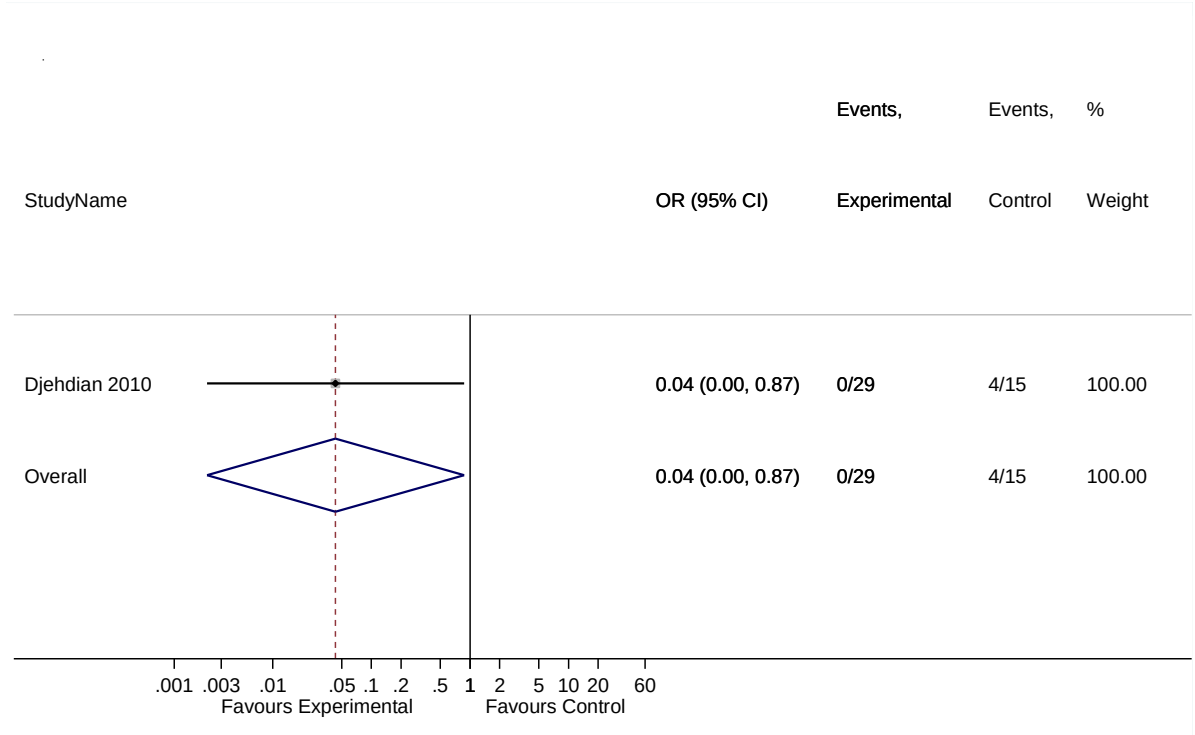

Figure 131 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (6 months)

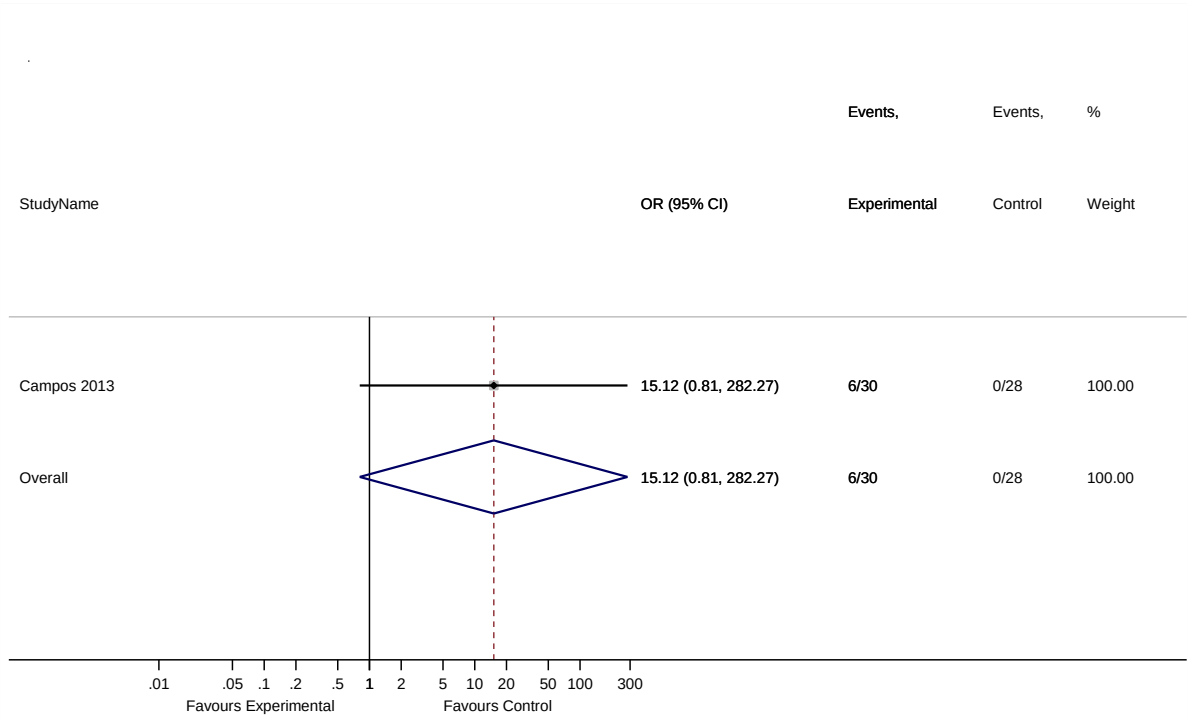

Figure 132 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (<12 months)

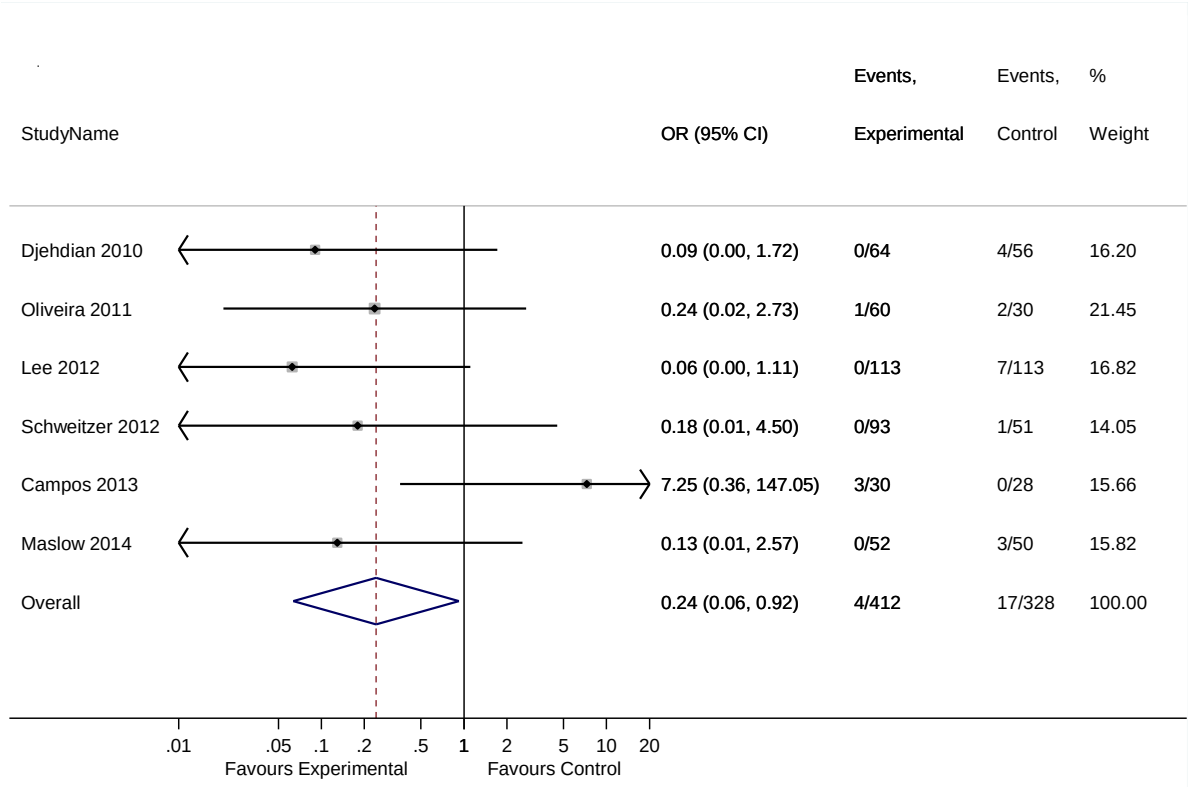

Figure 133 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (12 months)

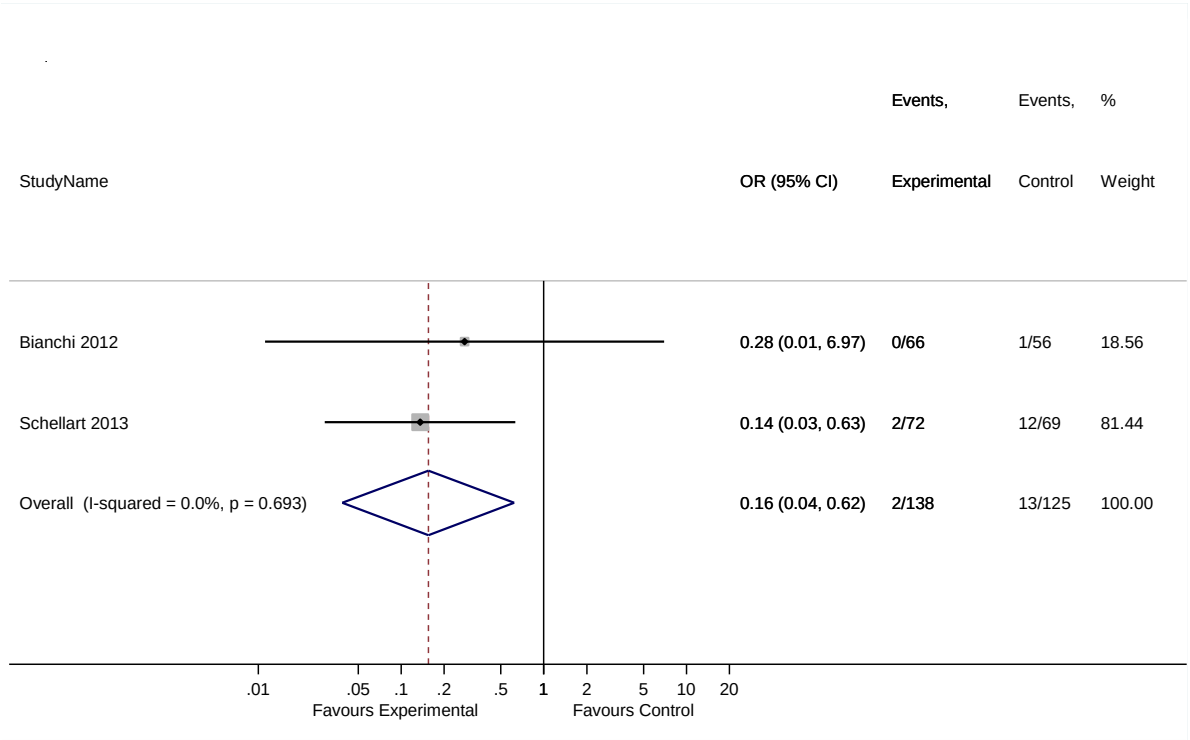

Figure 134 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (24 months)

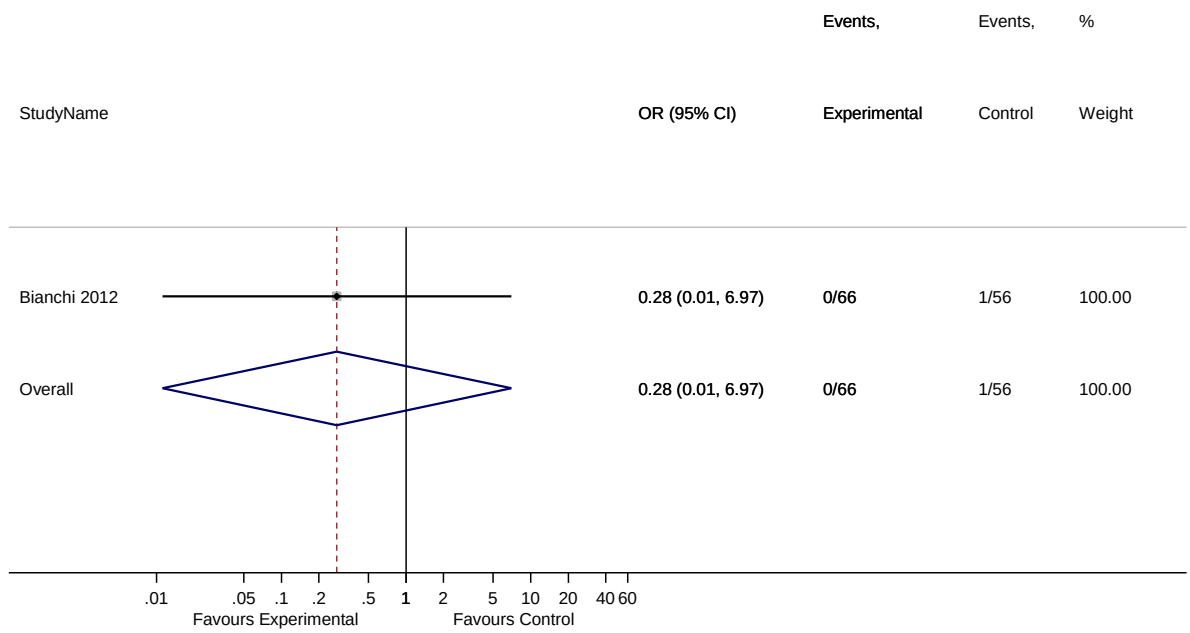

Figure 135 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (36 months)

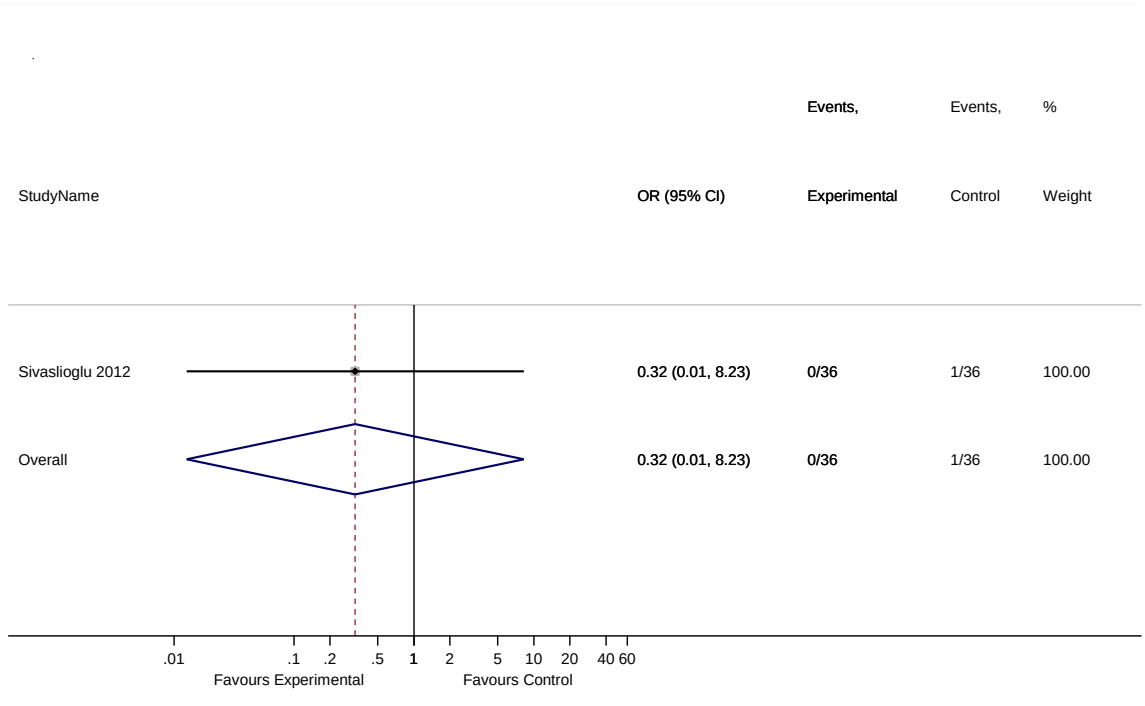

Figure 136 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, long-term or persistent pain or discomfort (>36 months)

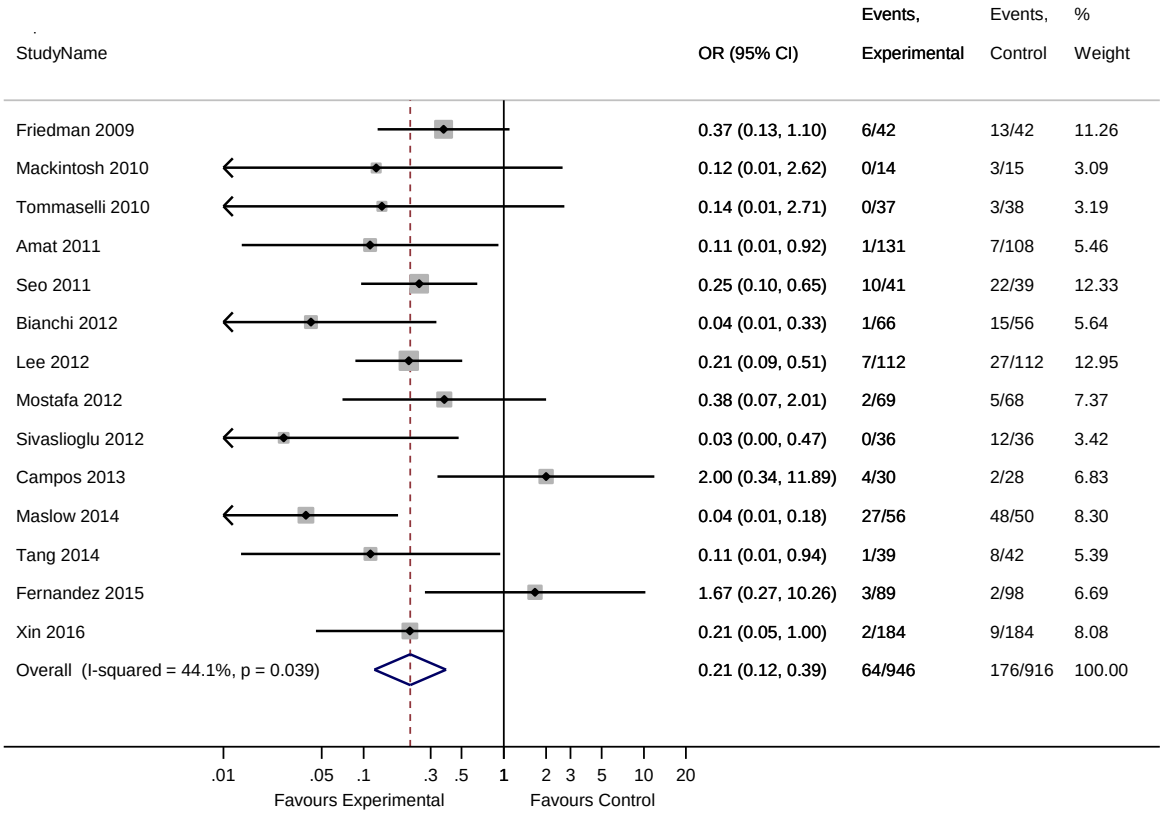

Figure 137 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, post-operative pain

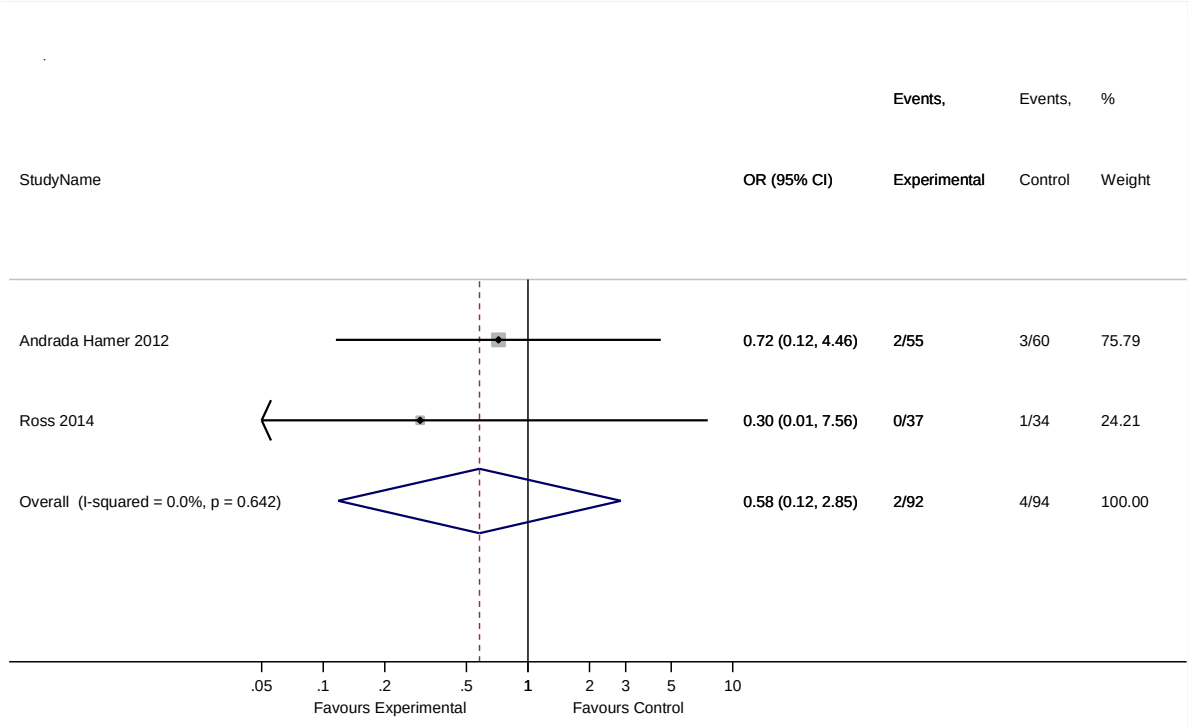

Figure 138 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, pain

1.8 Dyspareunia

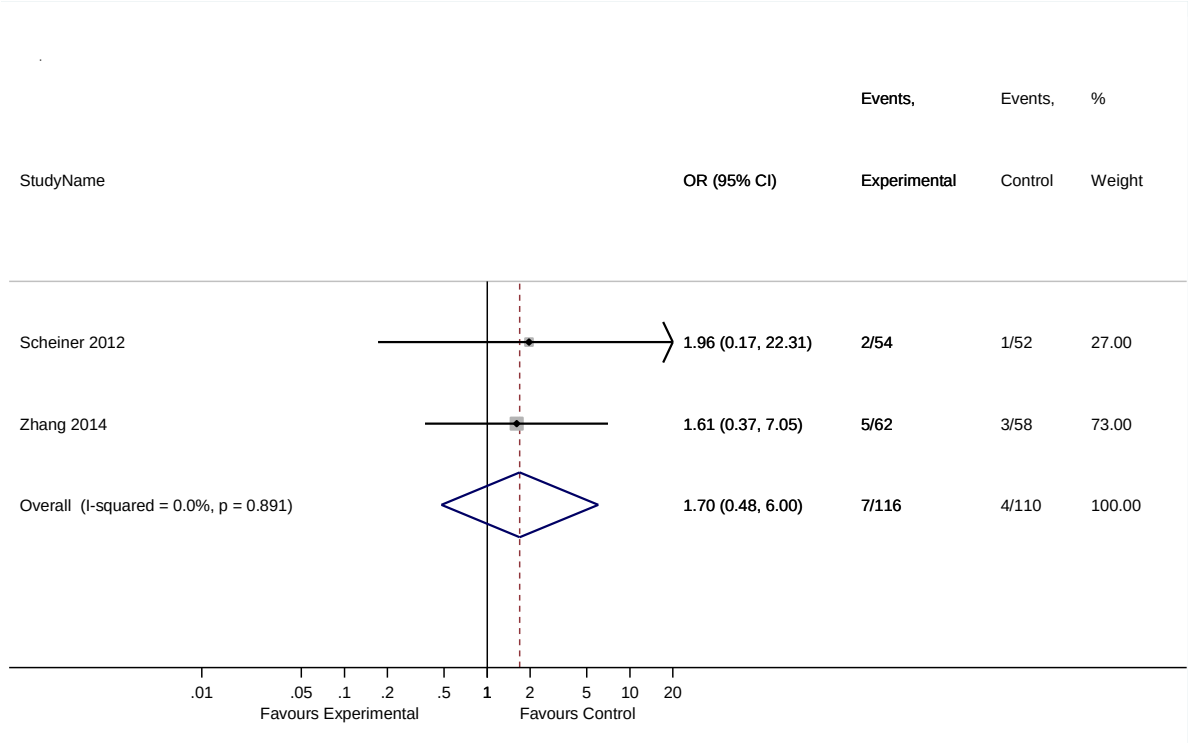

Figure 139 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, dyspareunia

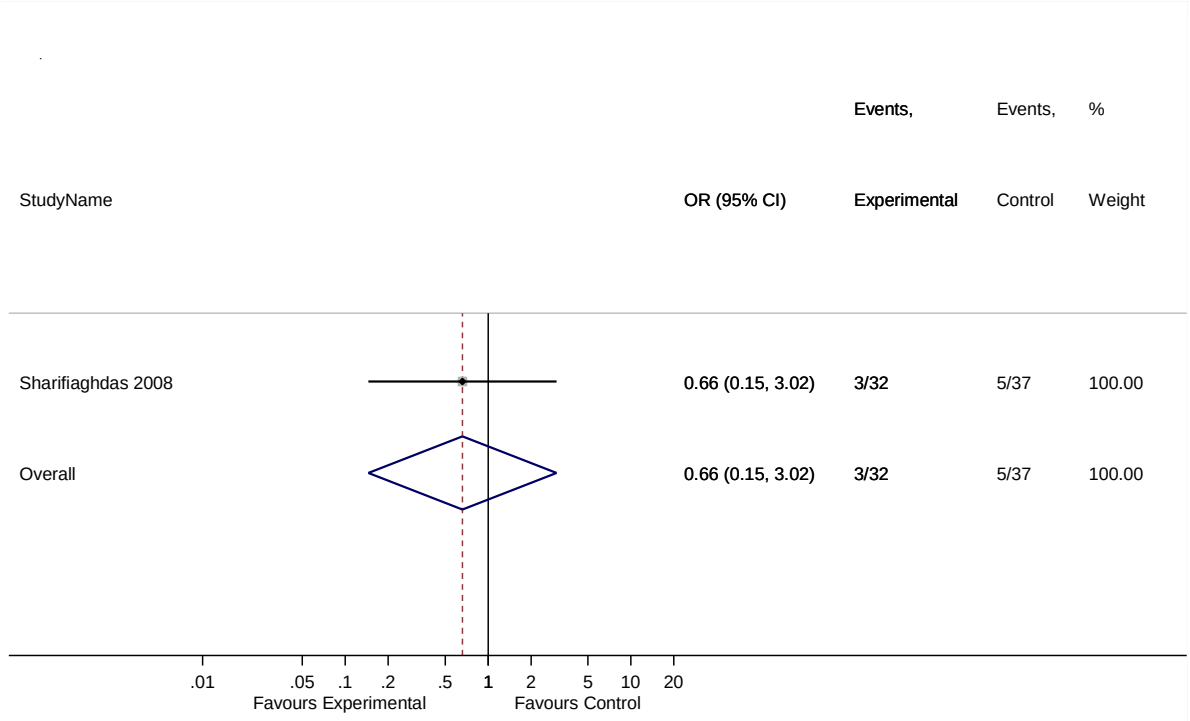

Figure 140 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, dyspareunia

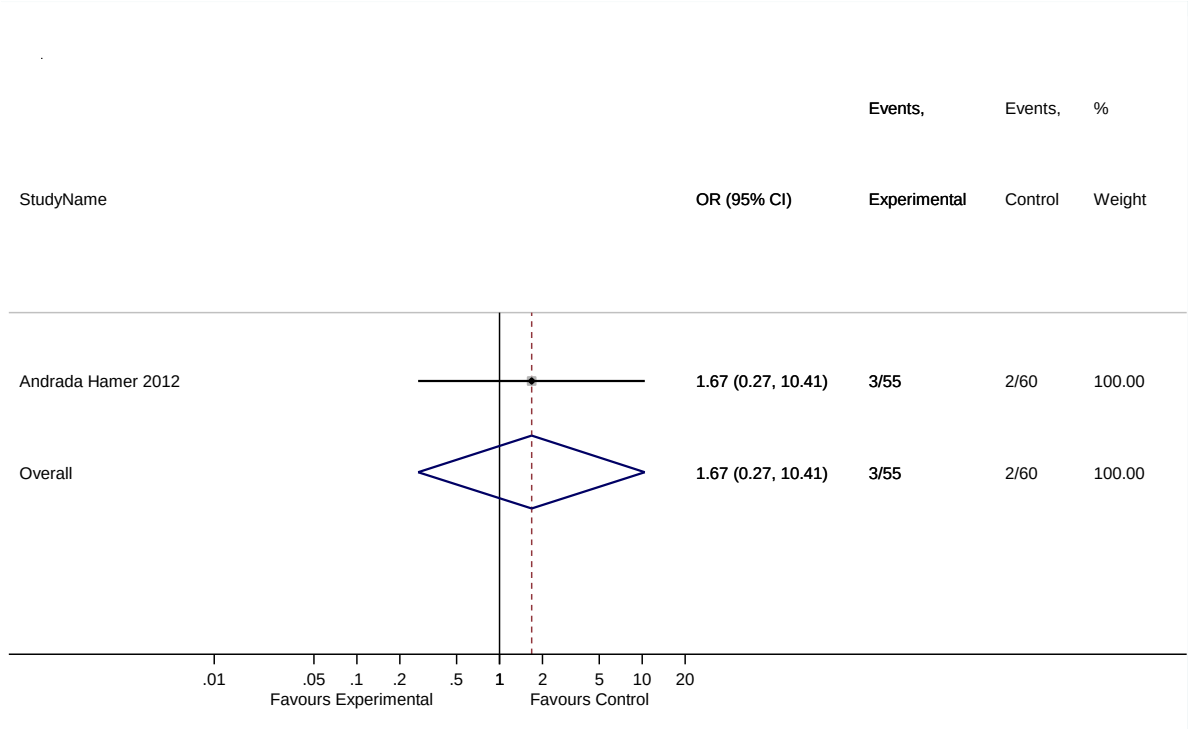

Figure 141 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, dyspareunia

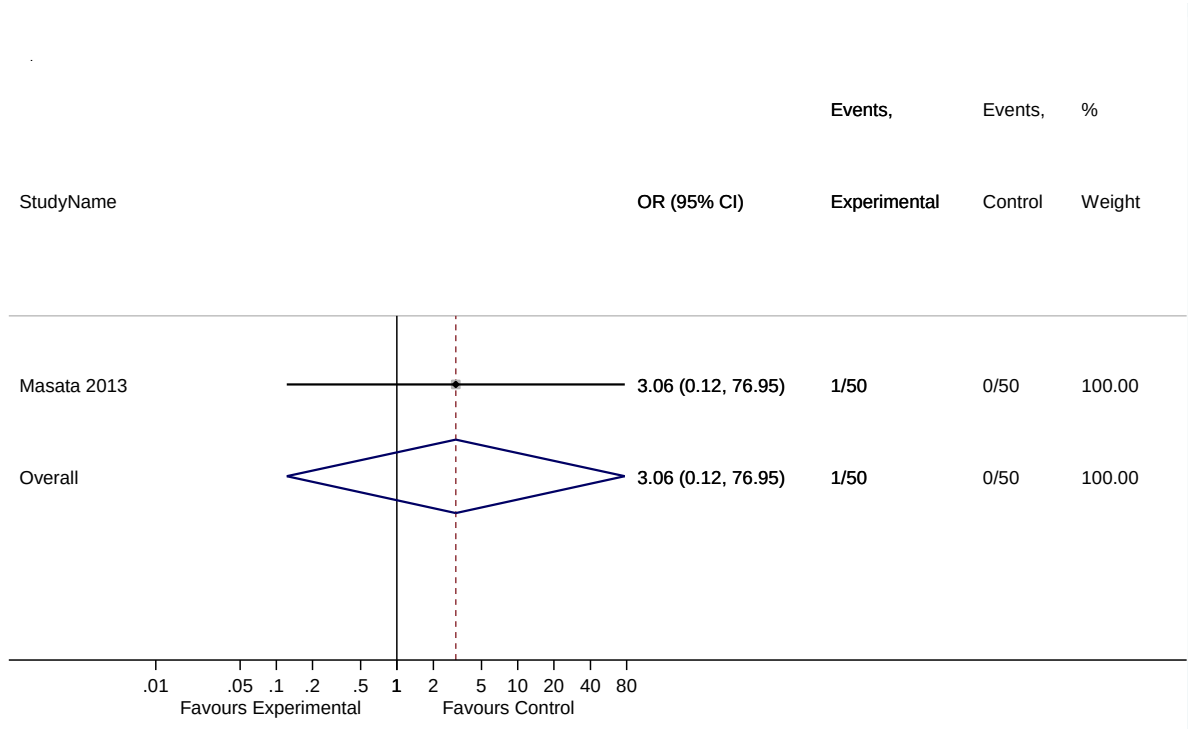

Figure 142 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, dyspareunia (3 months)

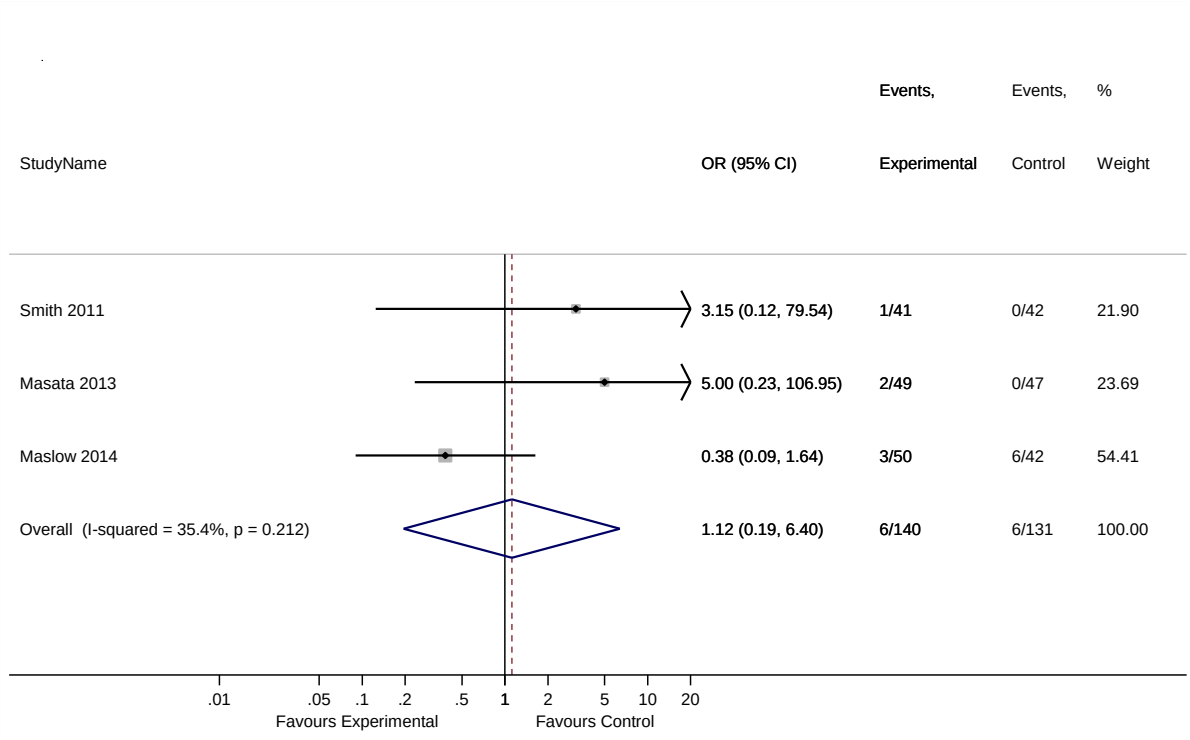

Figure 143 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, dyspareunia (12 months)

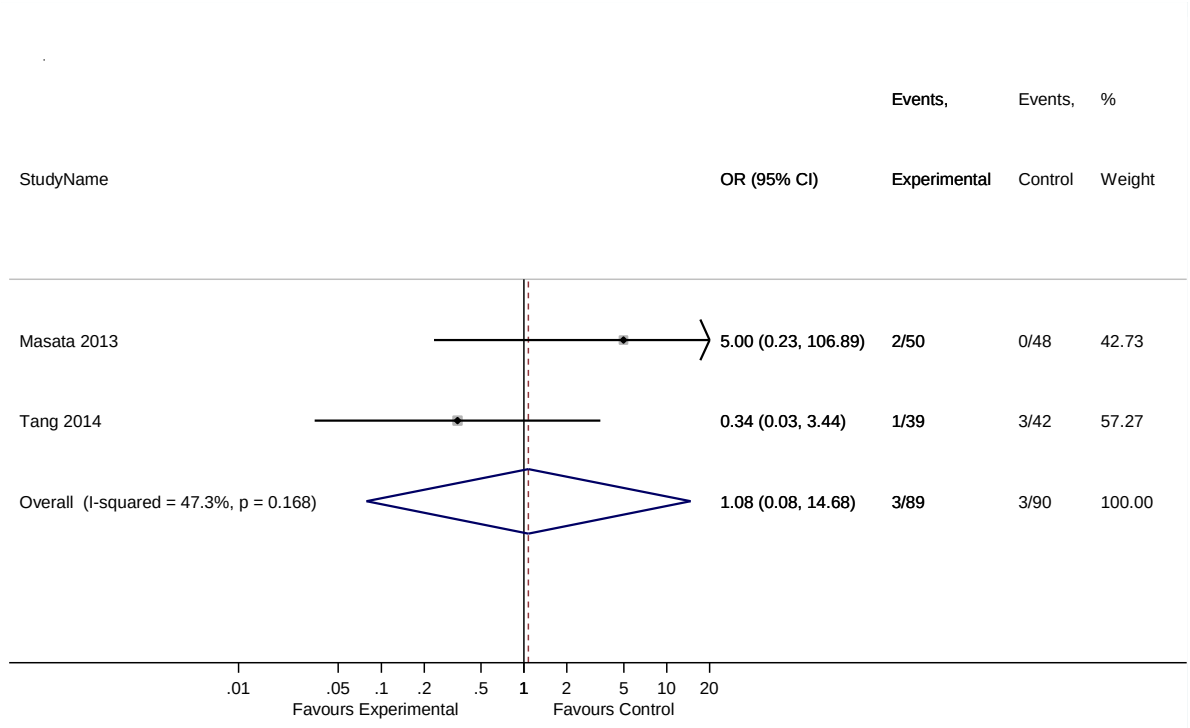

Figure 144 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, dyspareunia (24 months)

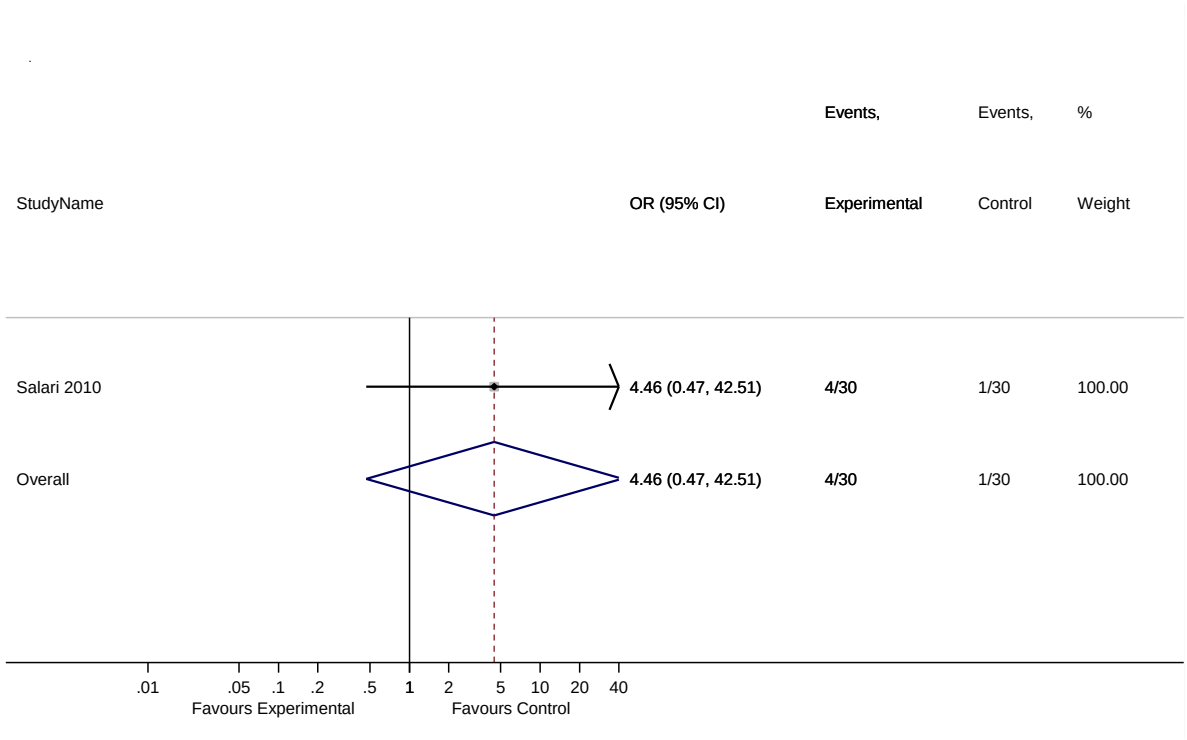

Figure 145 Anterior vaginal repair vs transobturator MUS, dyspareunia 1 month

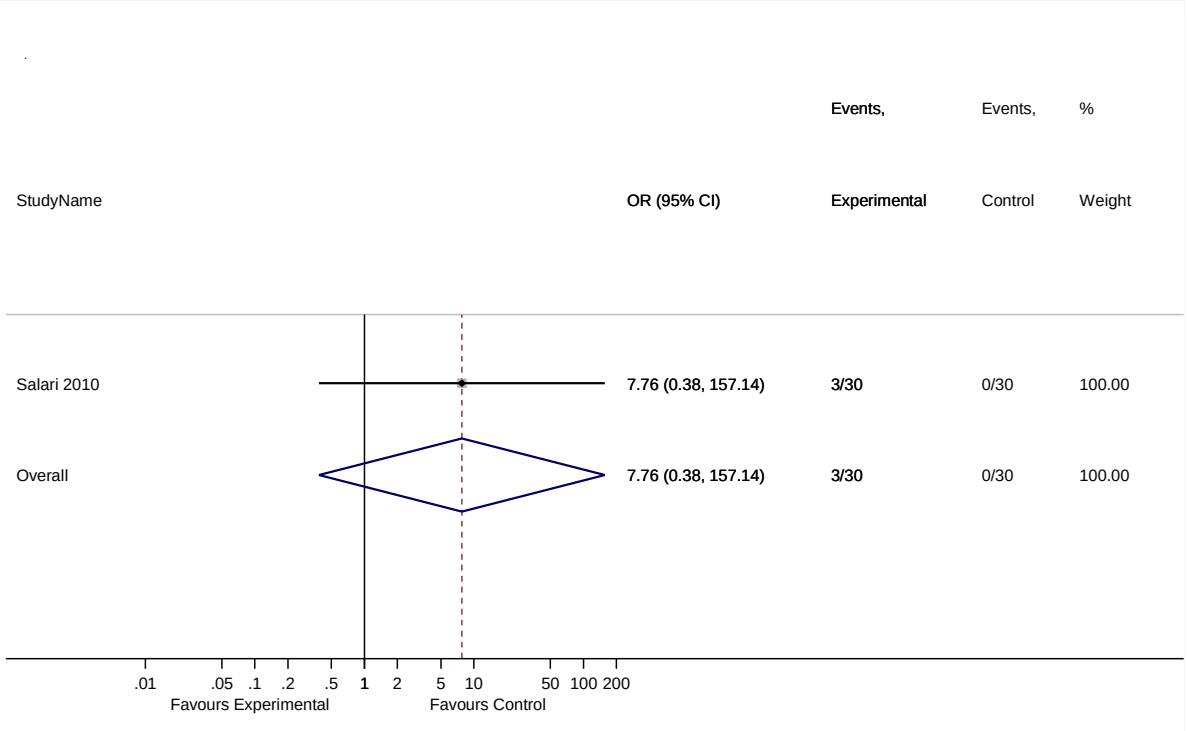

Figure 146 Anterior vaginal repair vs transobturator MUS, dyspareunia (4 months)

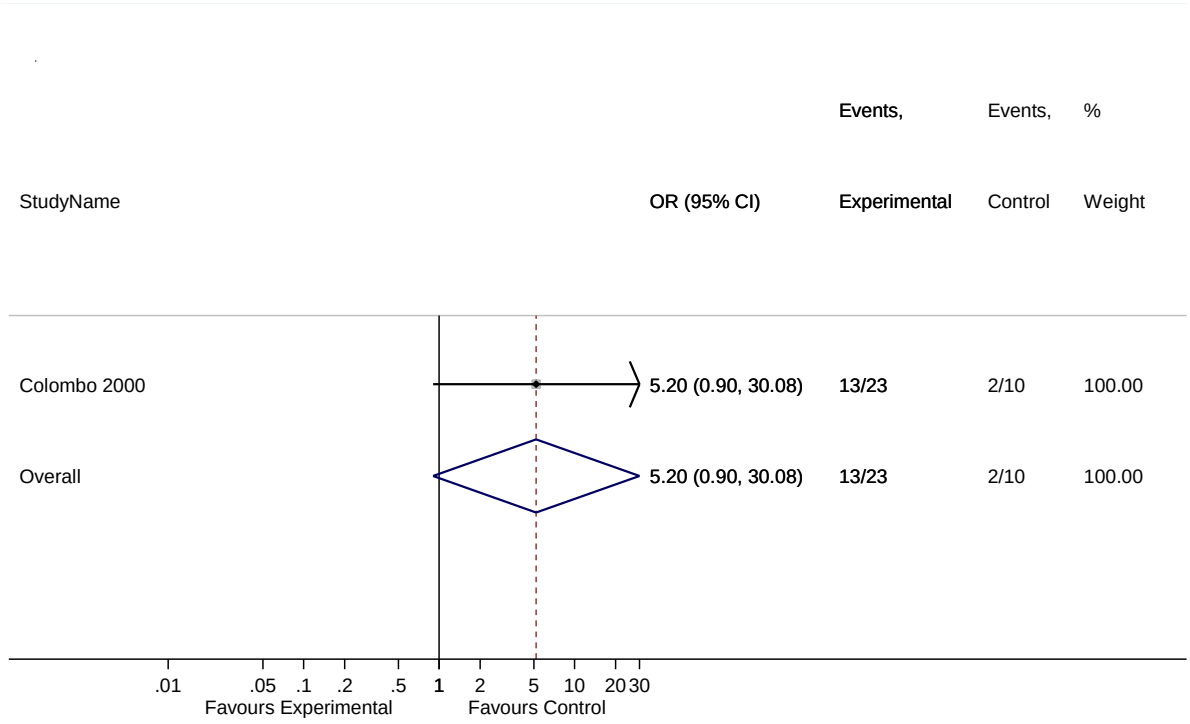

Figure 147 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, dyspareunia

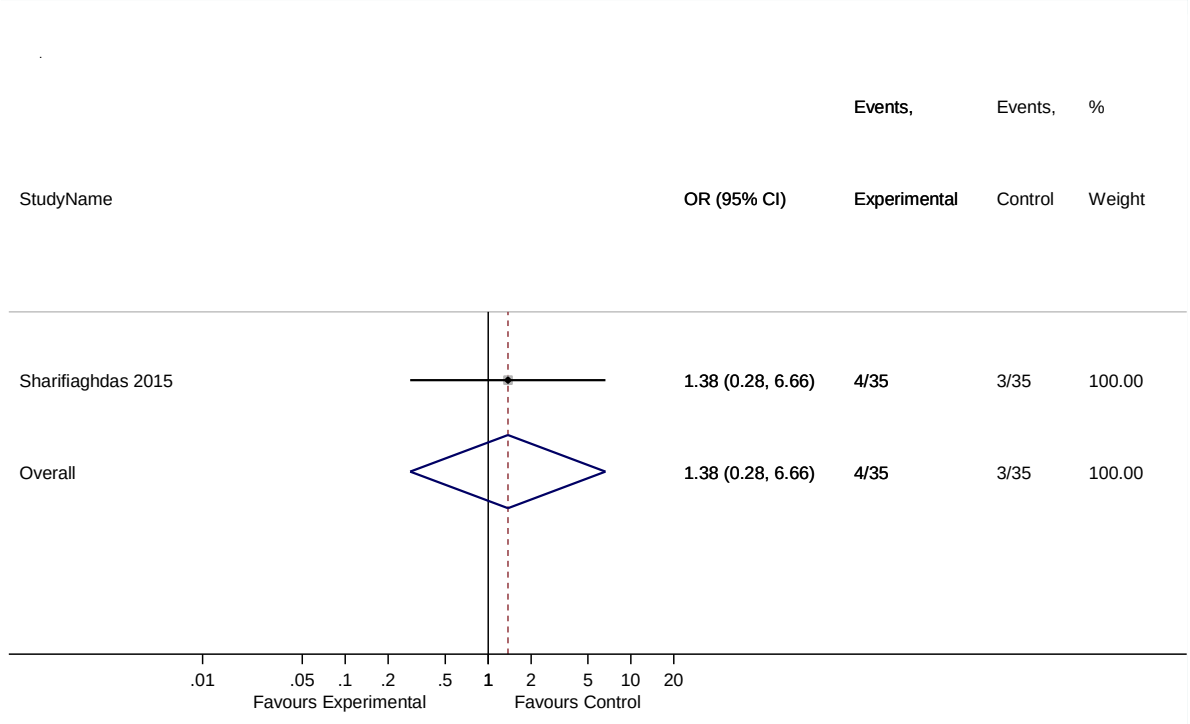

Figure 148 Single incision vs traditional sling, dyspareunia

1.9 Infection (including urinary infection, wound infection, infection related to mesh) and other complications

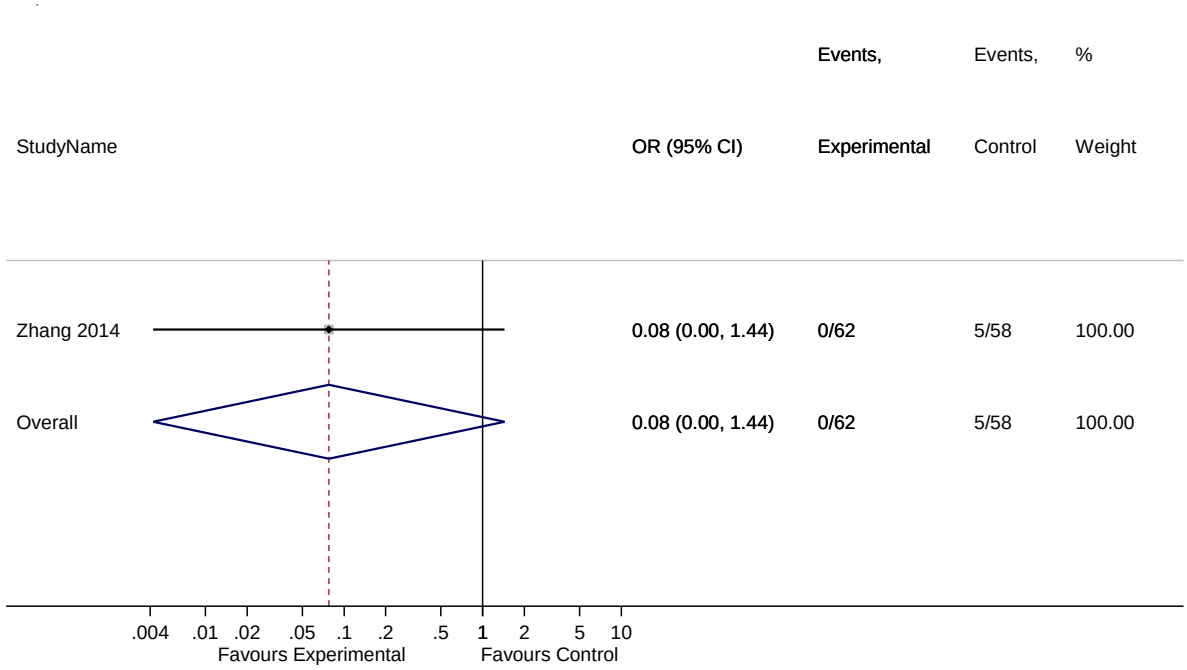

Figure 149 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, urinary tract infection

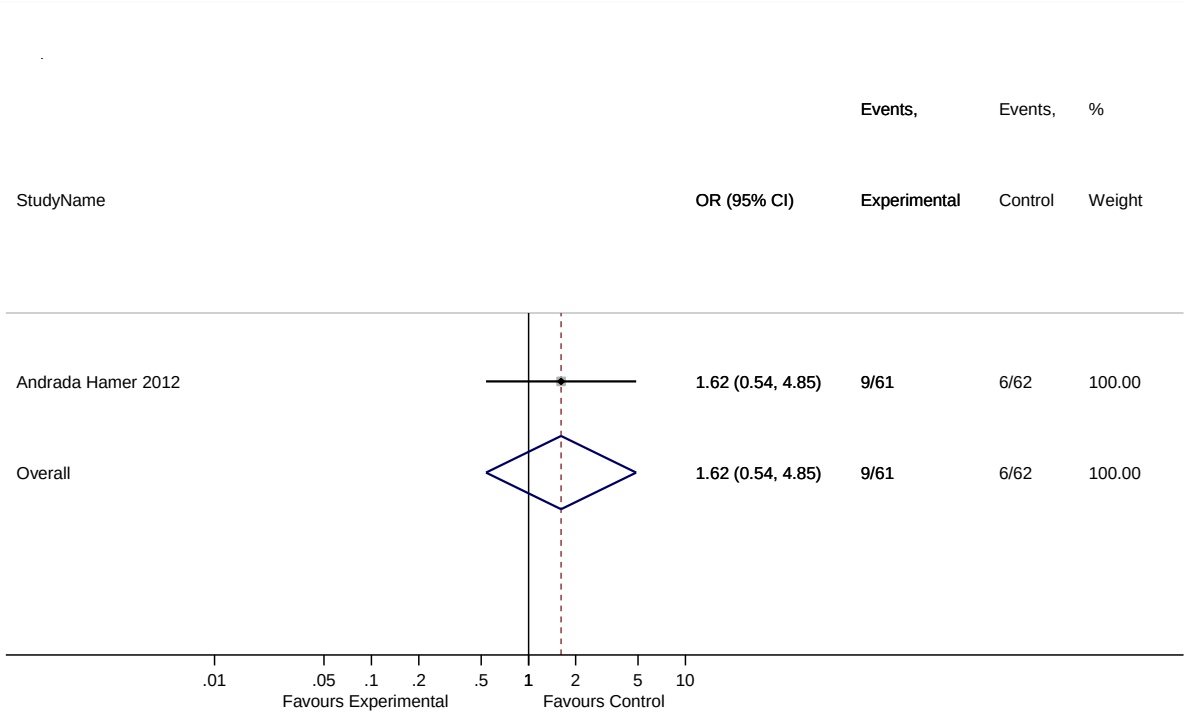

Figure 150 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, urinary tract infection (2 months)

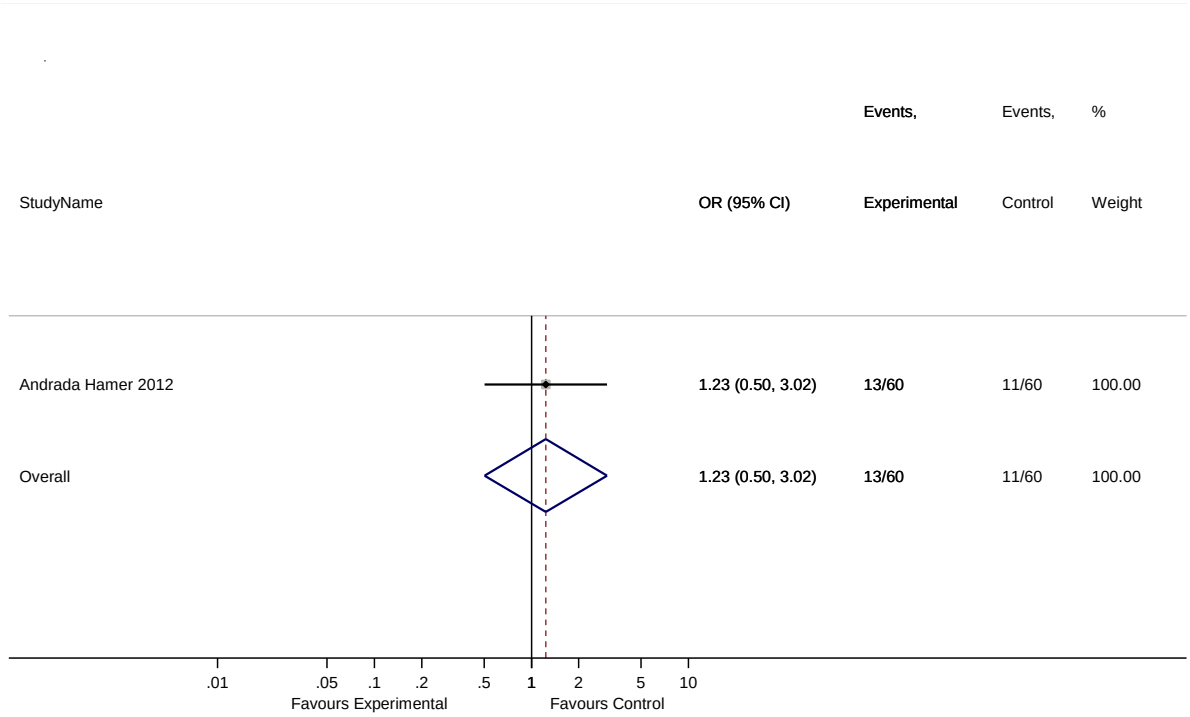

Figure 151 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, urinary tract infection (12 months)

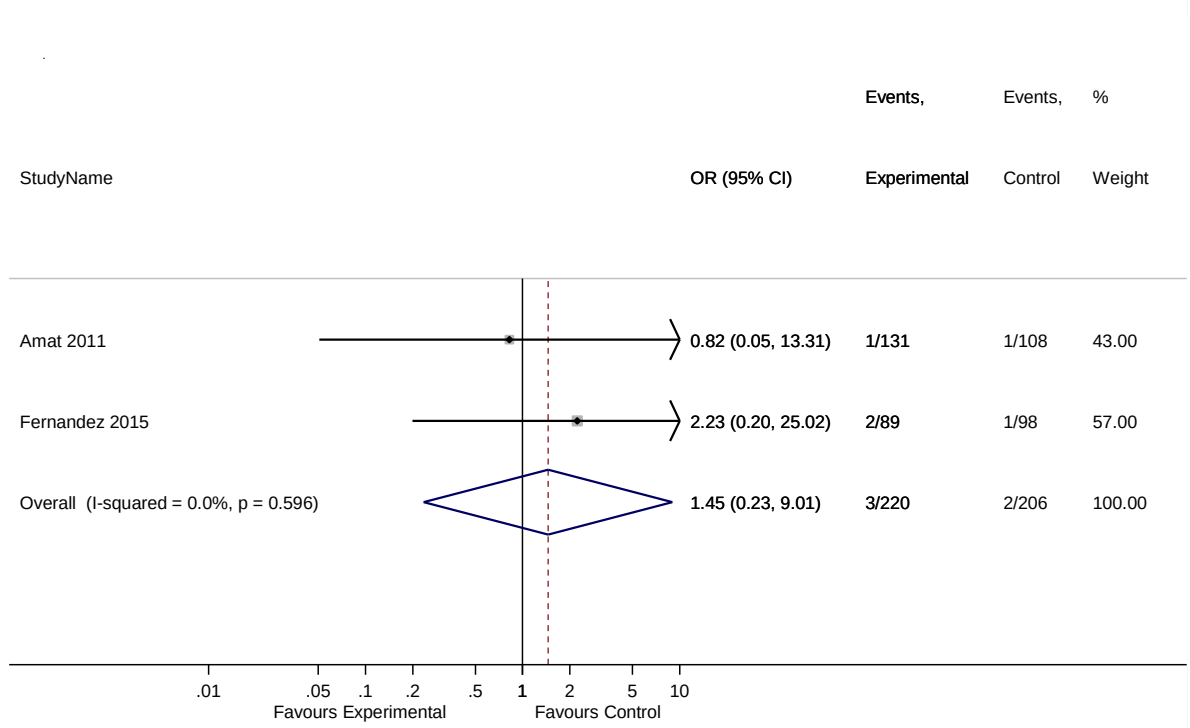

Figure 152 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (operative)

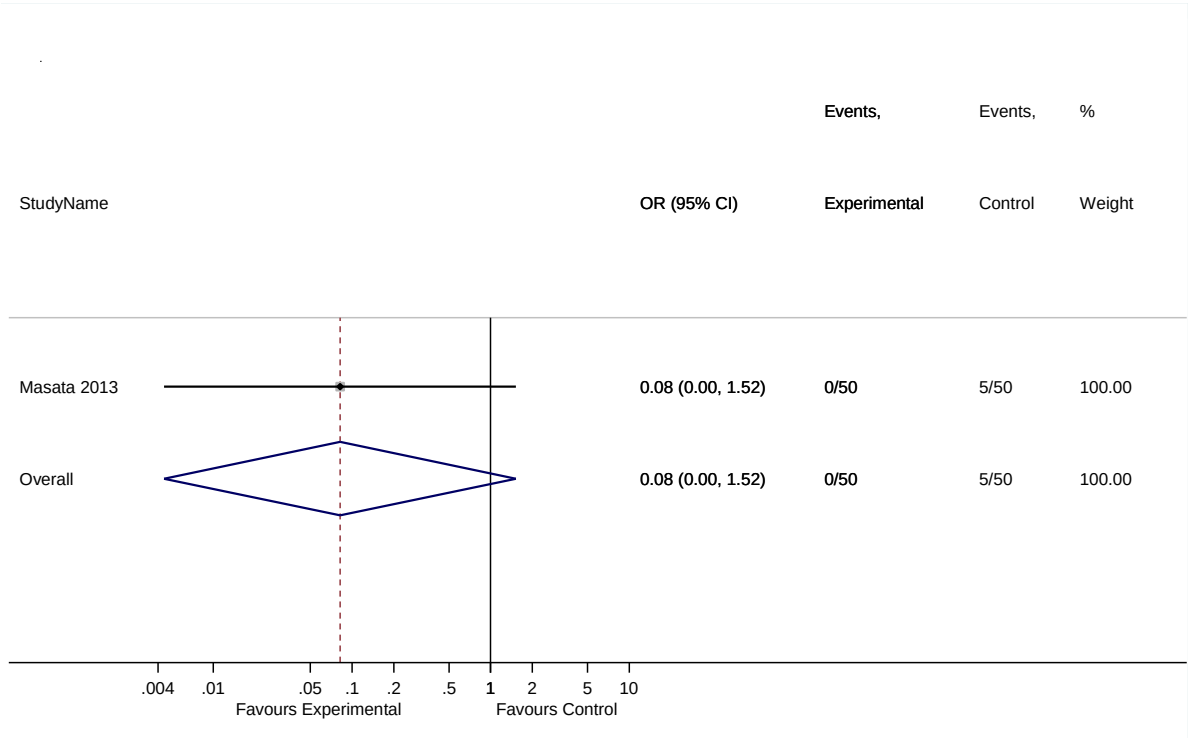

Figure 153 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (perioperative)

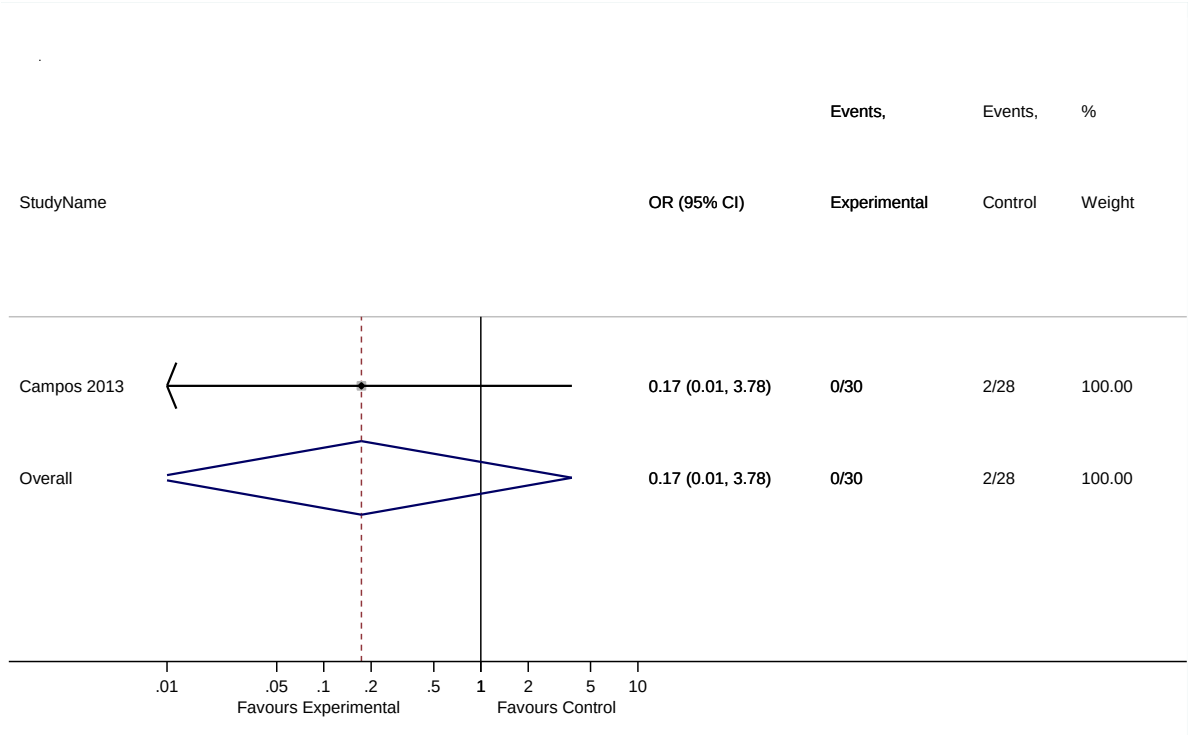

Figure 154 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (early postoperative)

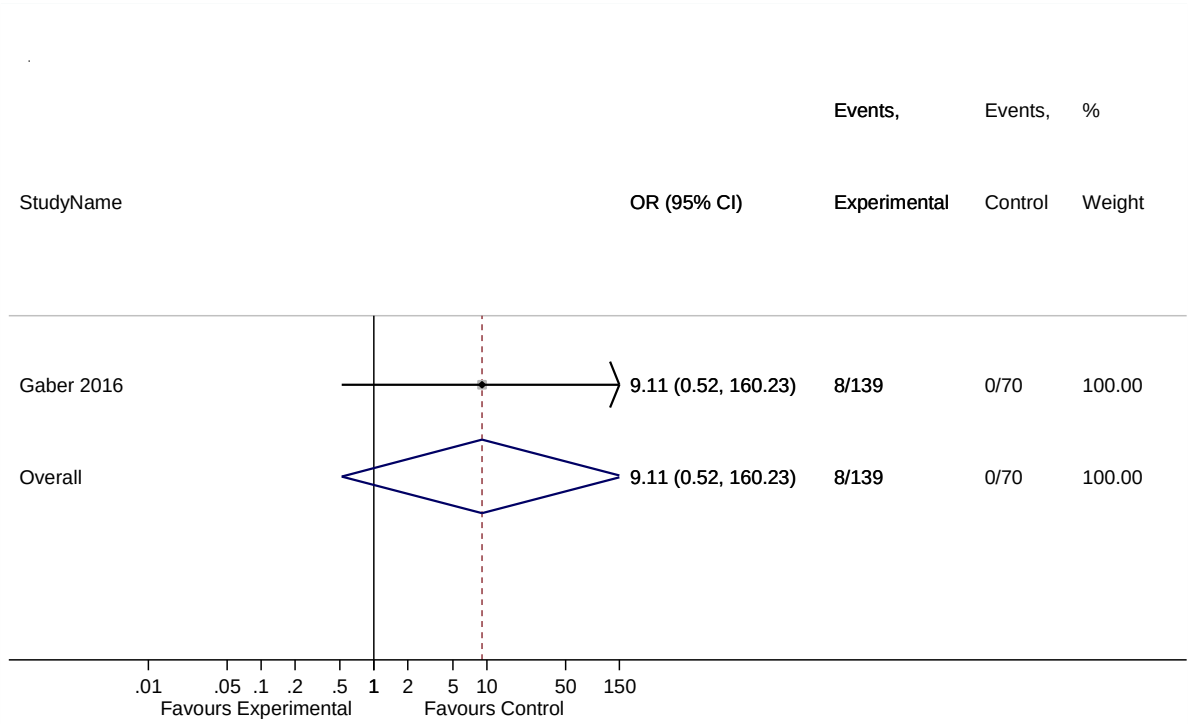

Figure 155 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (at 72h)

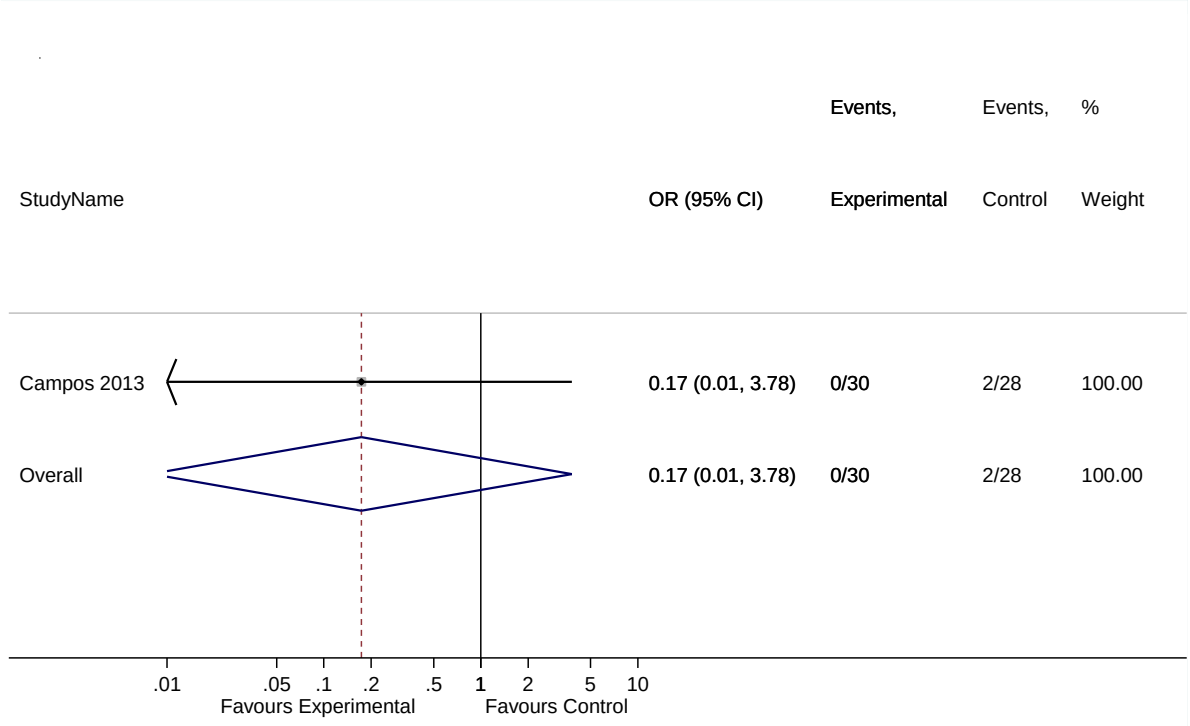

Figure 156 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (late postoperative)

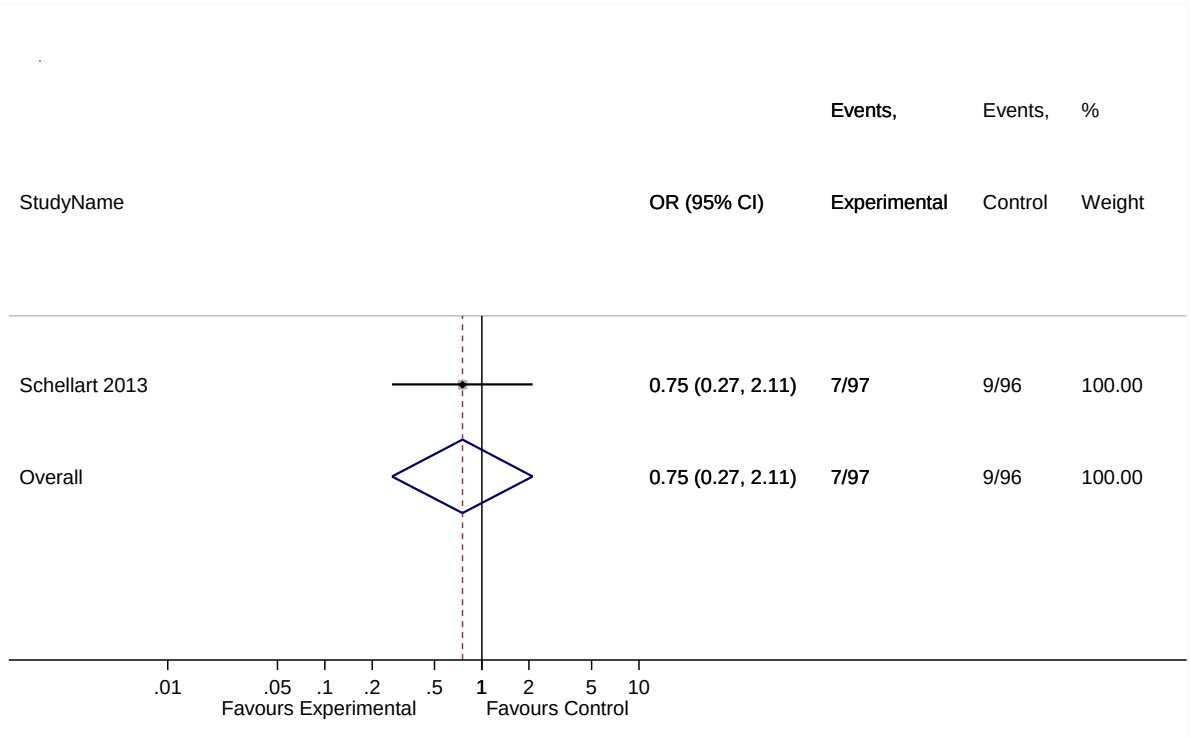

Figure 157 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (1 months)

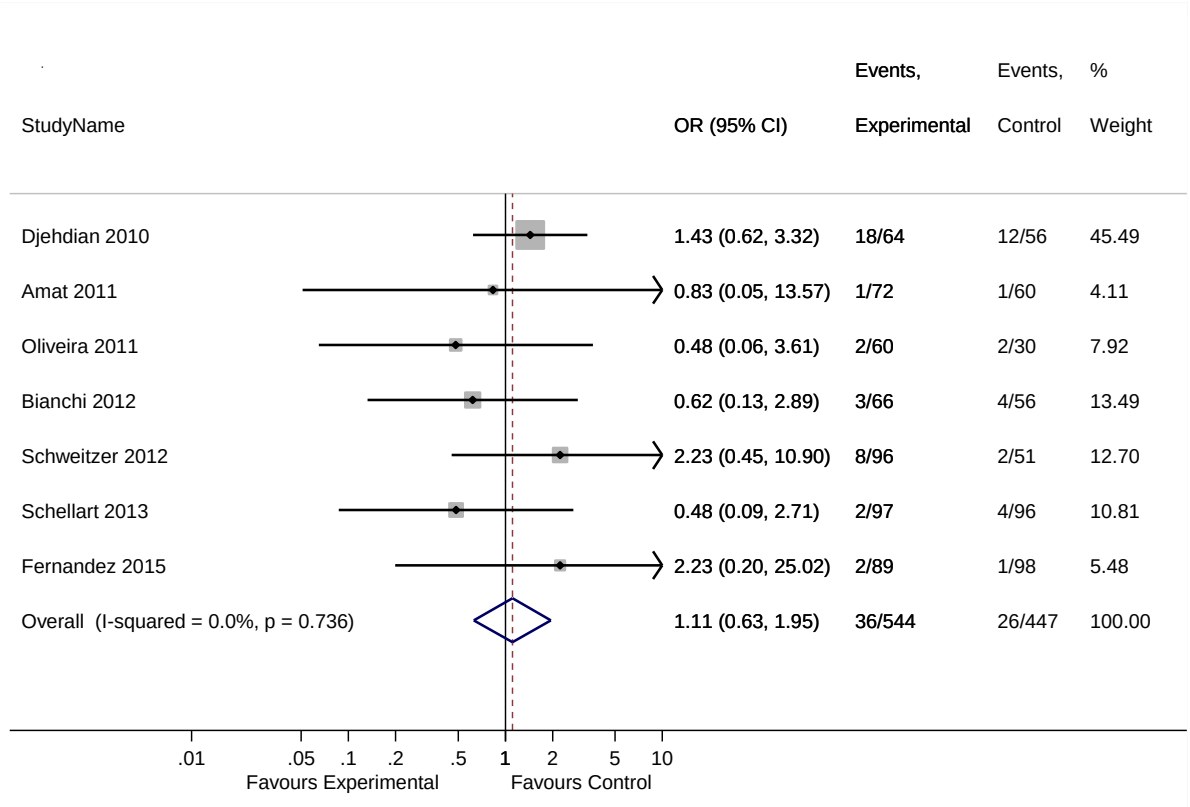

Figure 158 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (12 months)

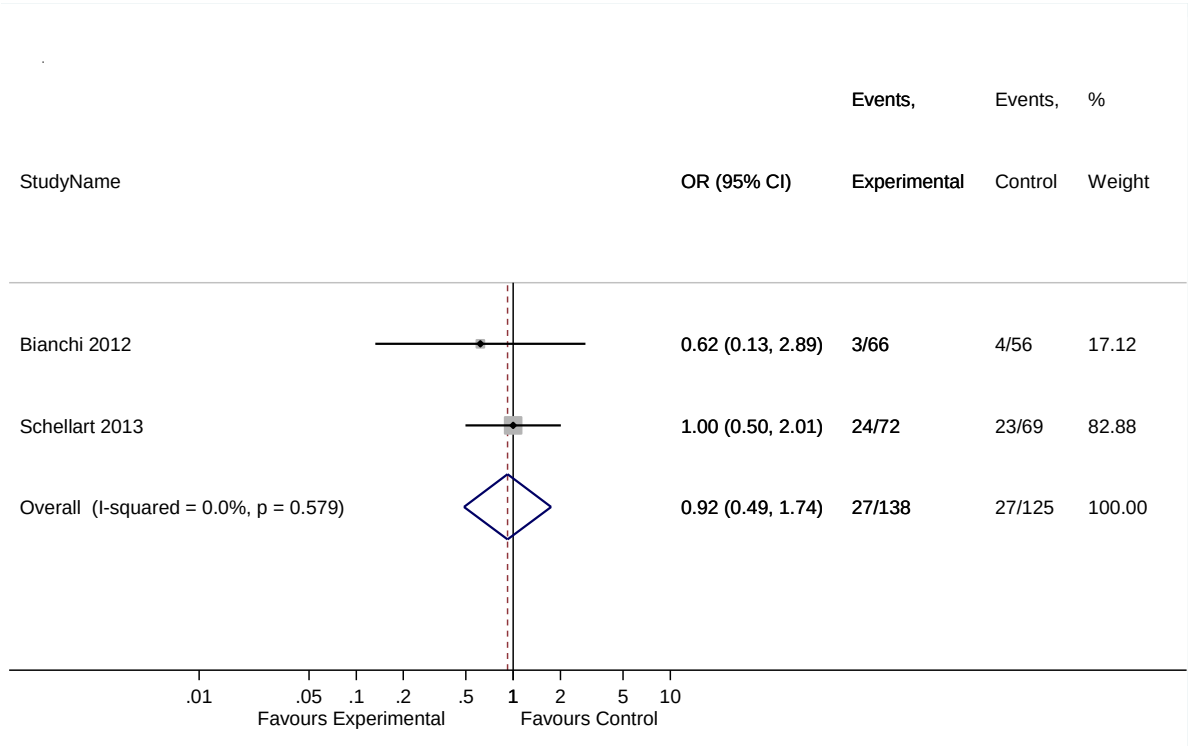

Figure 159 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (24 months)

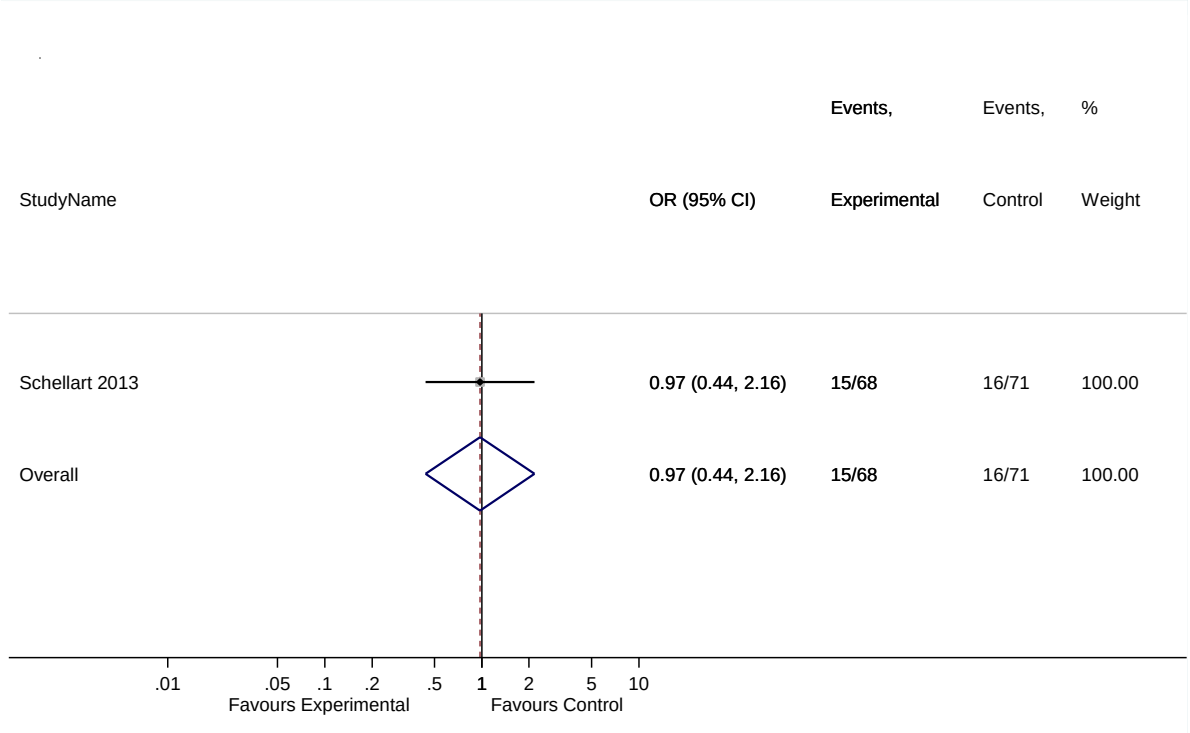

Figure 160 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (36 months)

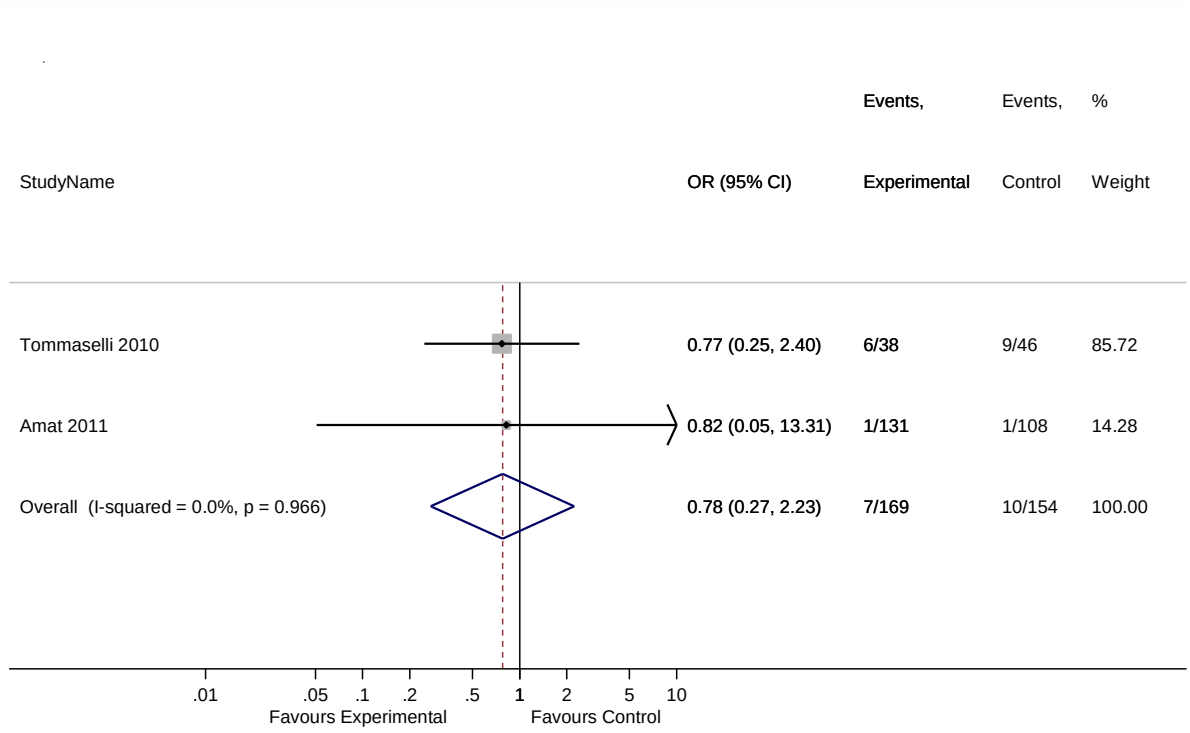

Figure 161 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, urinary tract infection (>36 months)

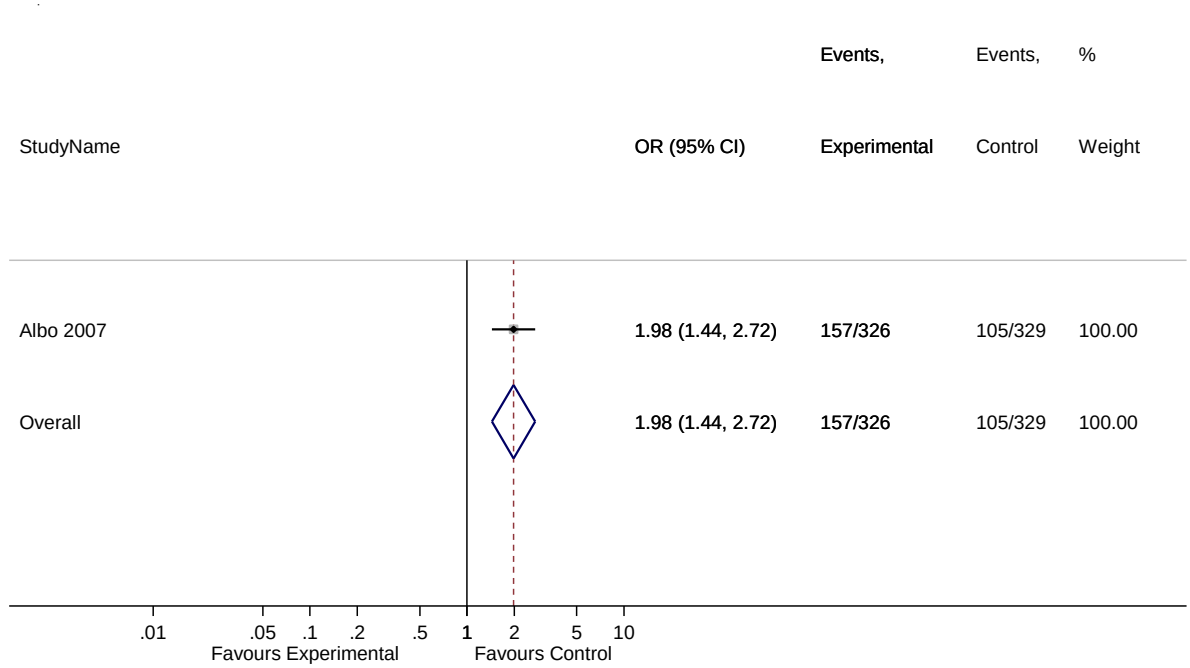

Figure 162 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, urinary tract infection

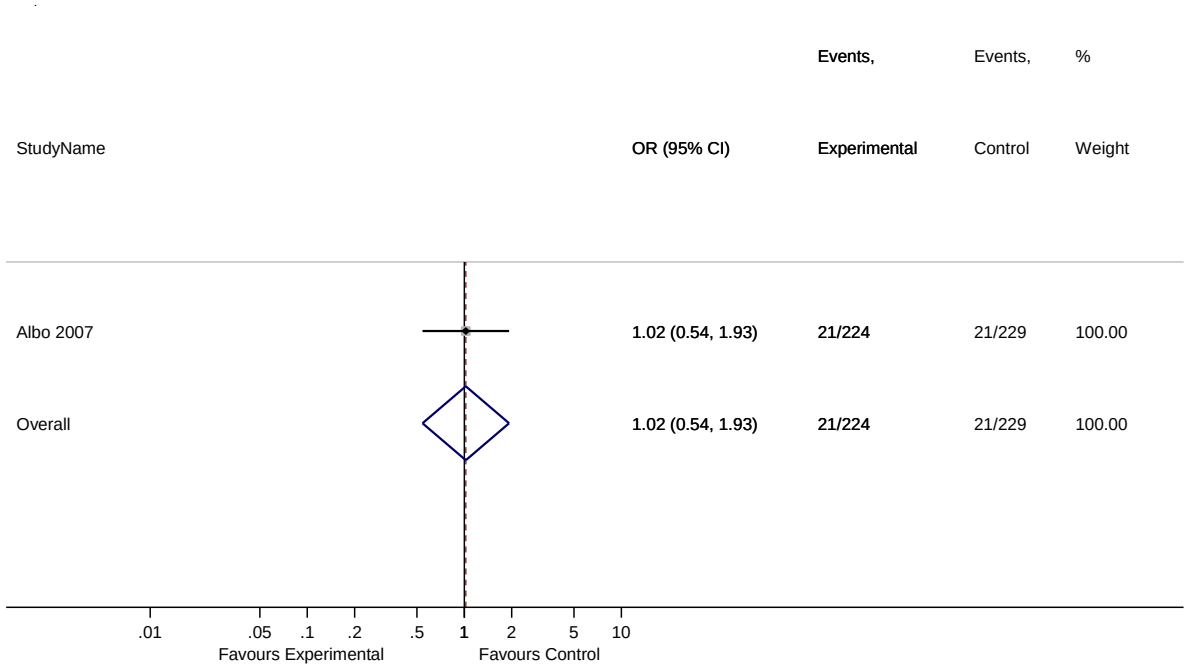

Figure 163 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, urinary tract infection (>60 months)

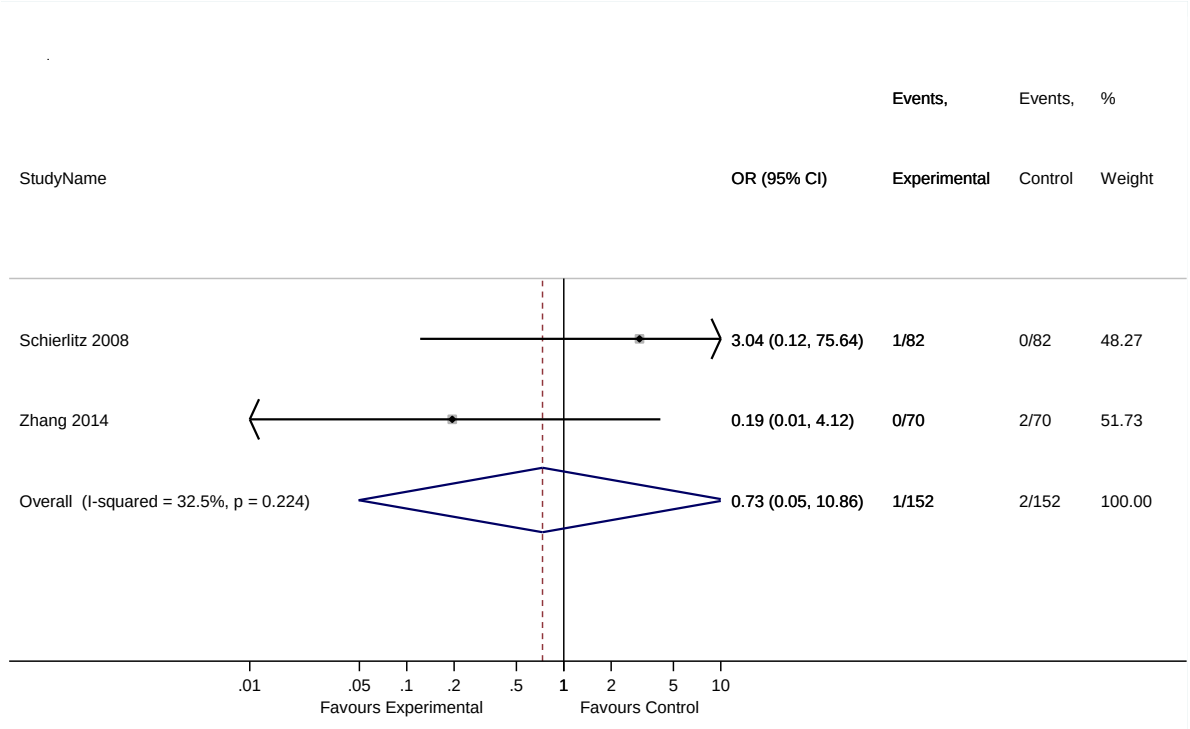

Figure 164 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, wound infection

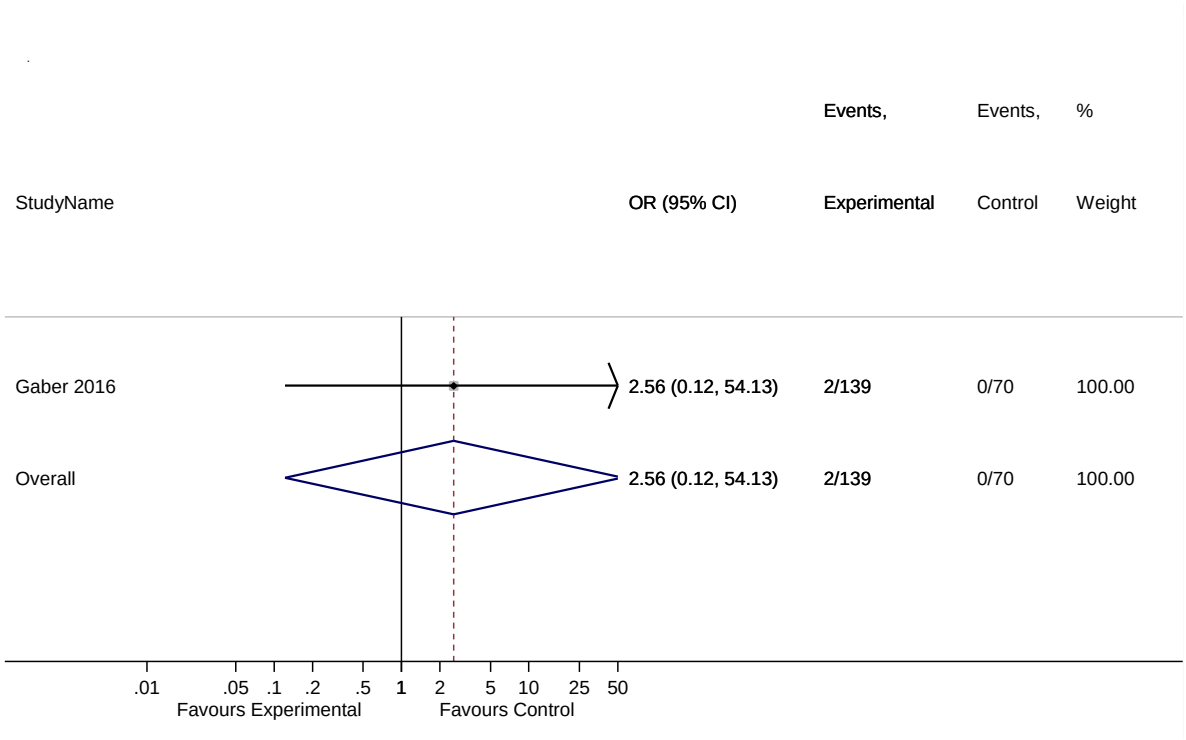

Figure 165 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, wound infection

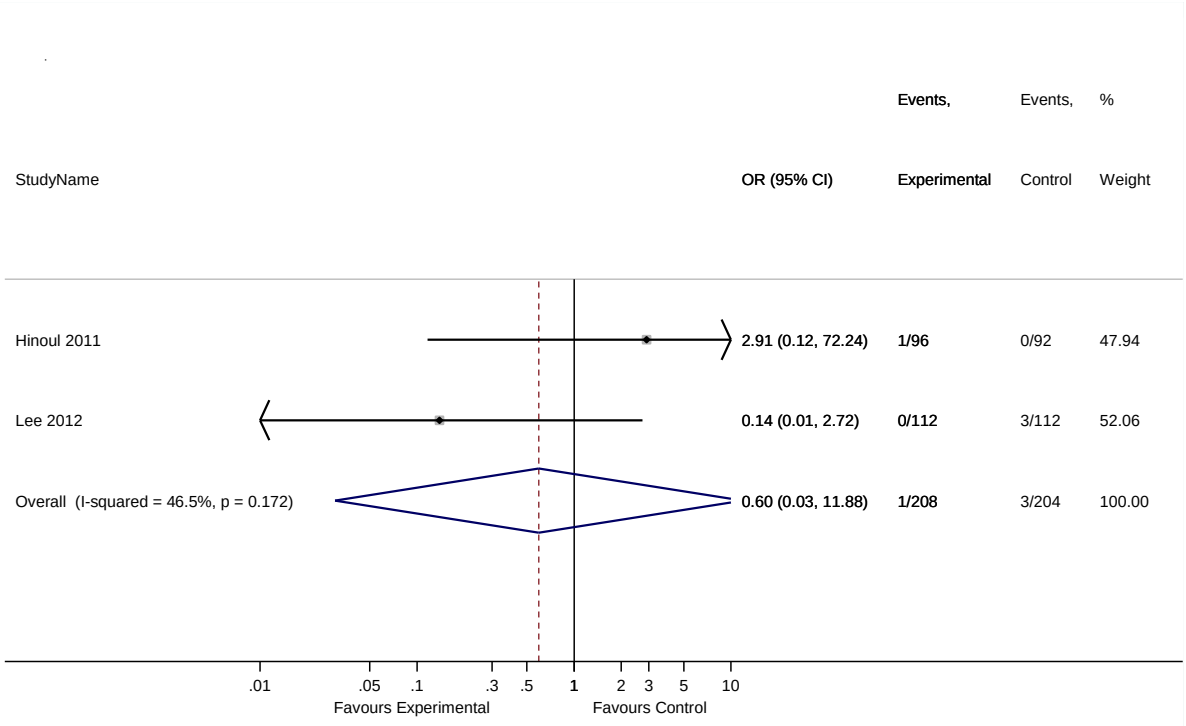

Figure 166 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, Infection related to use of synthetic mesh

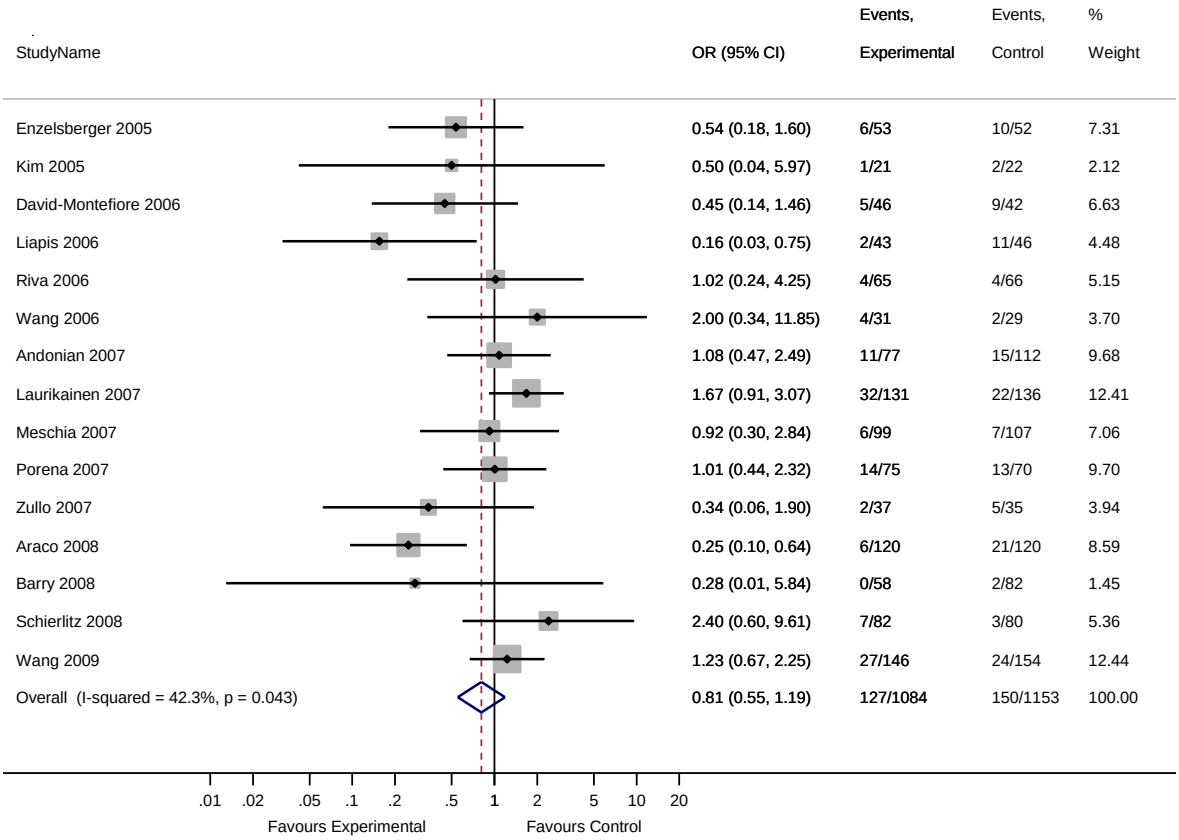

Figure 167 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, perioperative complications

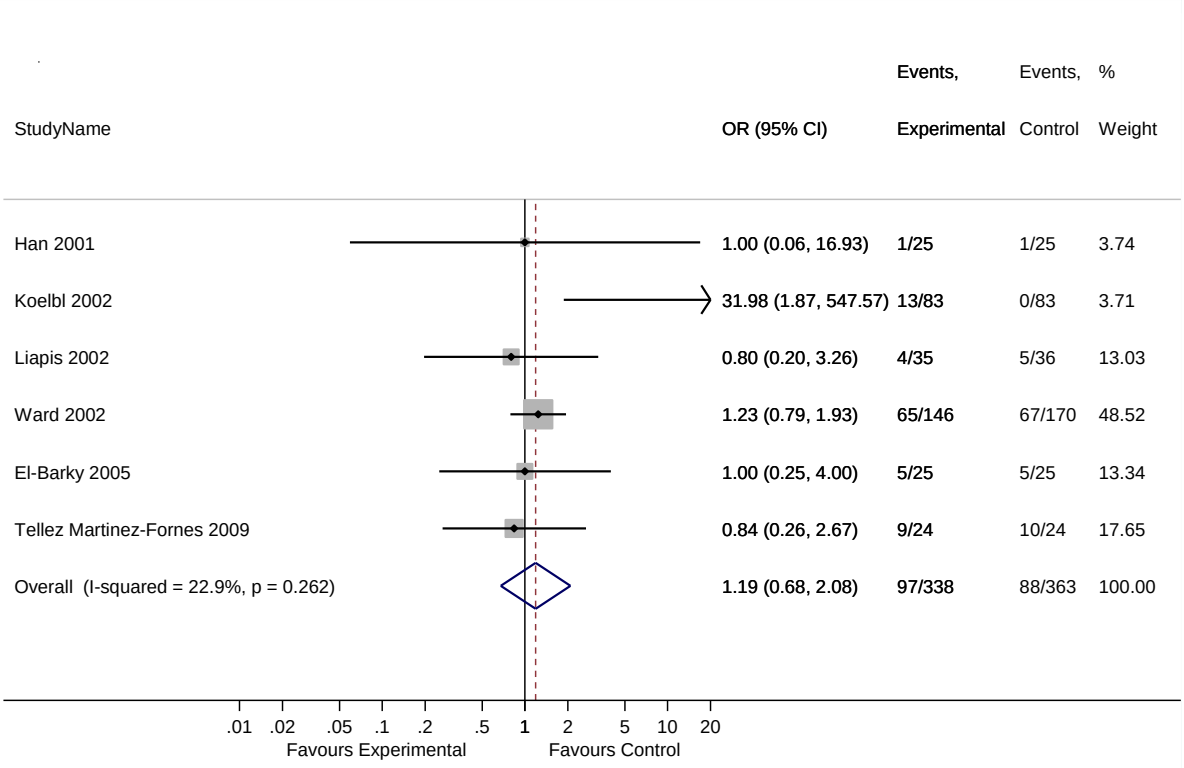

Figure 168 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, perioperative complications

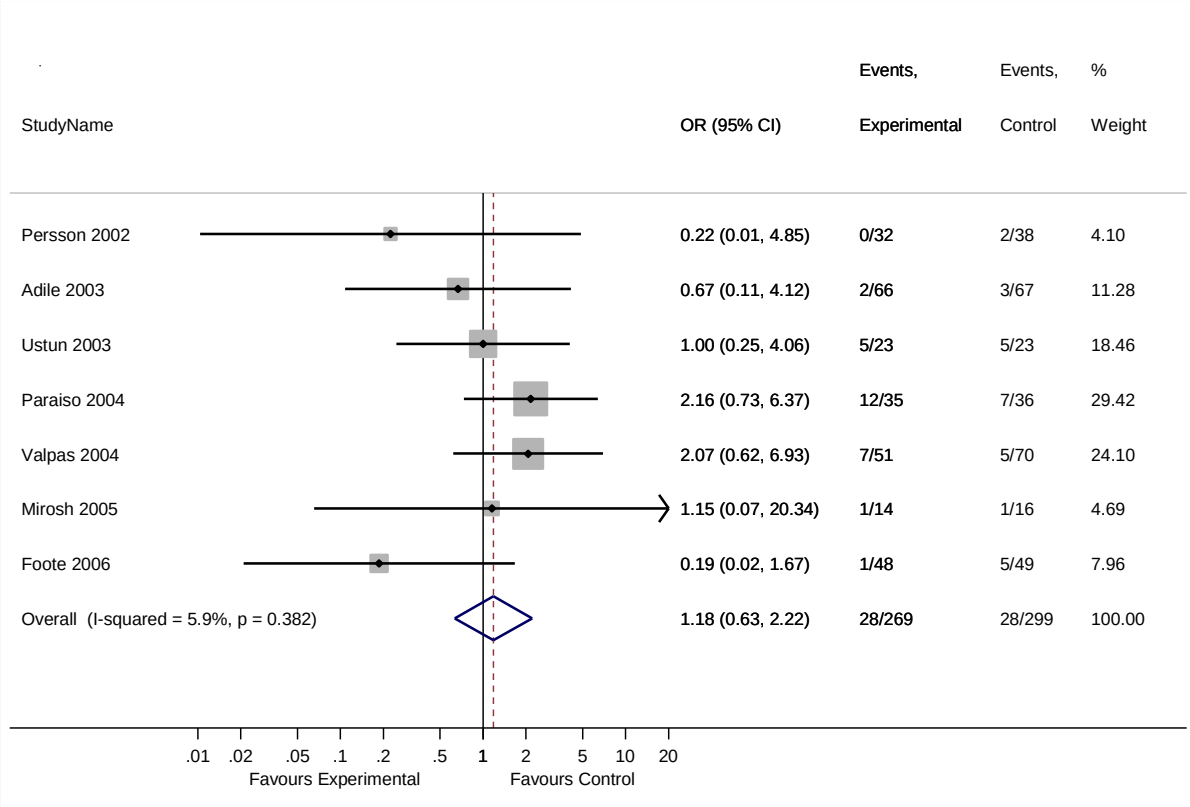

Figure 169 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, perioperative complications

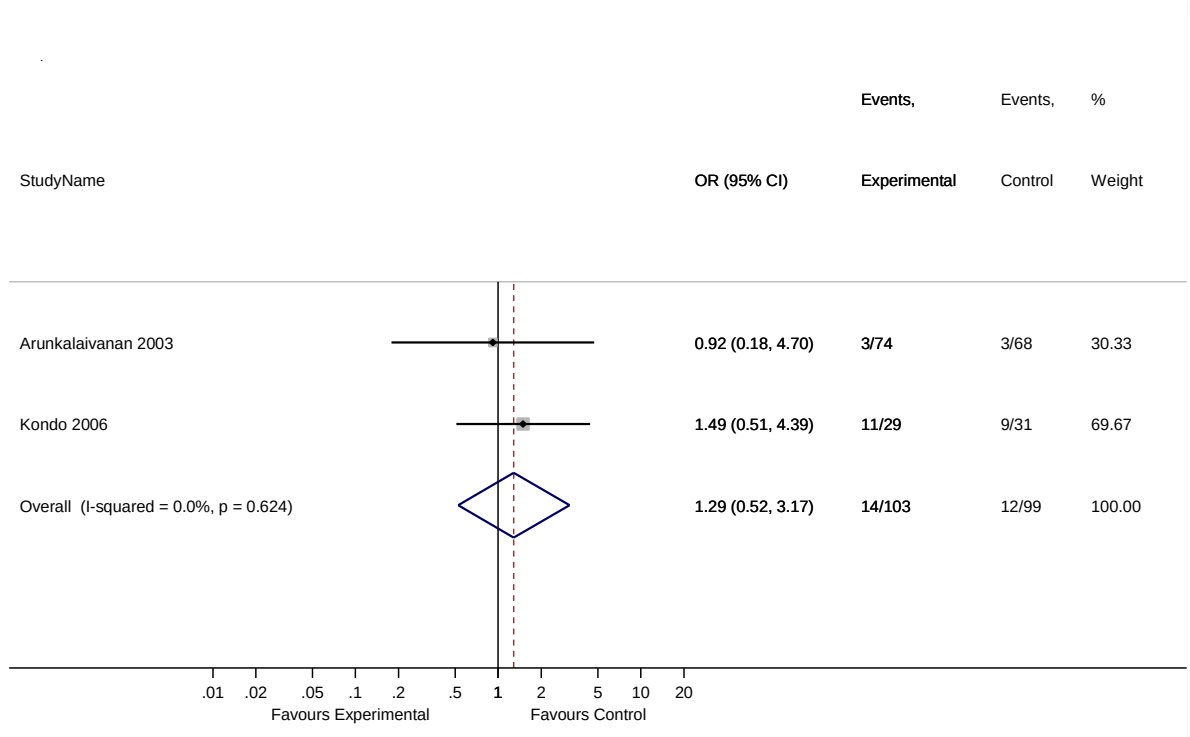

Figure 170 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, perioperative complications

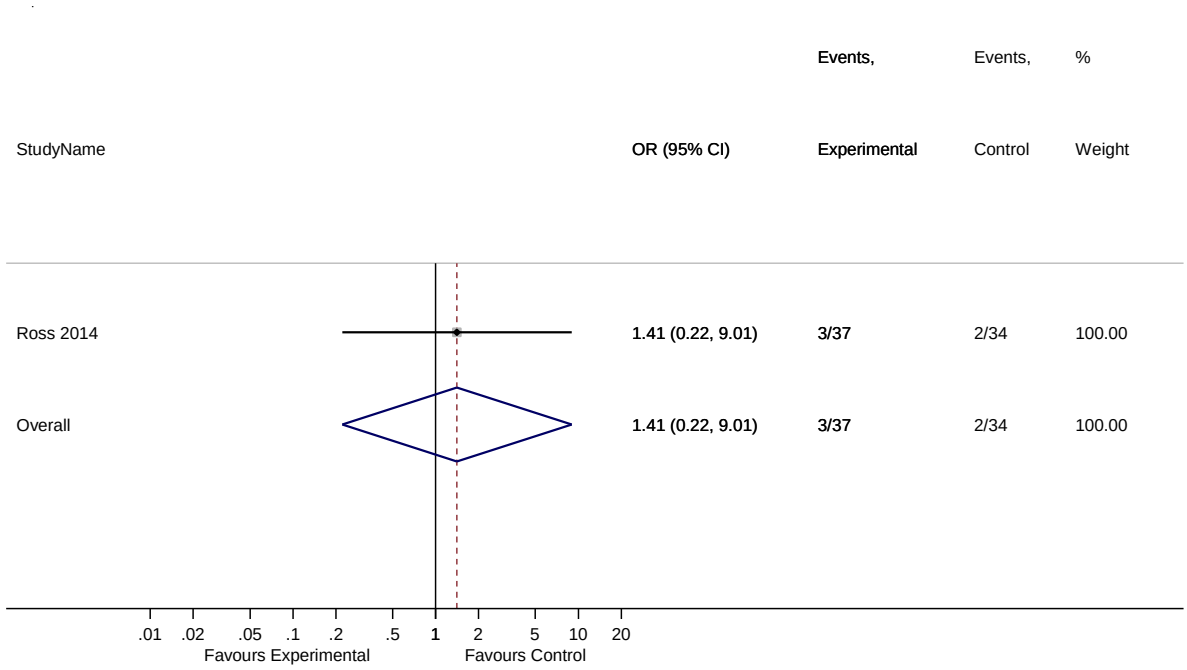

Figure 171 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, perioperative complications

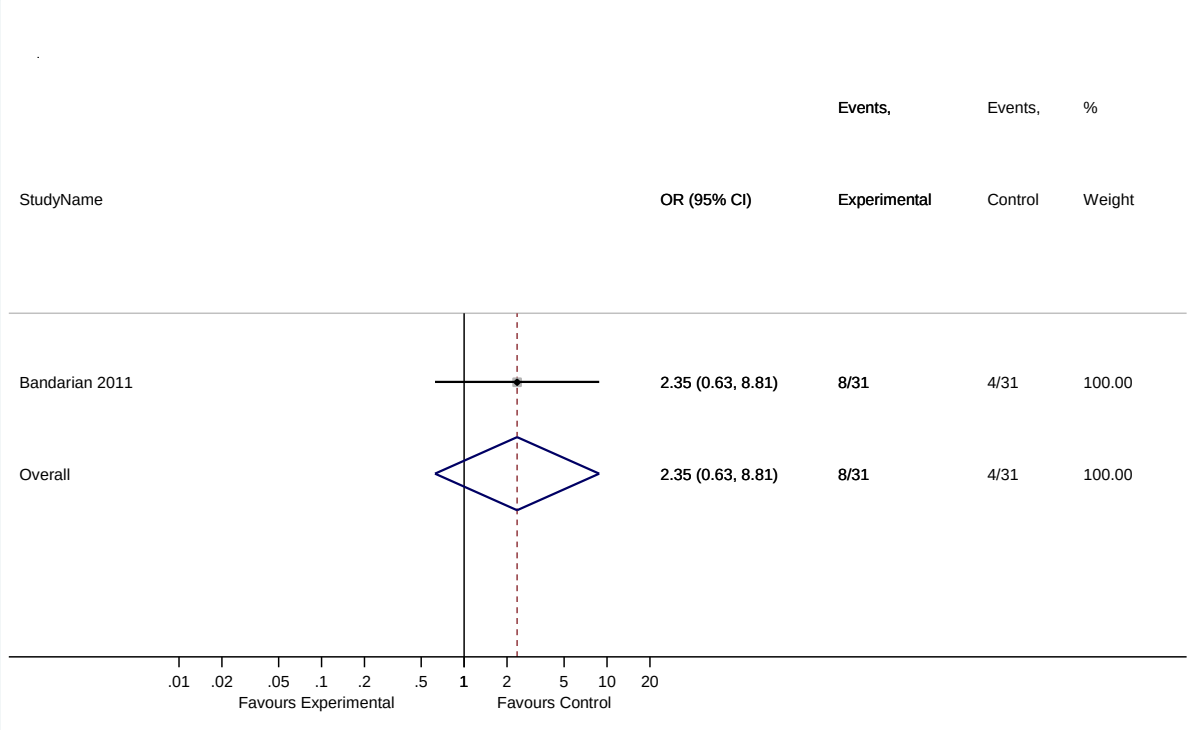

Figure 172 Open colposuspension vs transobturator MUS, perioperative complications

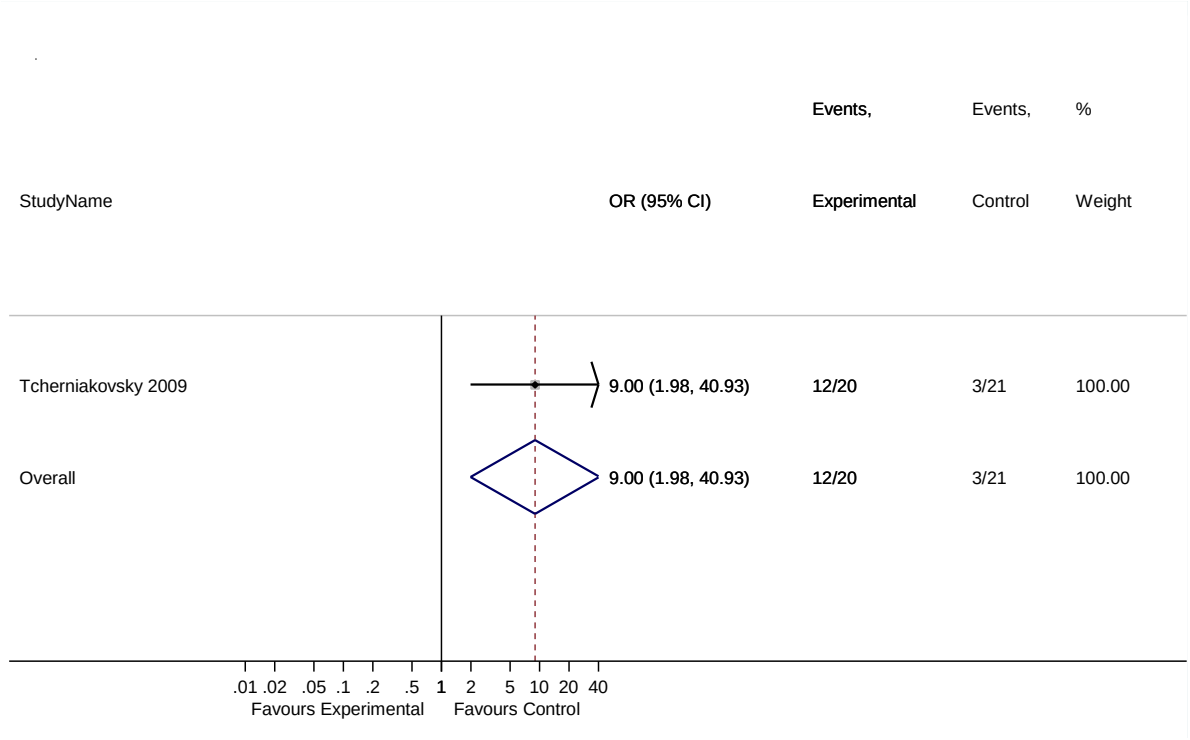

Figure 173 Traditional vs transobturator MUS, perioperative complications

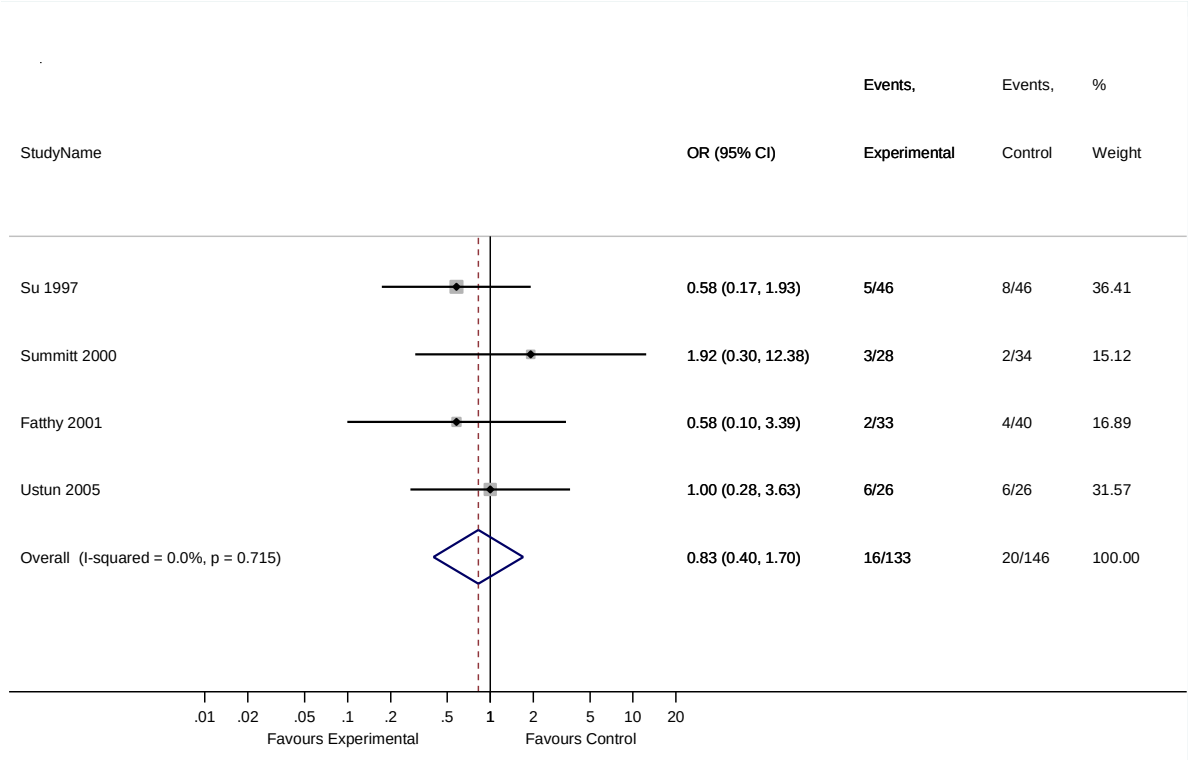

Figure 174 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, perioperative complications

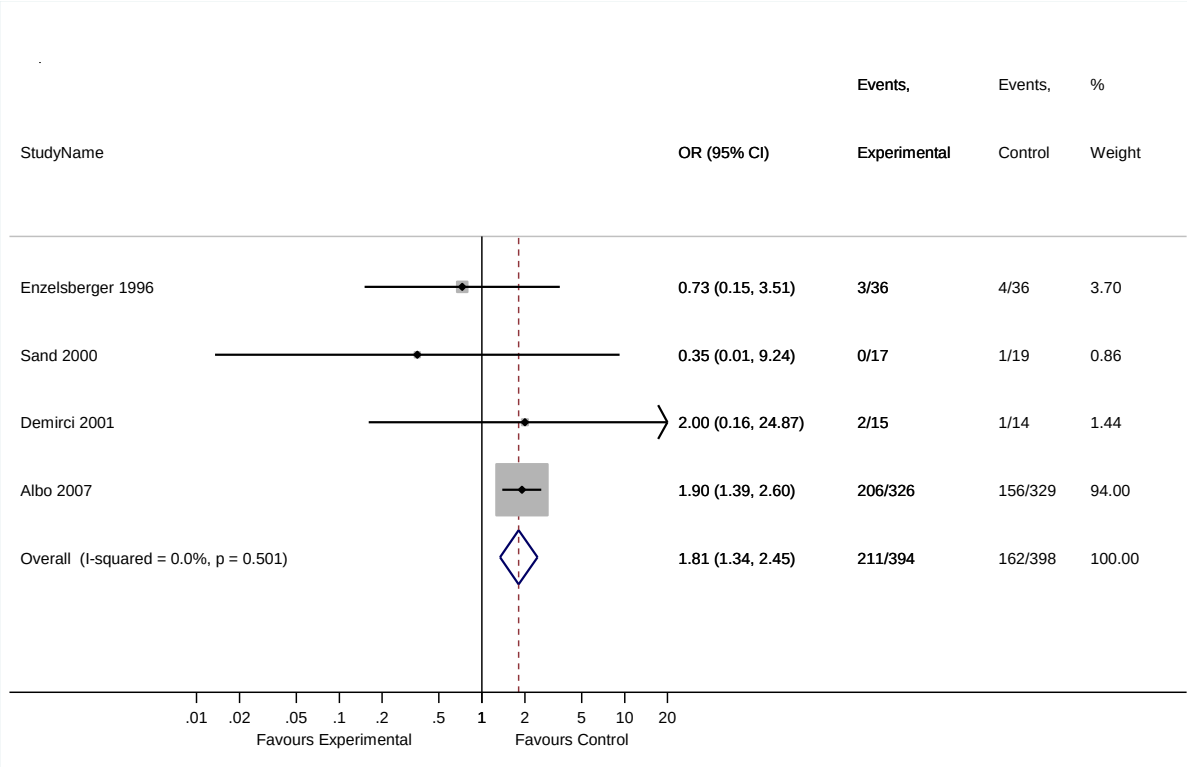

Figure 175 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, perioperative complications

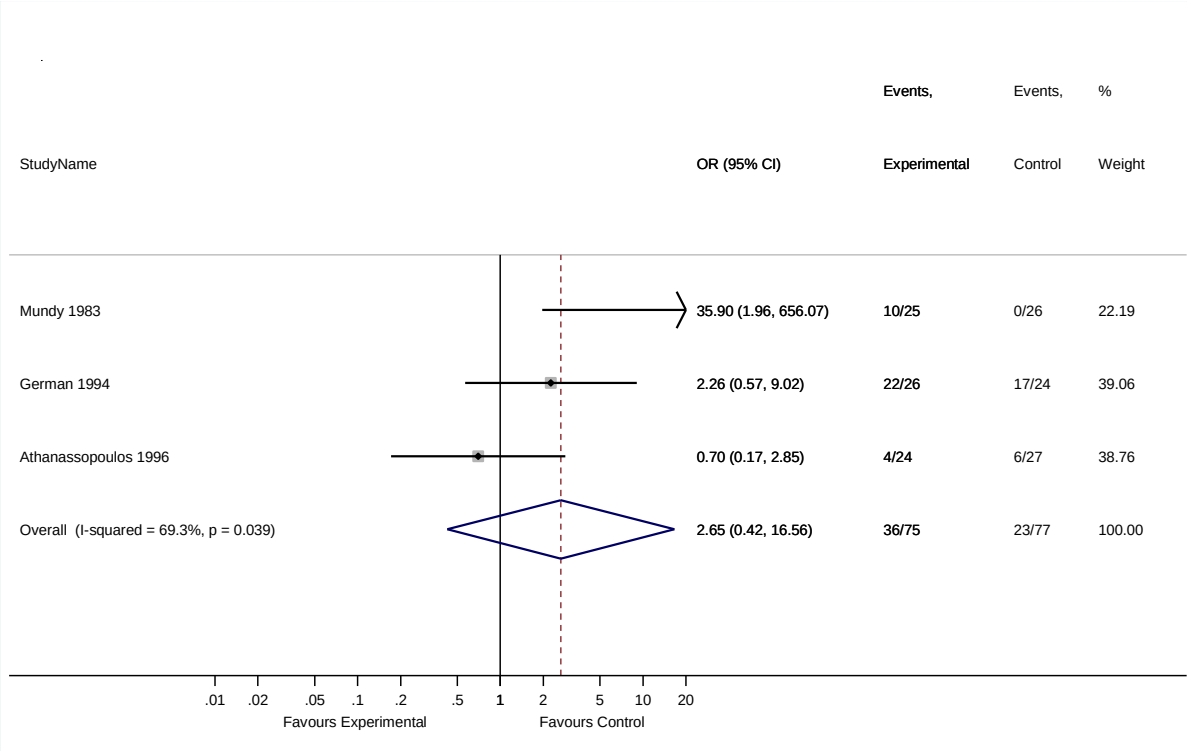

Figure 176 Bladder neck needle suspension vs open colposuspension, perioperative complications

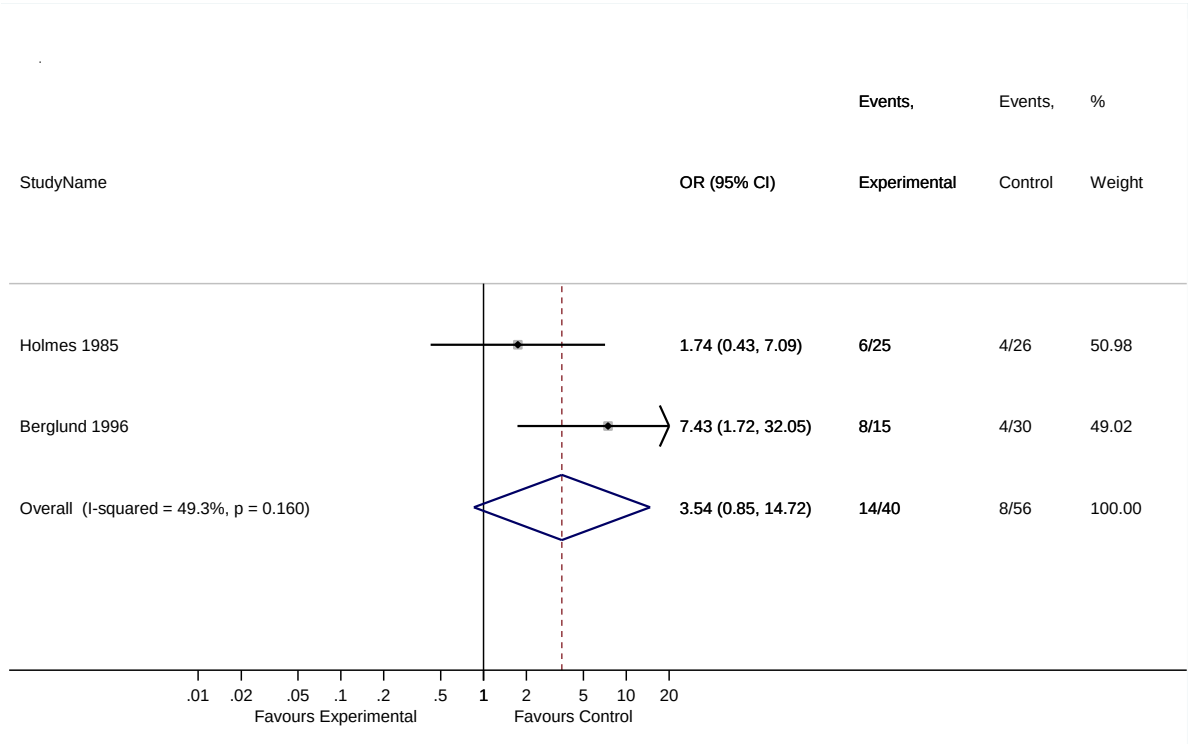

Figure 177 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, perioperative complications

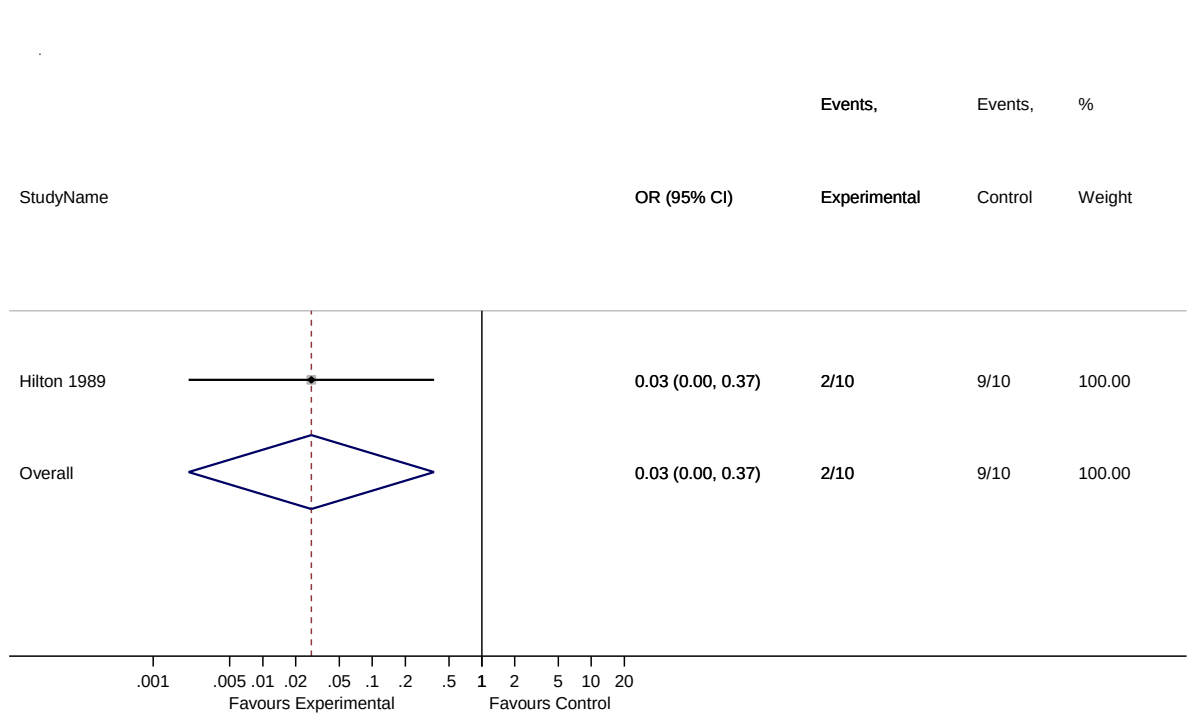

Figure 178 Bladder neck needle suspension vs traditional sling, perioperative complications

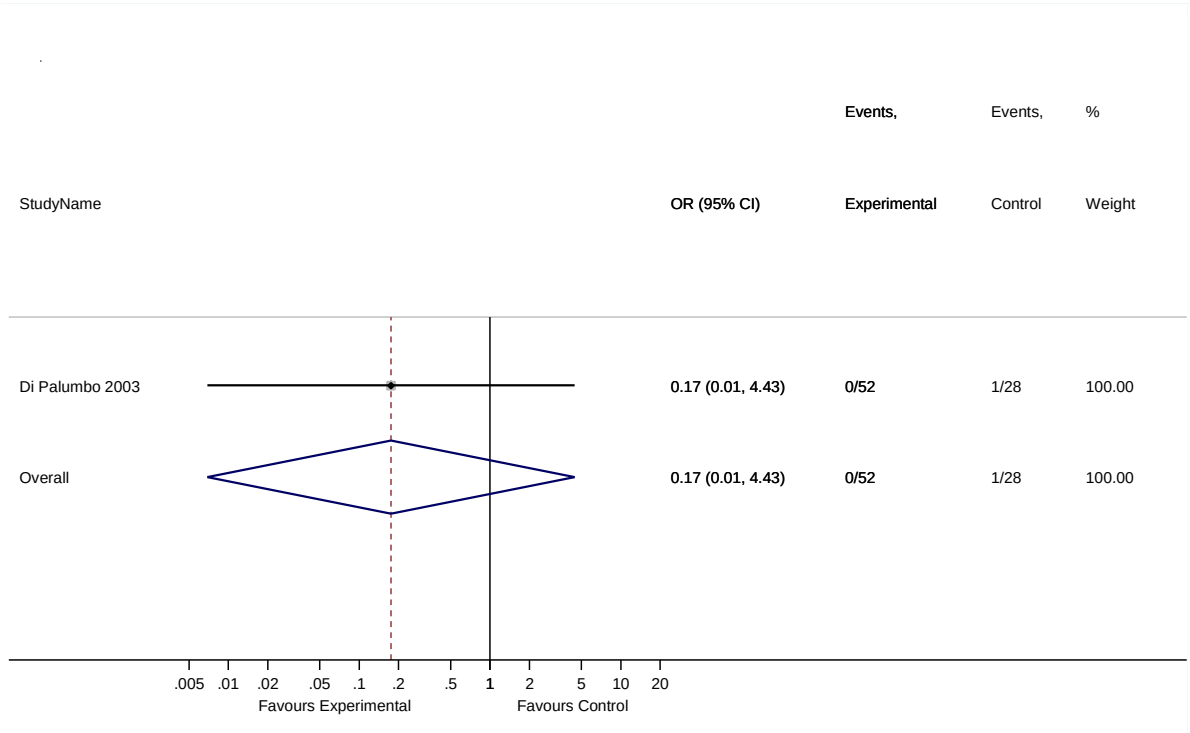

Figure 179 Anterior vaginal repair vs Bladder neck needle suspension, perioperative complications

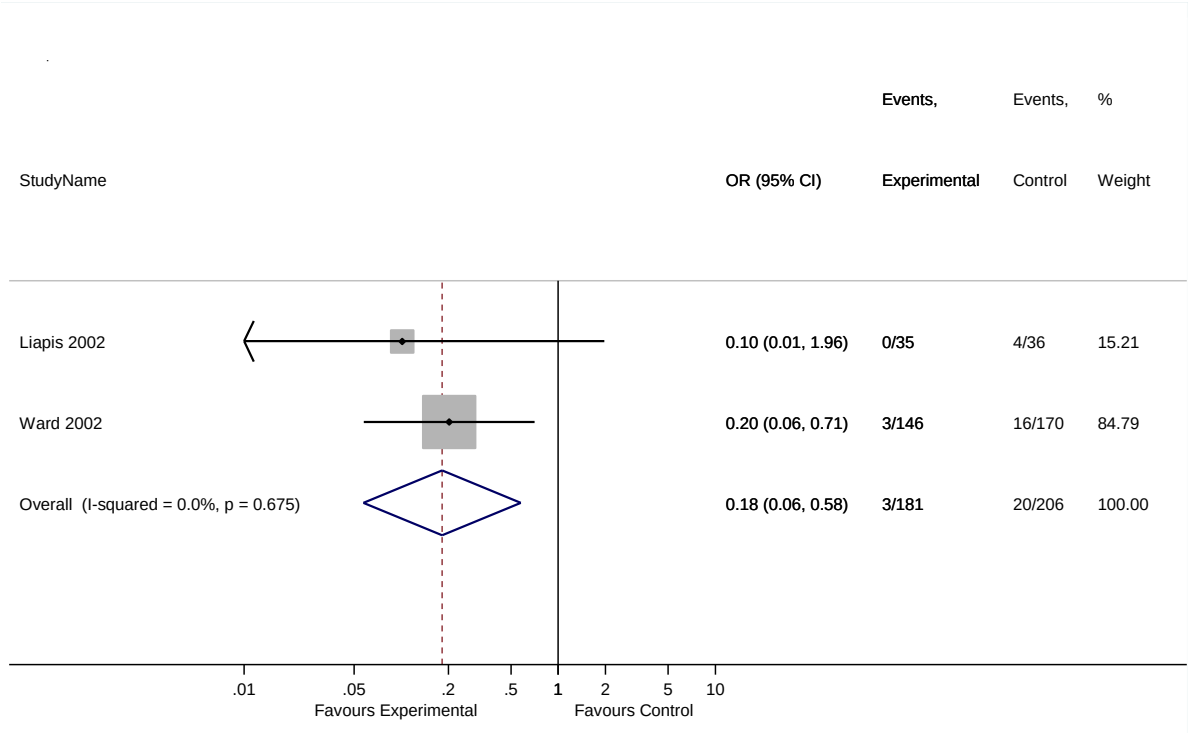

Figure 180 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, other complication inherent to procedure

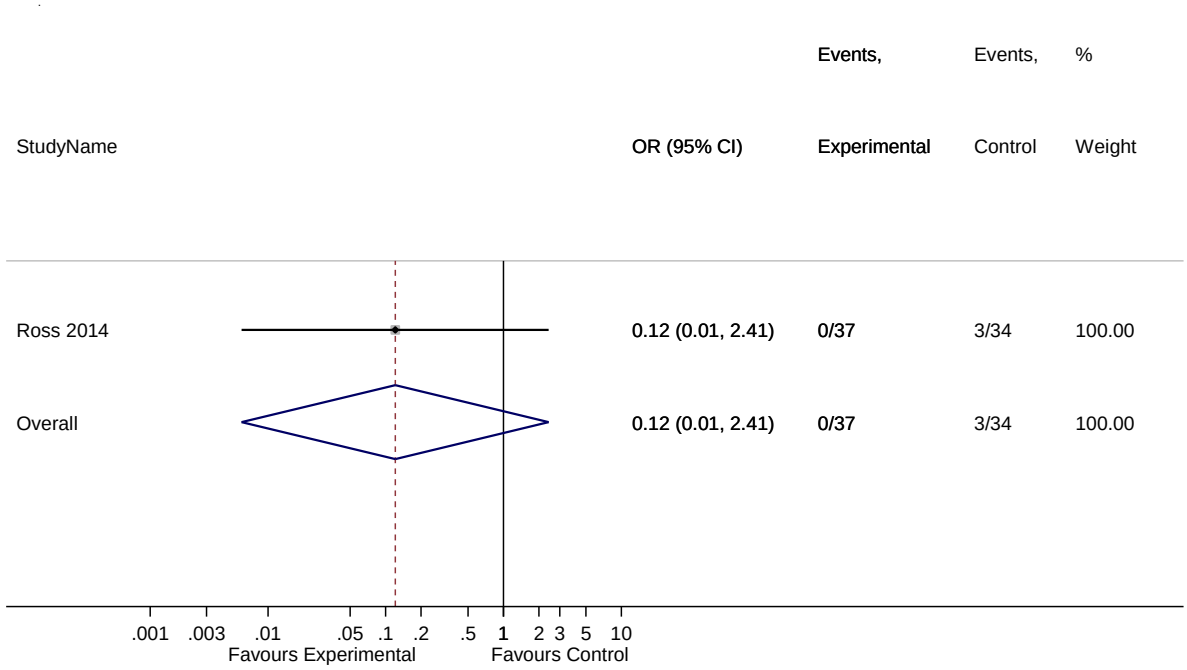

Figure 181 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, other complication inherent to procedure

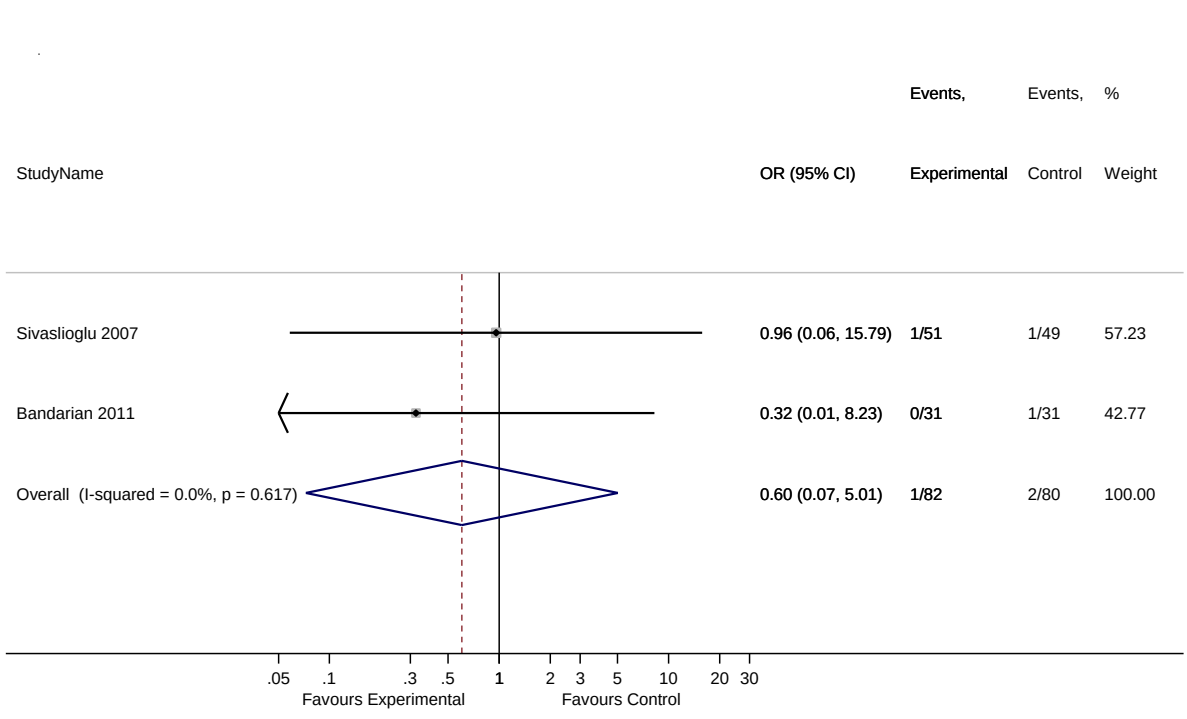

Figure 182 Open colposuspension vs transobturator MUS, other complication inherent to procedure

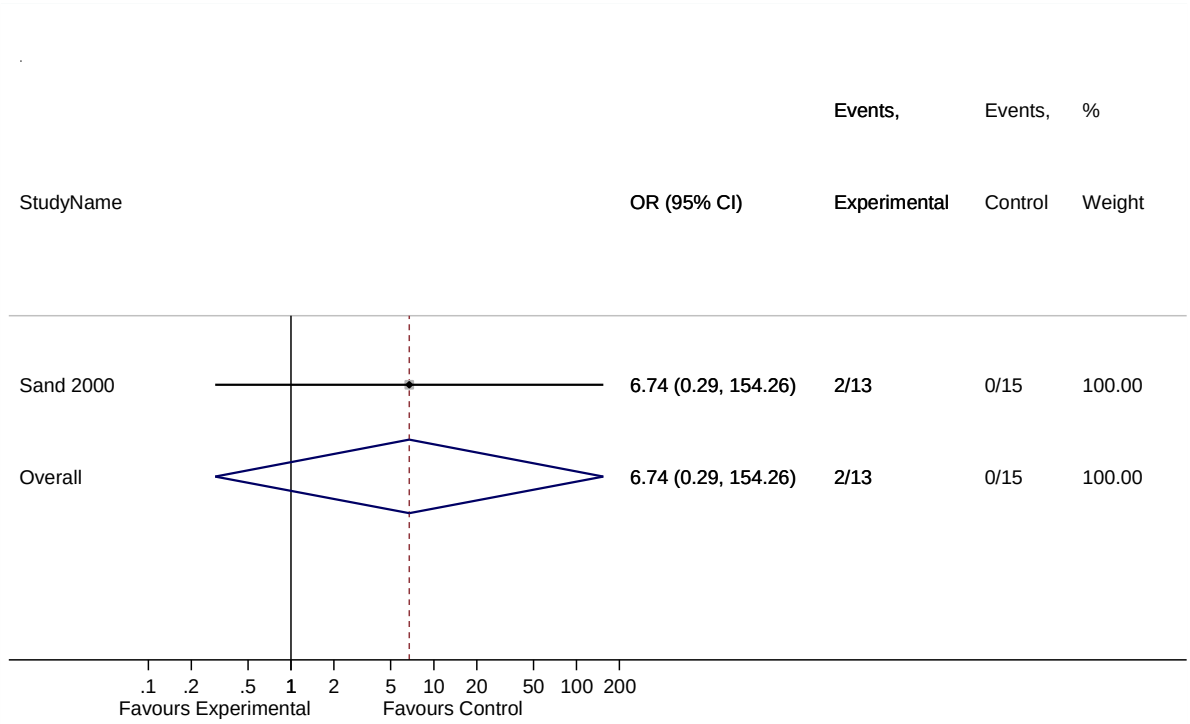

Figure 183 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, other complication inherent to procedure

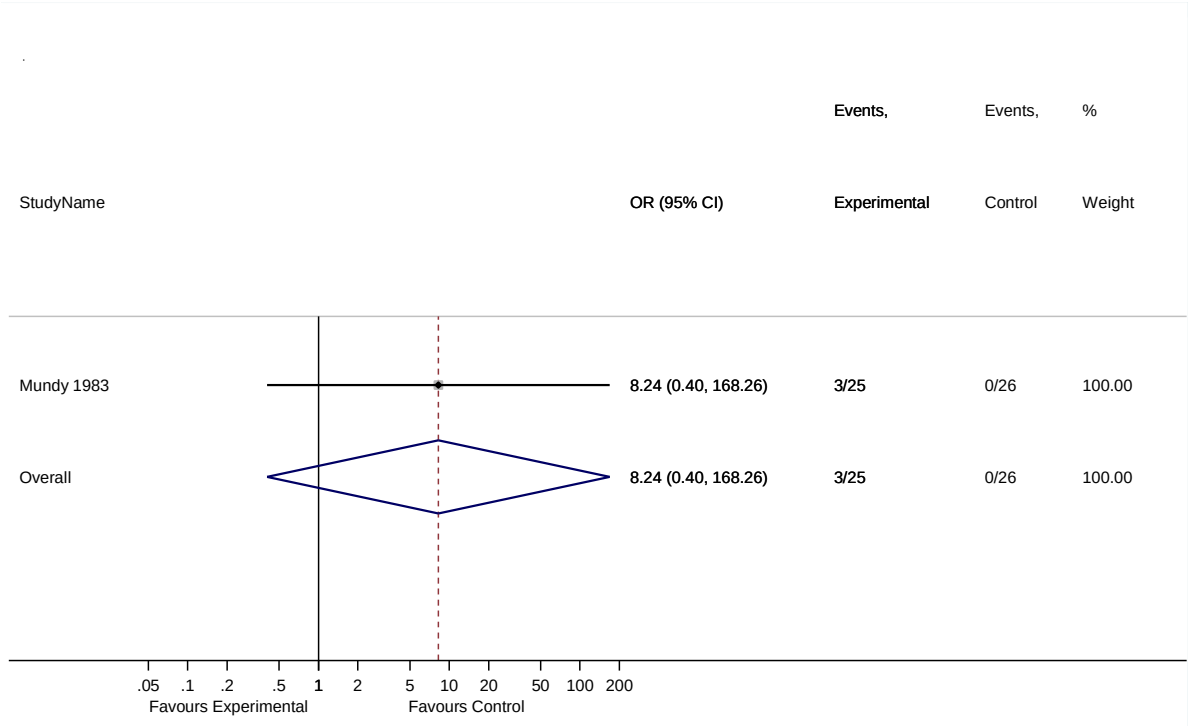

Figure 184 Bladder neck needle suspension vs open colposuspension, other complication inherent to procedure

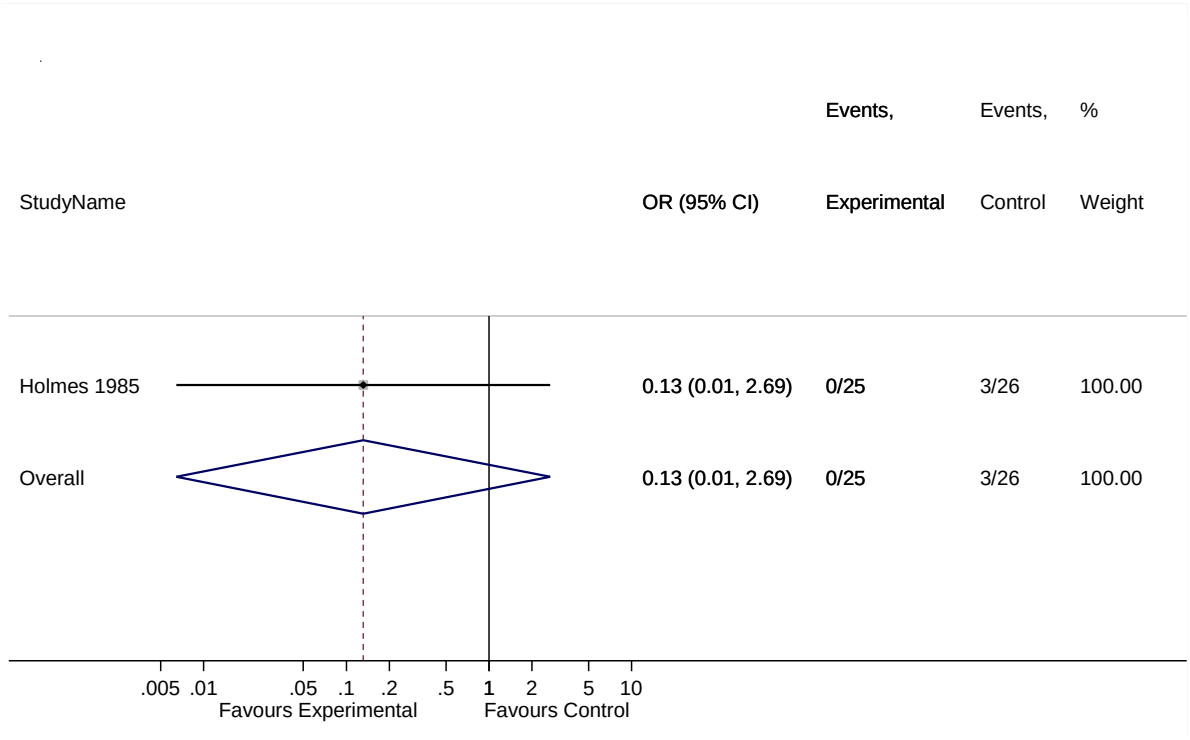

Figure 185 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, other complication inherent to procedure

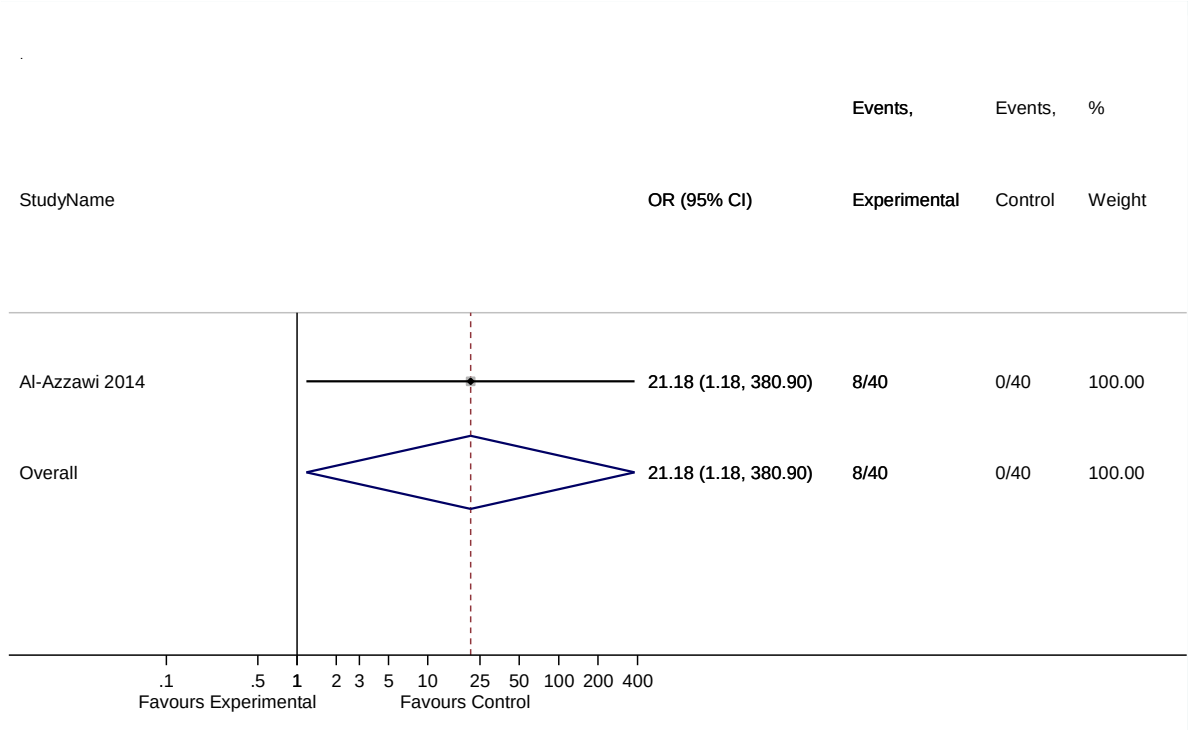

Figure 186 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, Abdominal wound problem (pain, ooze, haematoma, infection)

1.10 **Hospital stay**

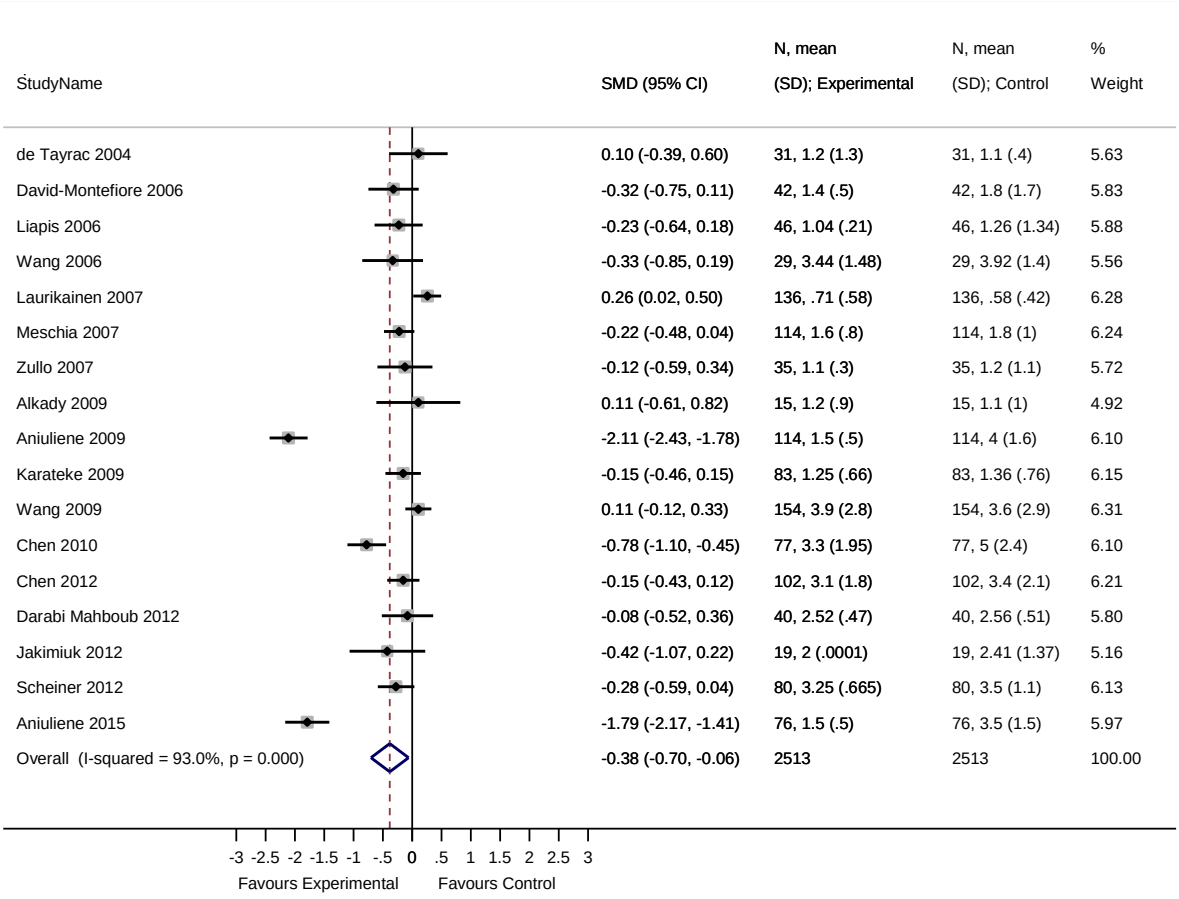

Figure 187 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, hospital stay (days)

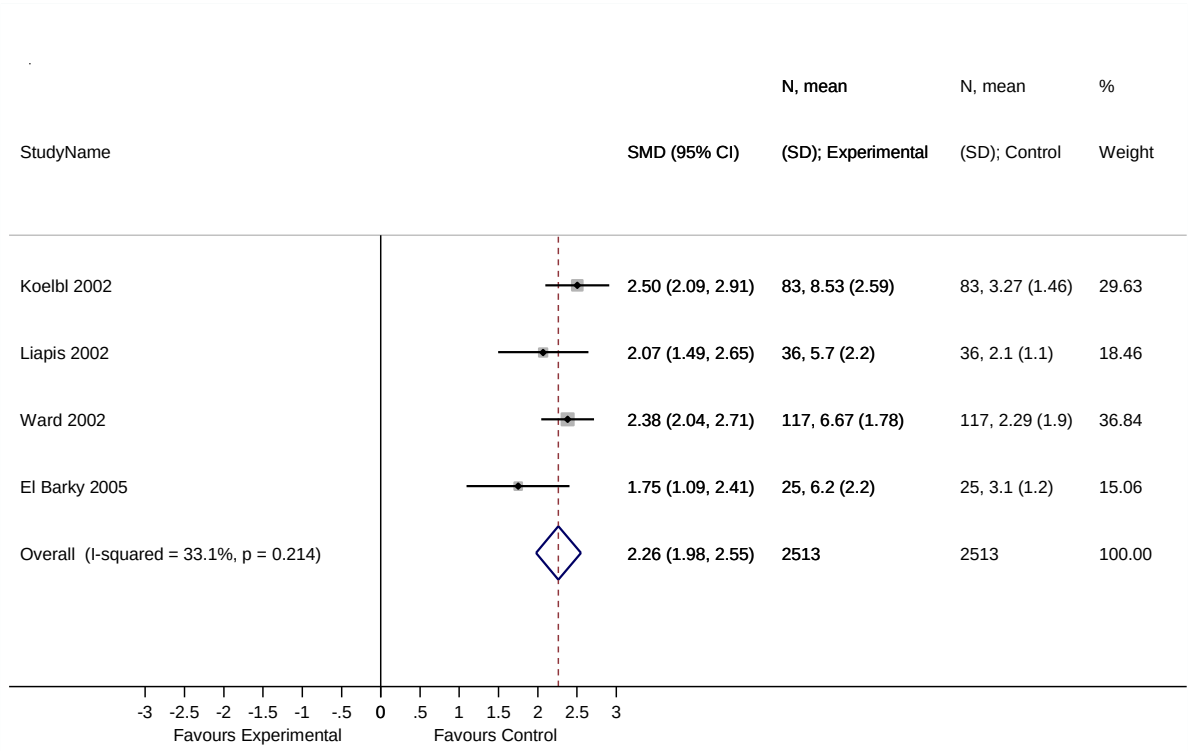

Figure 188 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, hospital stay (days)

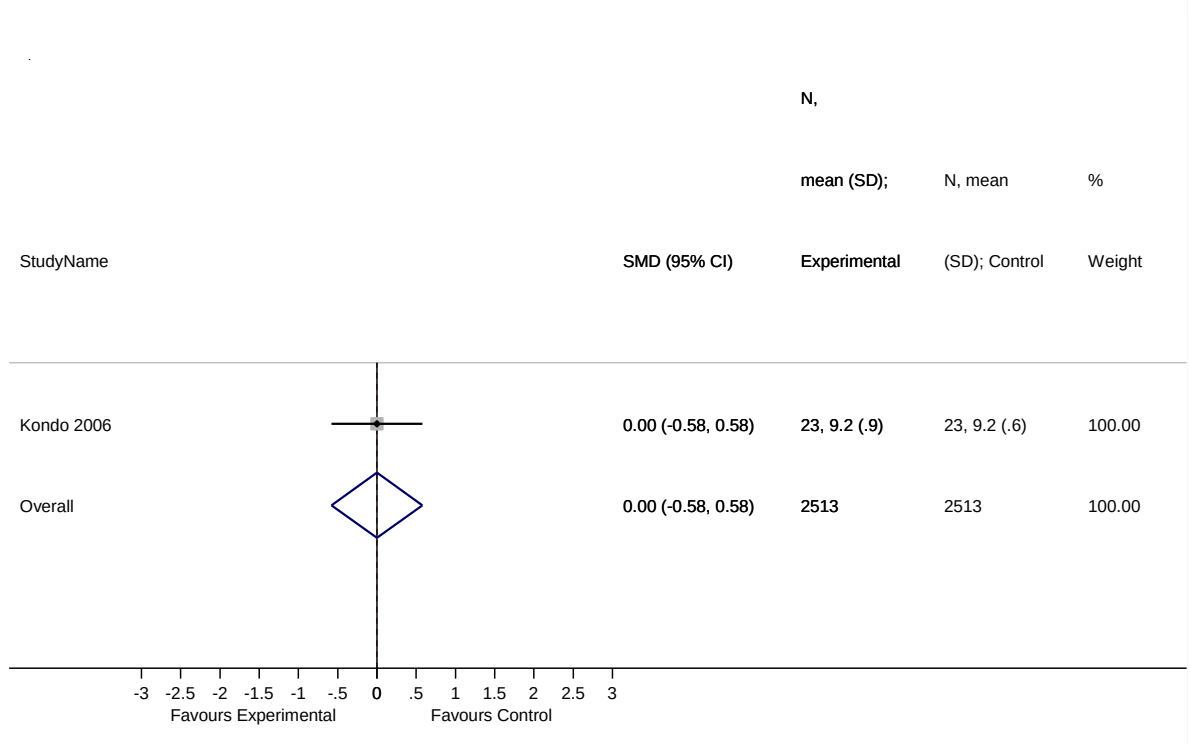

Figure 189 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, hospital stay (days)

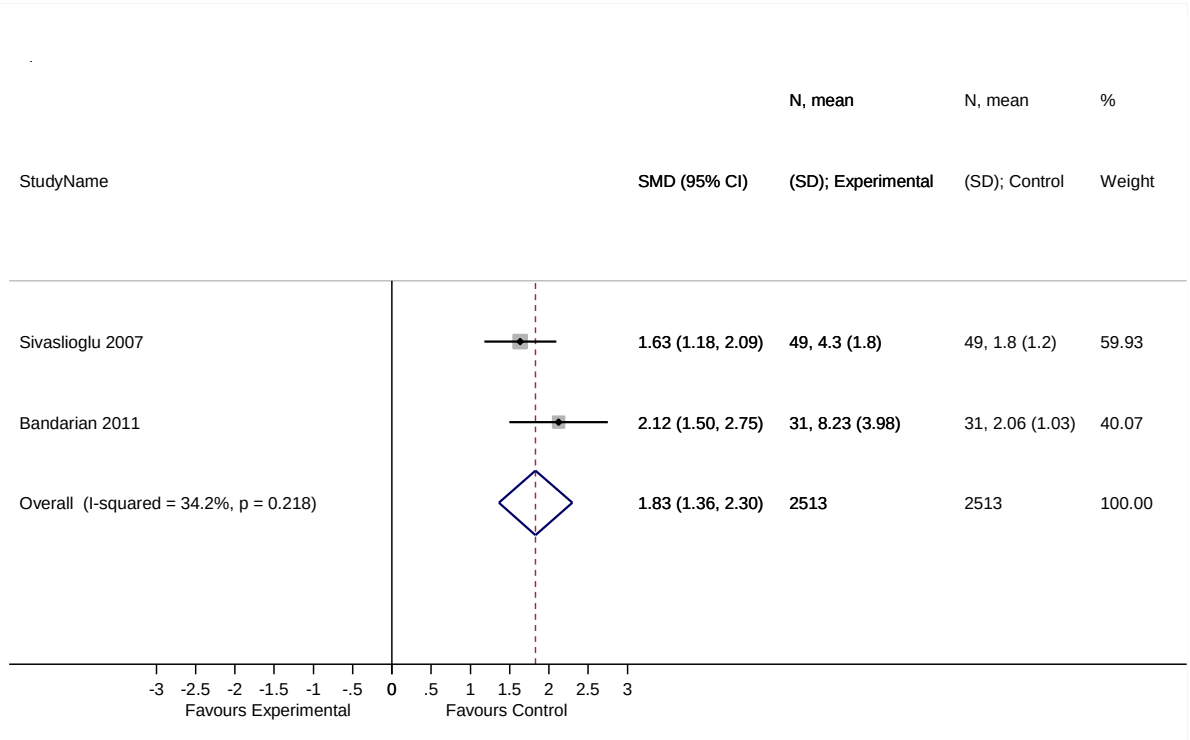

Figure 190 Open colposuspension vs transobturator MUS, hospital stay (days)

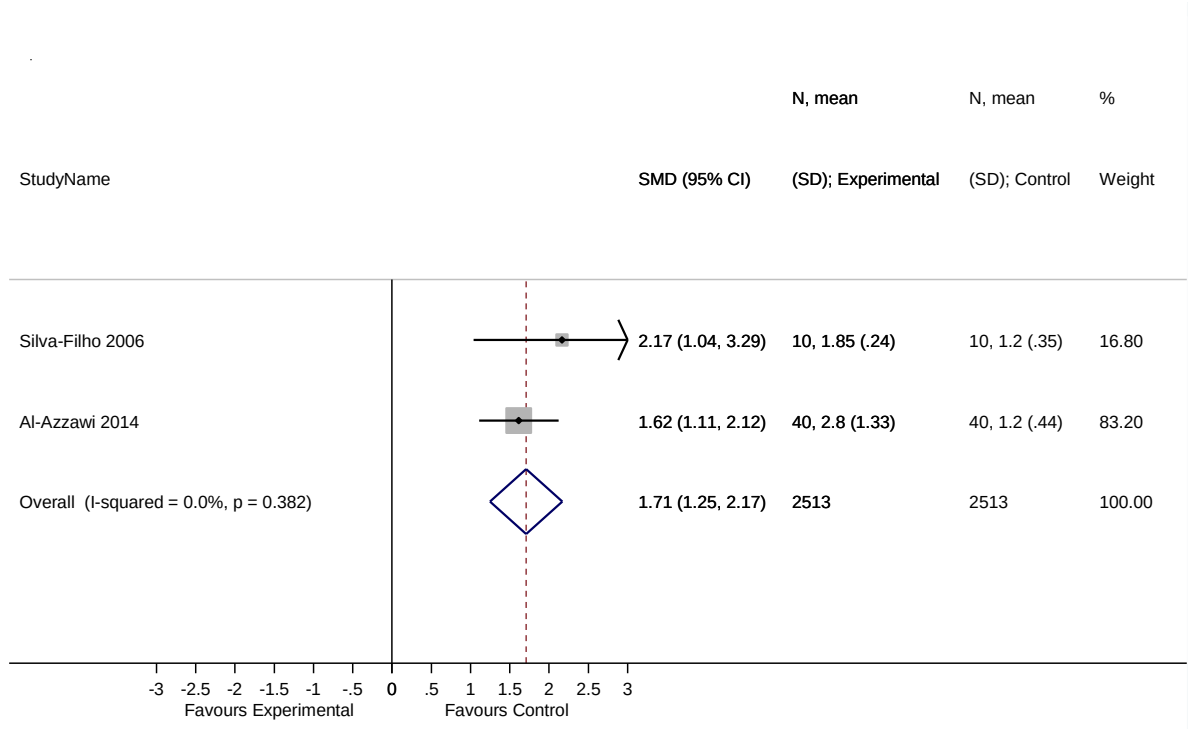

Figure 191 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, hospital stay (days)

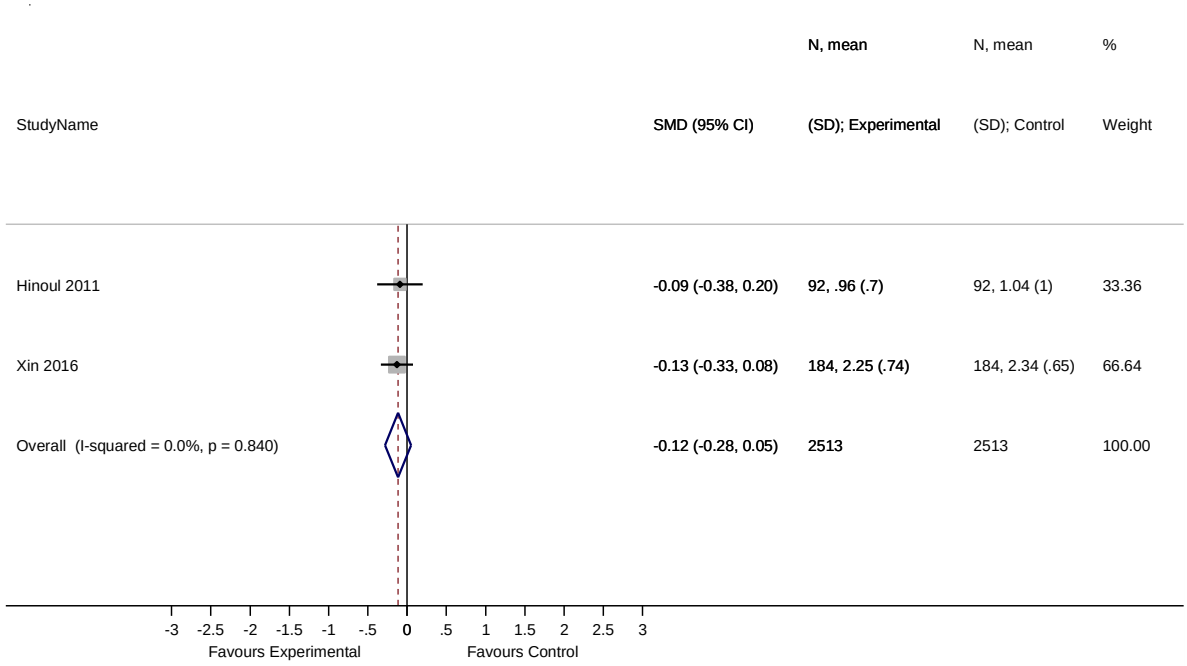

Figure 192 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, hospital stay (days)

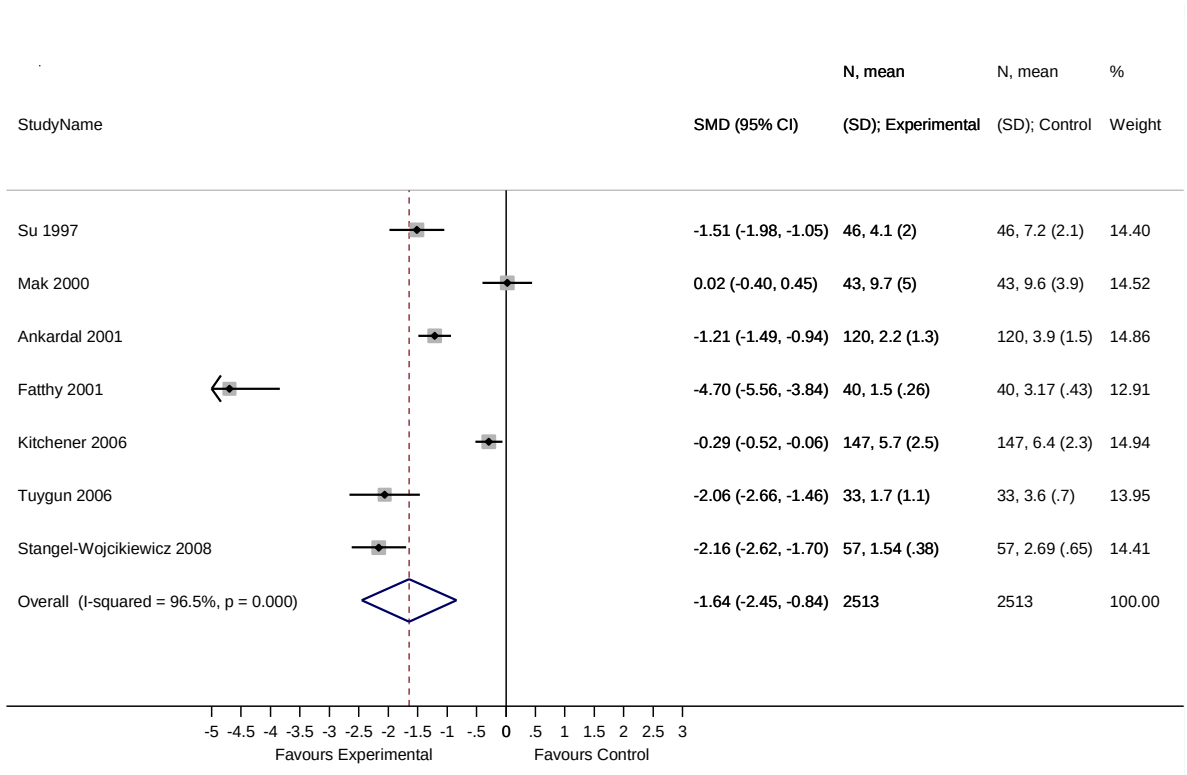

Figure 193 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, hospital stay (days)

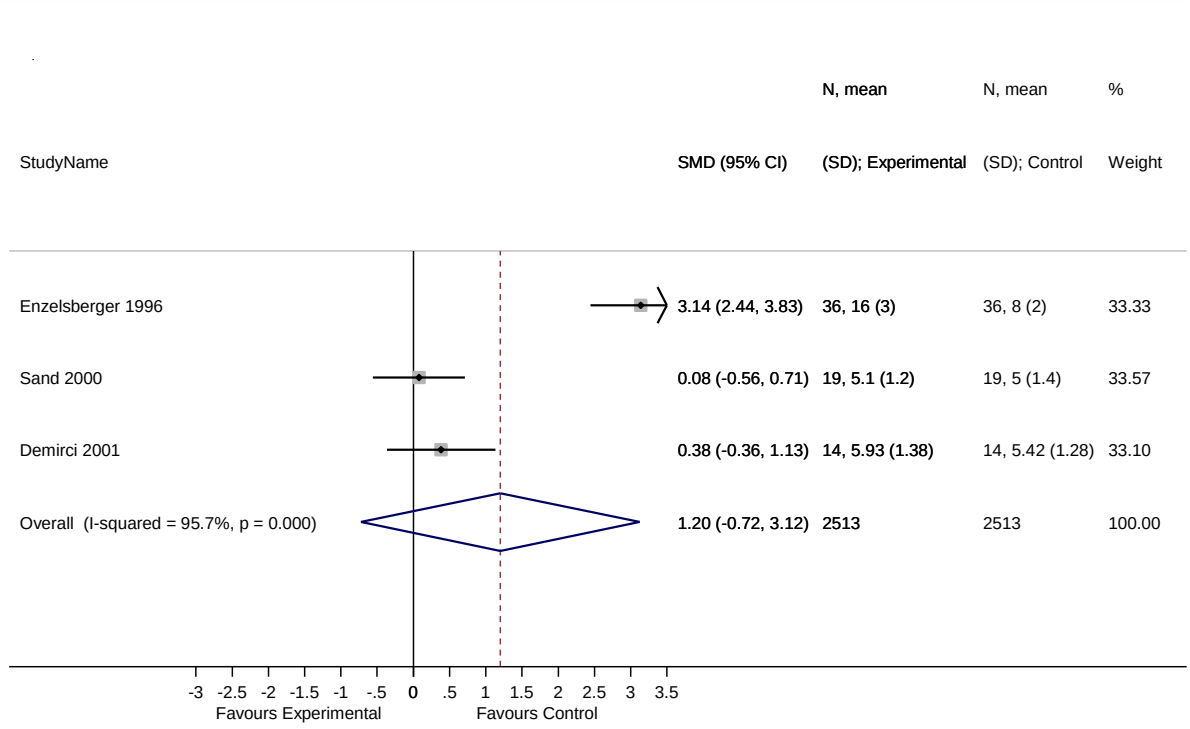

Figure 194 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, hospital stay (days)

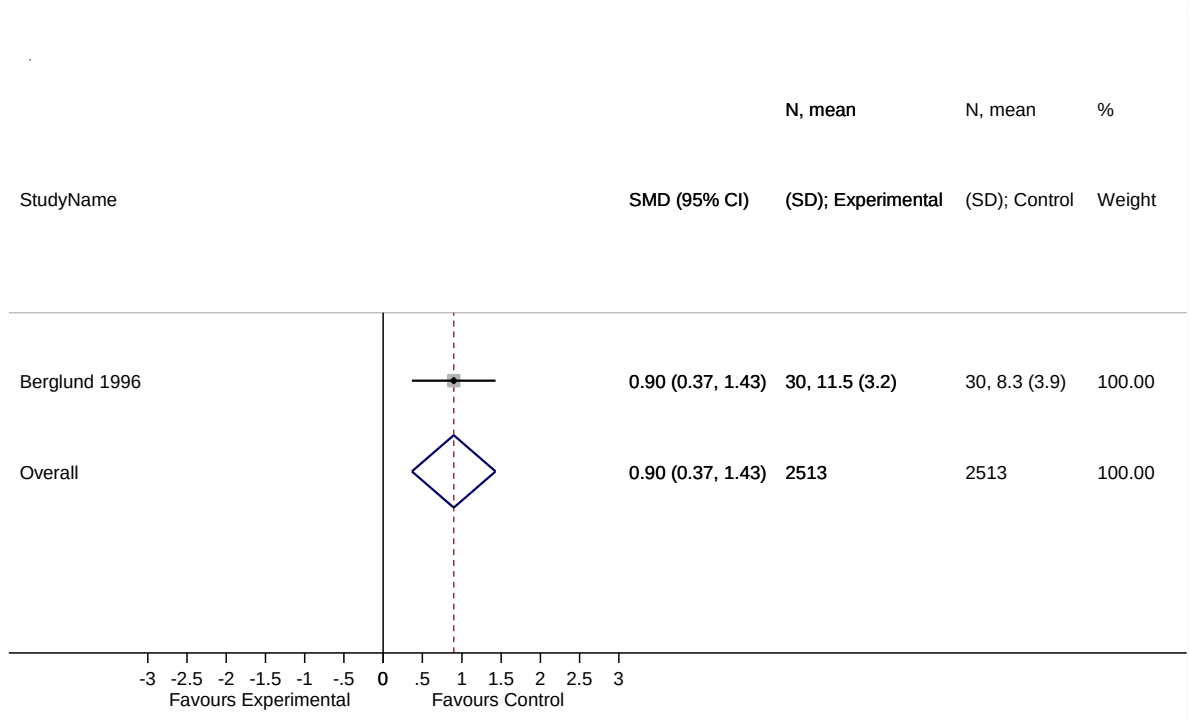

Figure 195 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, hospital stay (days)

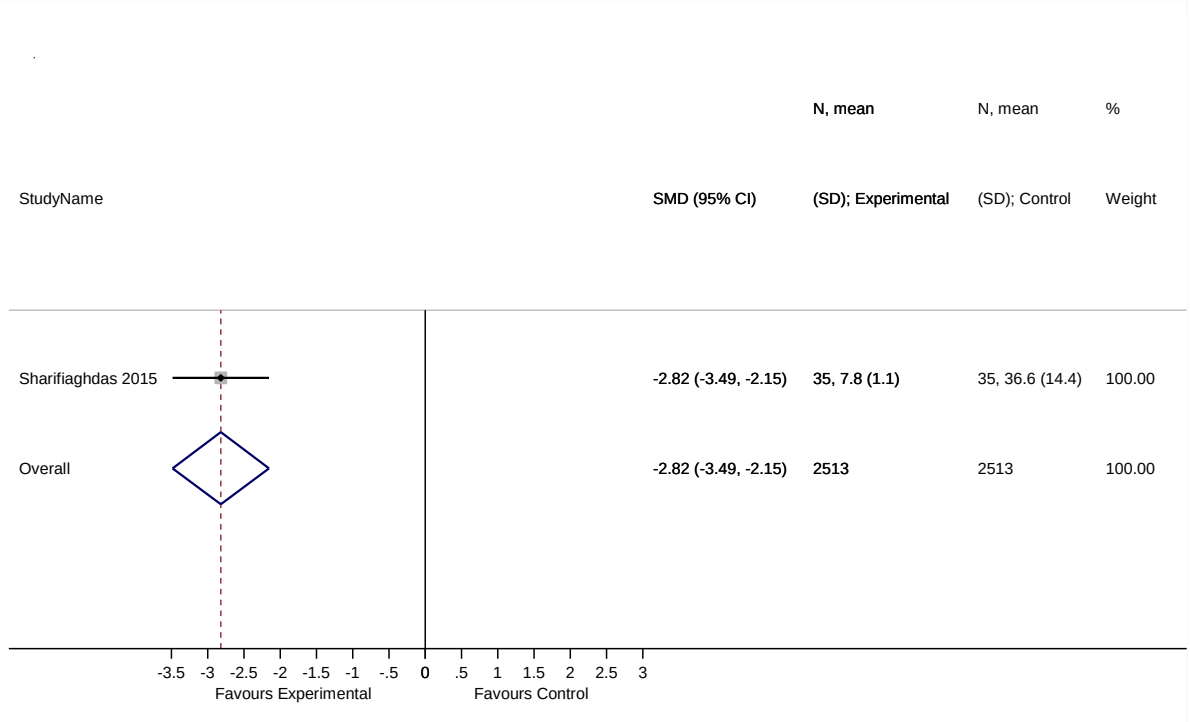

Figure 196 Single incision vs traditional sling, hospital stay (days)

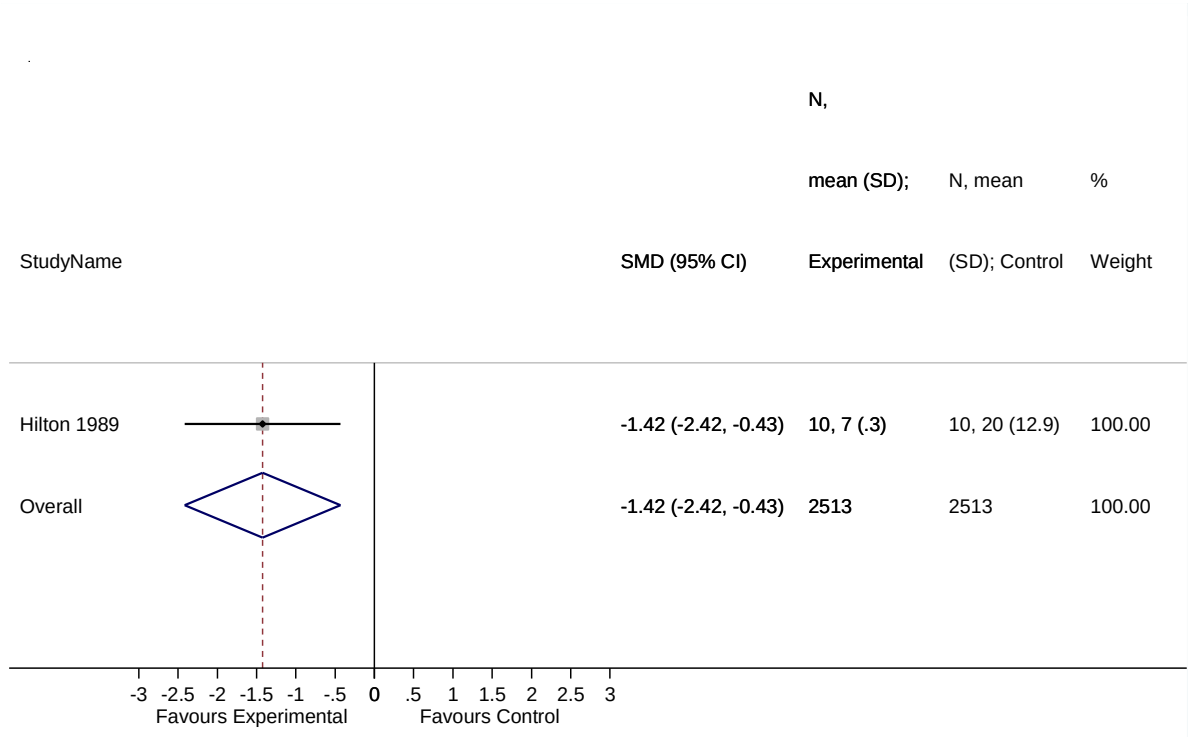

Figure 197 Bladder neck needle suspension vs traditional sling, hospital stay (days)

1.11 **Operation time**

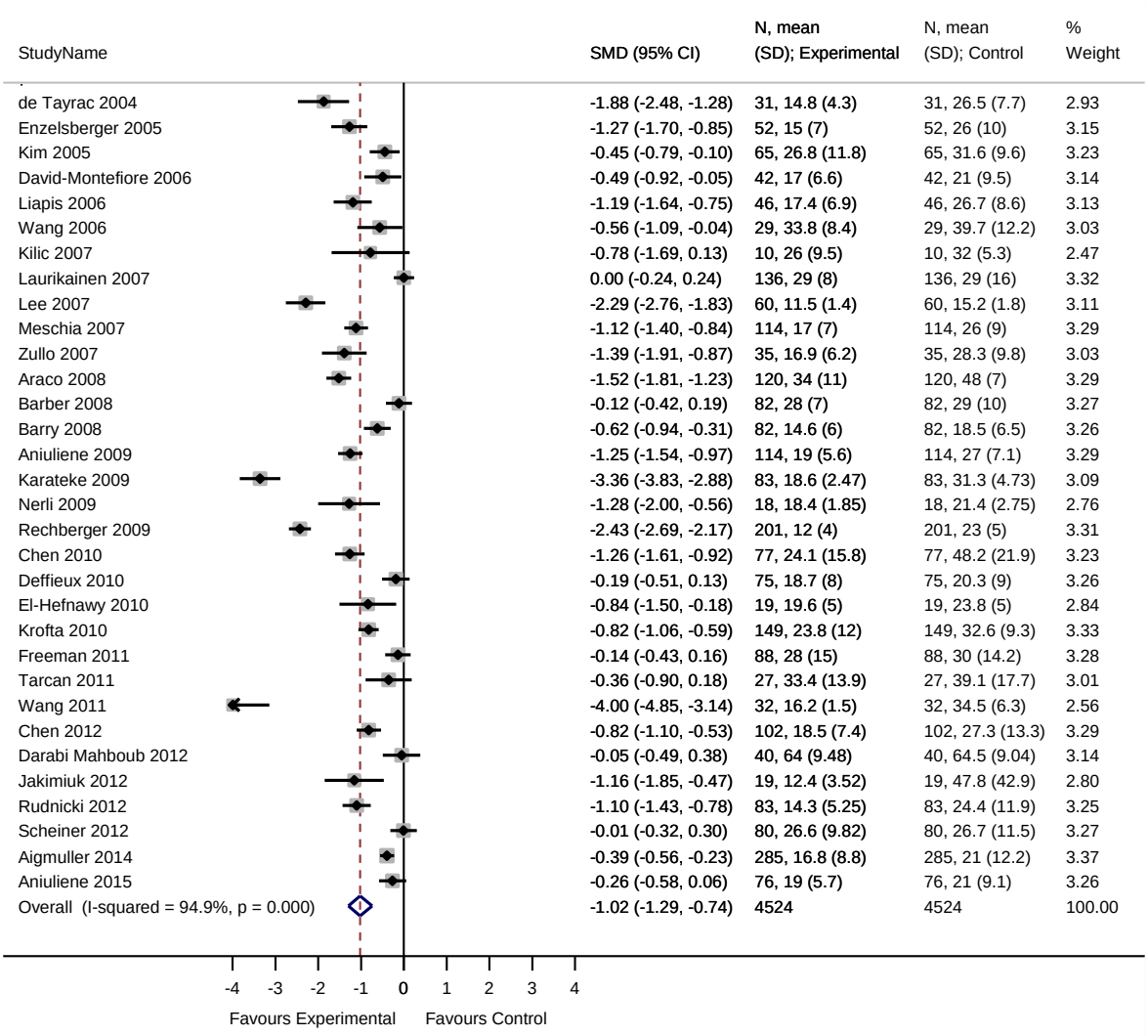

Figure 198 Transobturator MUS vs retropubic MUS, operating time (minutes)

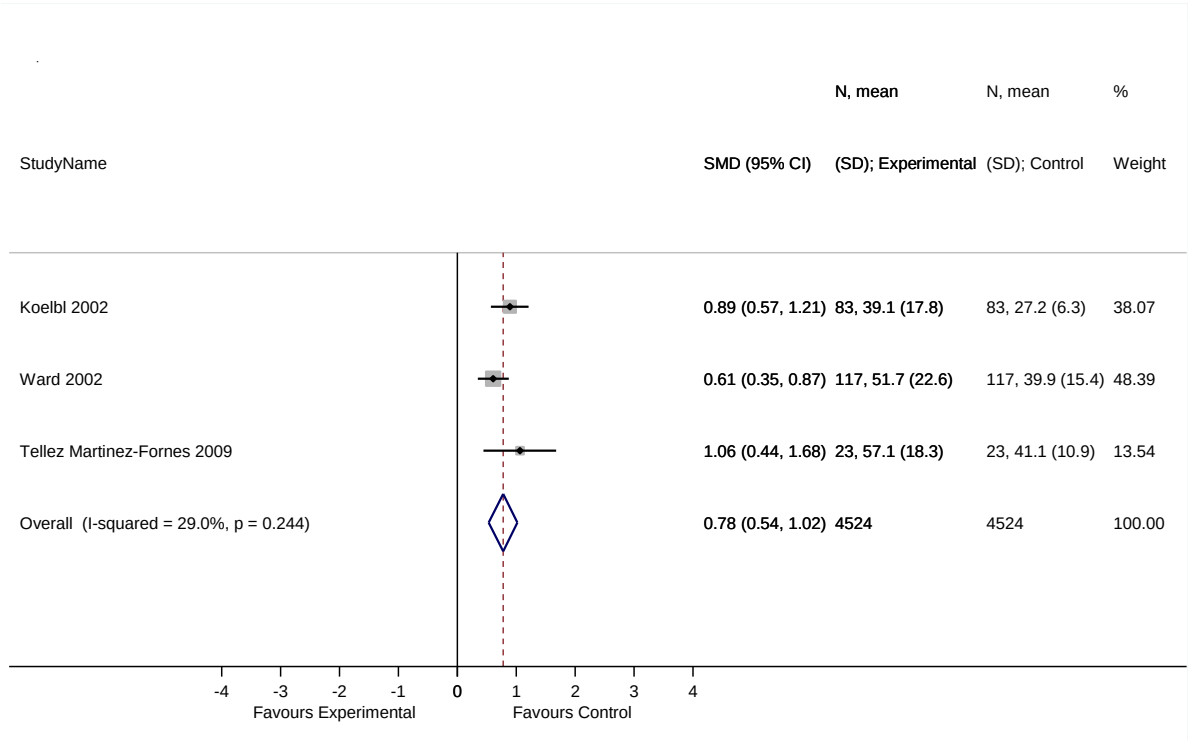

Figure 199 Open colposuspension vs retropubic MUS, operating time (minutes)

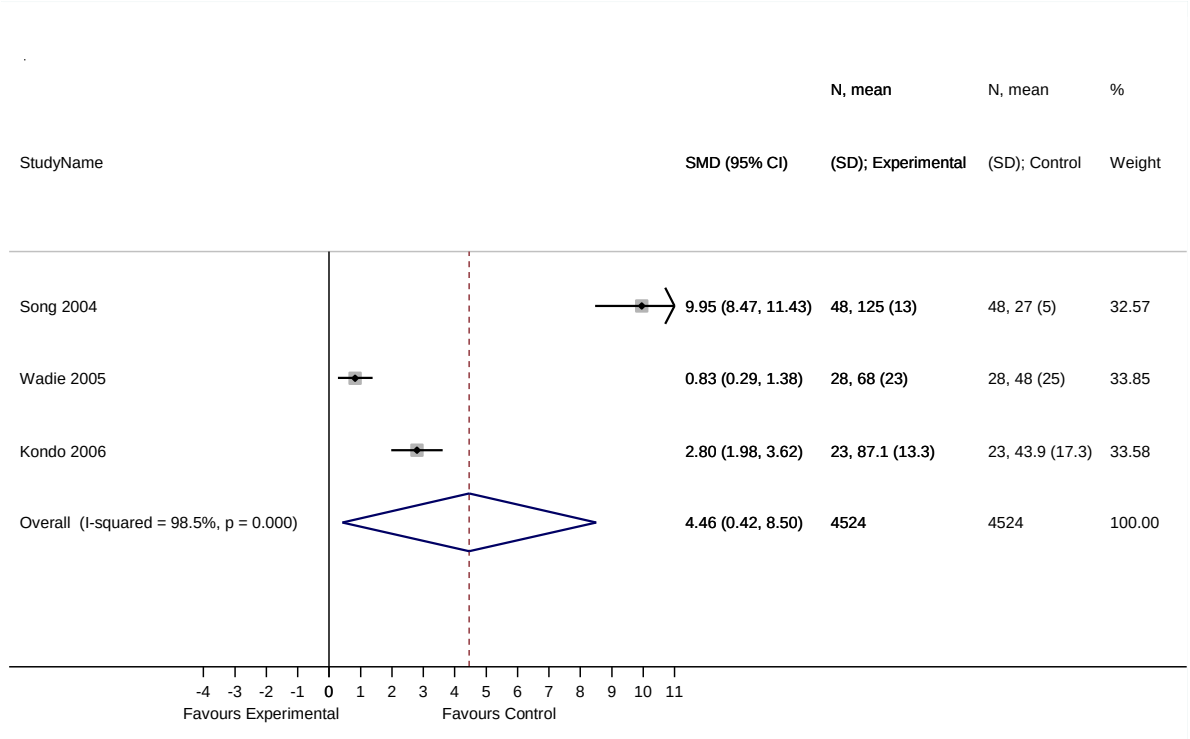

Figure 200 Traditional sling vs retropubic MUS, operating time (minutes)

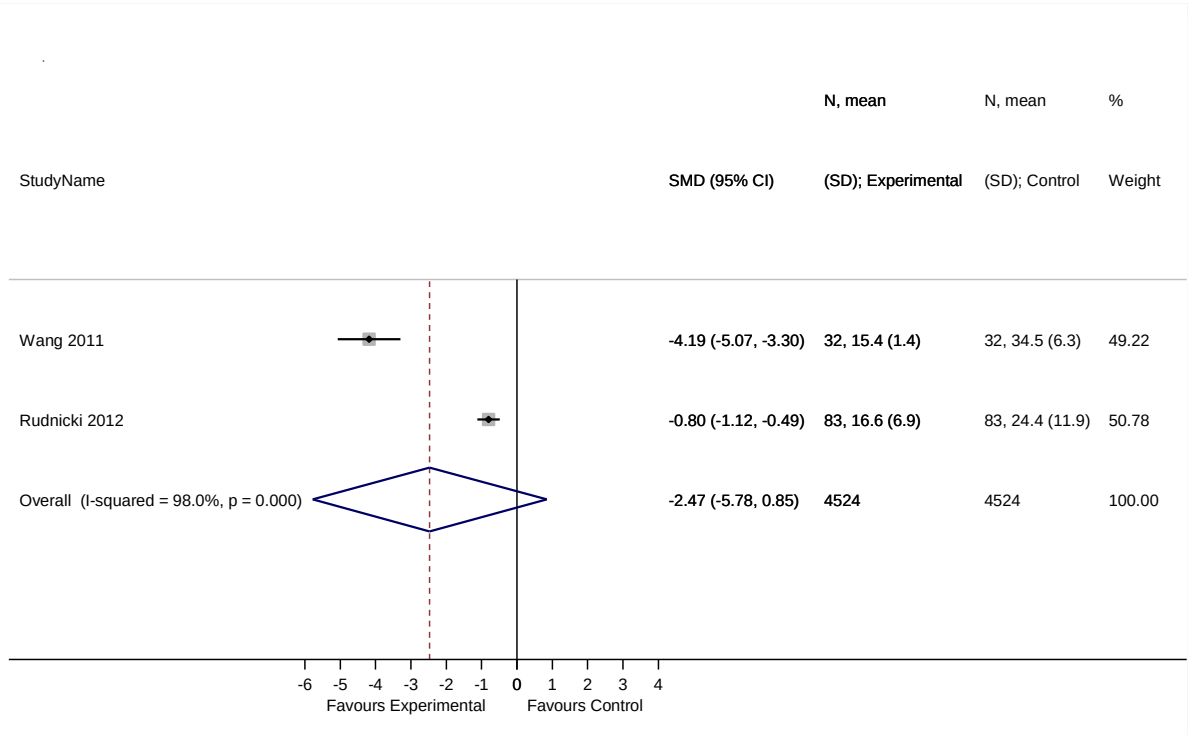

Figure 201 Single incision vs retropubic MUS, operating time (minutes)

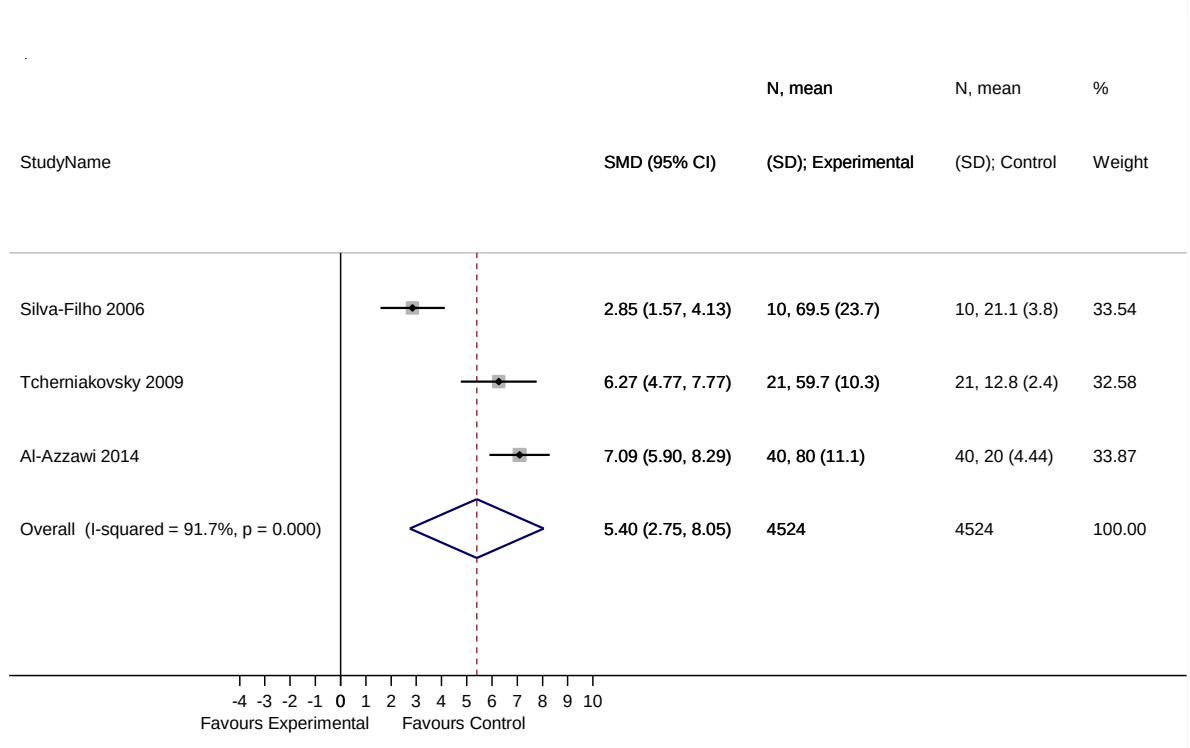

Figure 202 Traditional sling vs transobturator MUS, operating time (minutes)

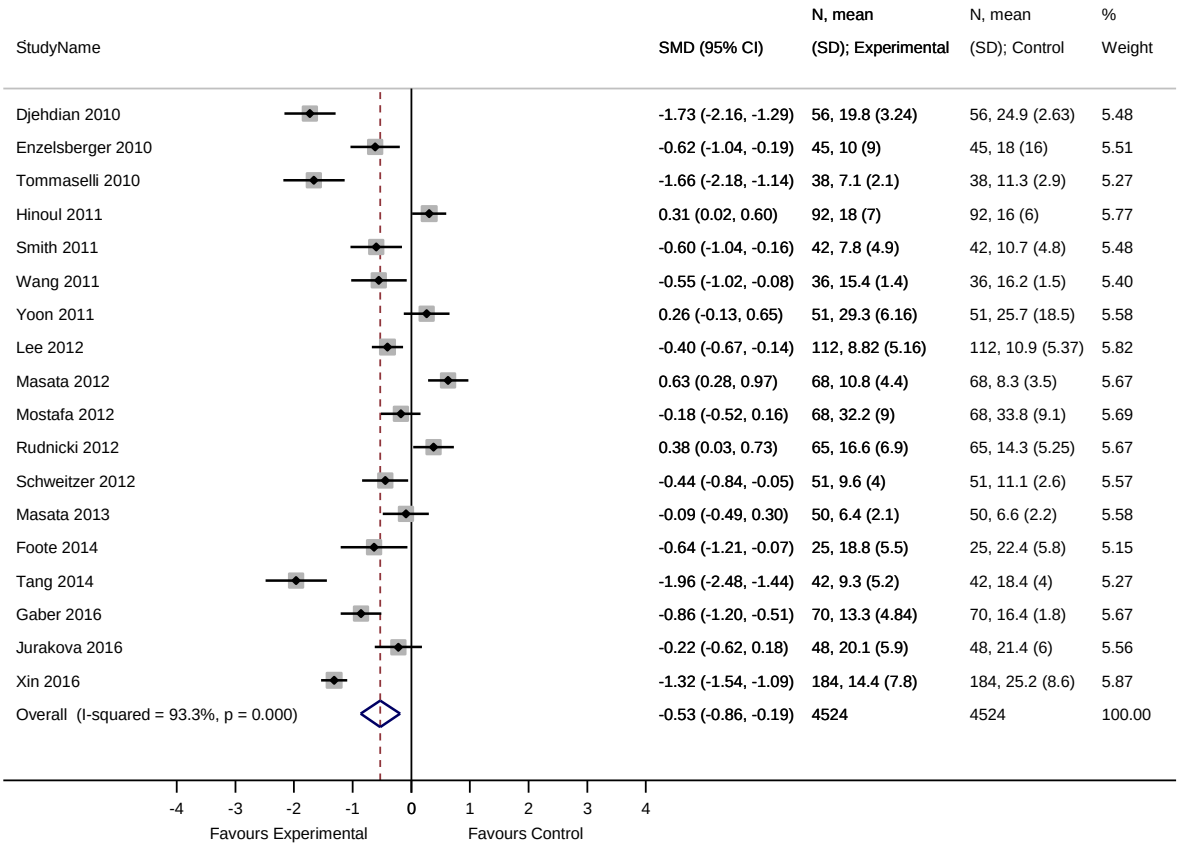

Figure 203 Single incision vs transobturator MUS, operating time (minutes)

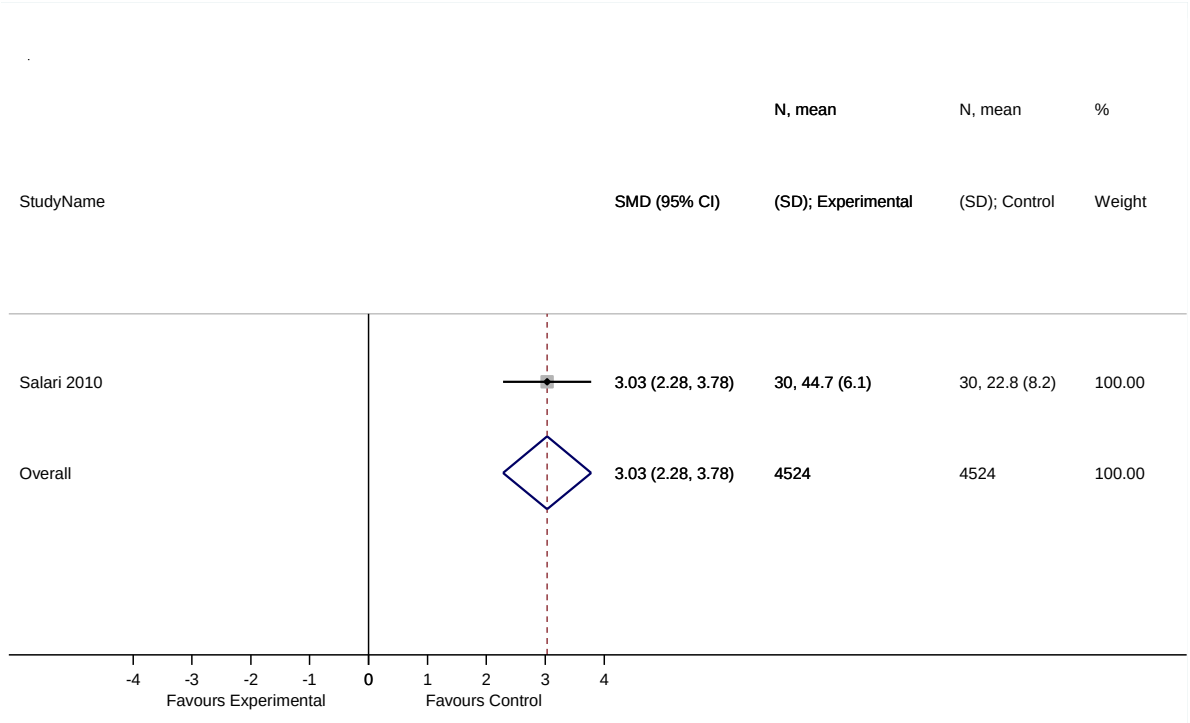

Figure 204 Anterior vaginal repair vs transobturator MUS, operating time (minutes)

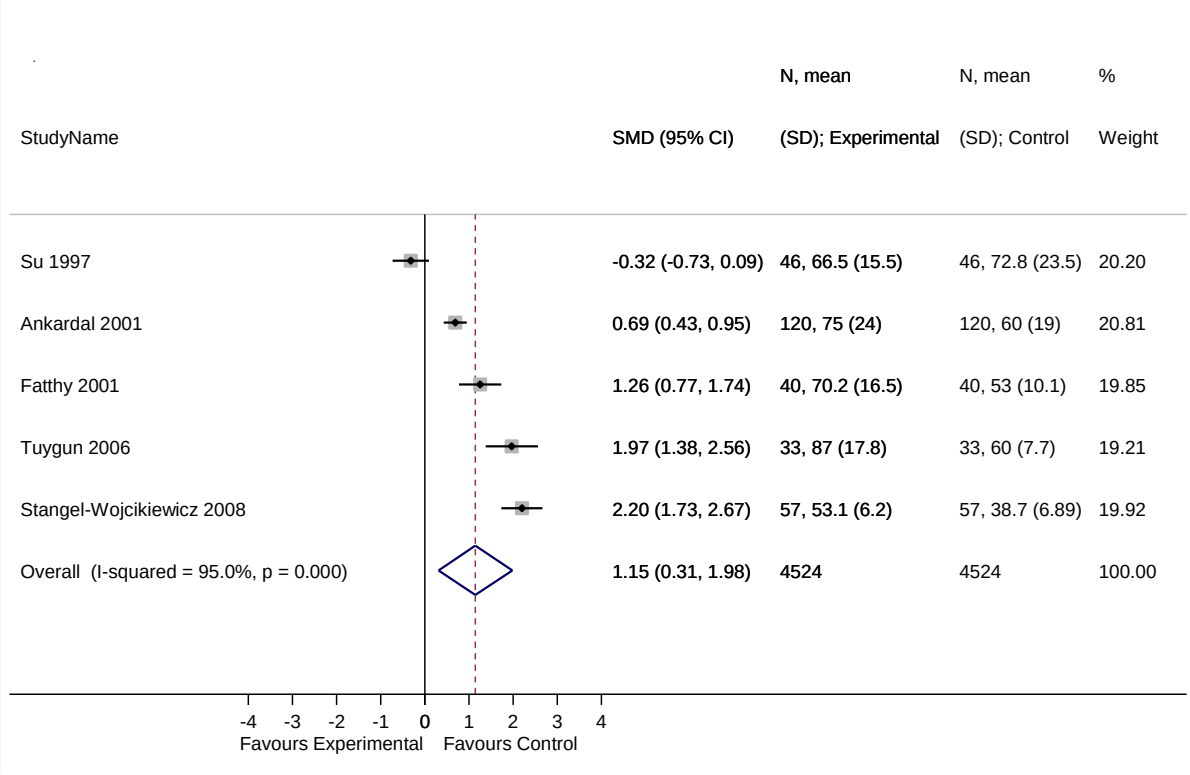

Figure 205 Laparoscopic colposuspension vs open colposuspension, operating time (minutes)

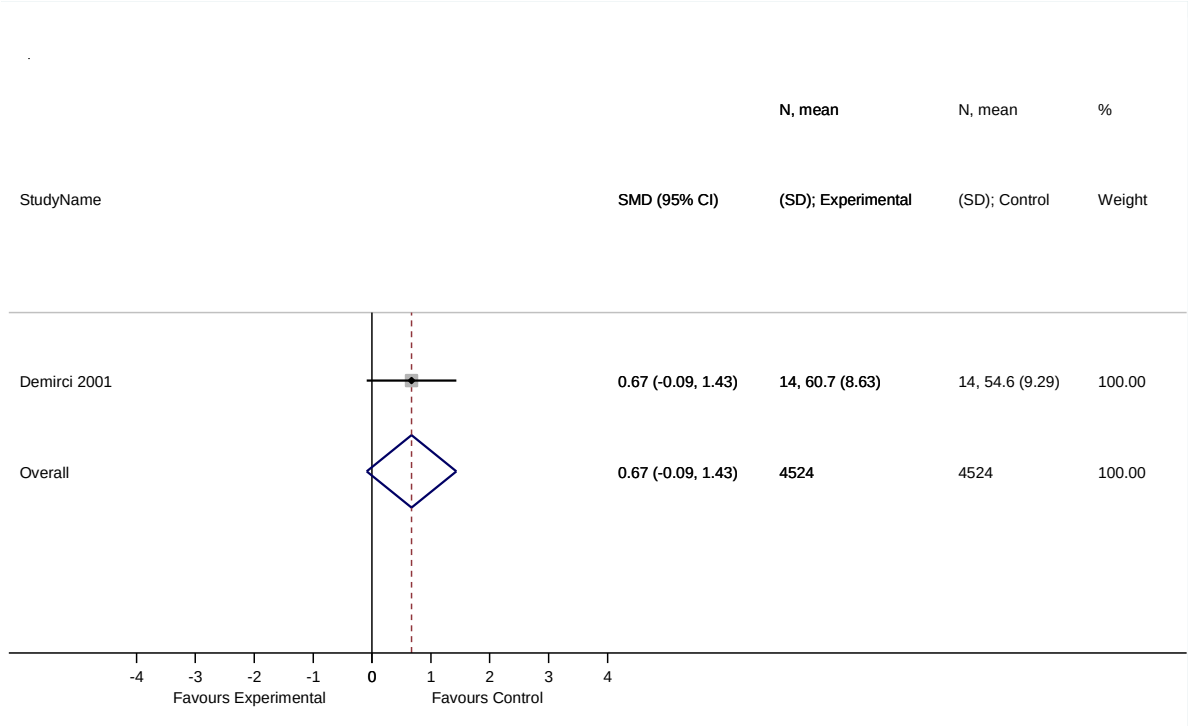

Figure 206 Traditional sling vs open colposuspension, operating time (minutes)

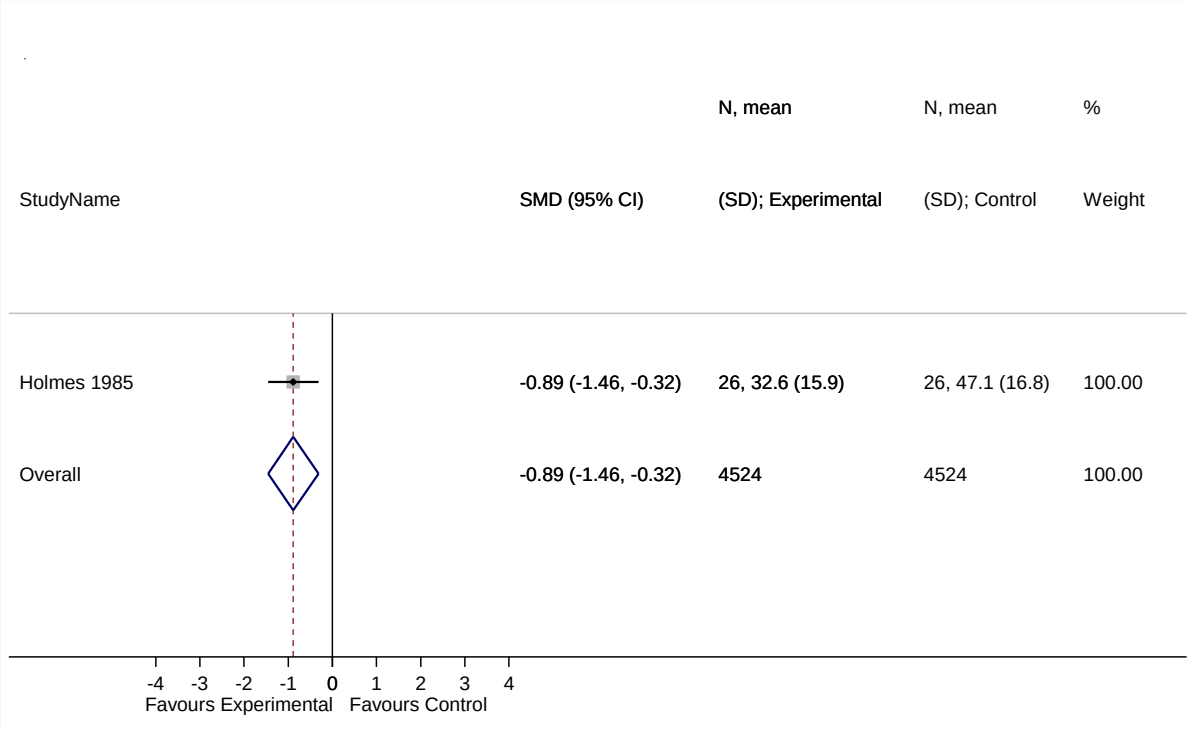

Figure 207 Anterior vaginal repair vs open colposuspension, operating time (minutes)

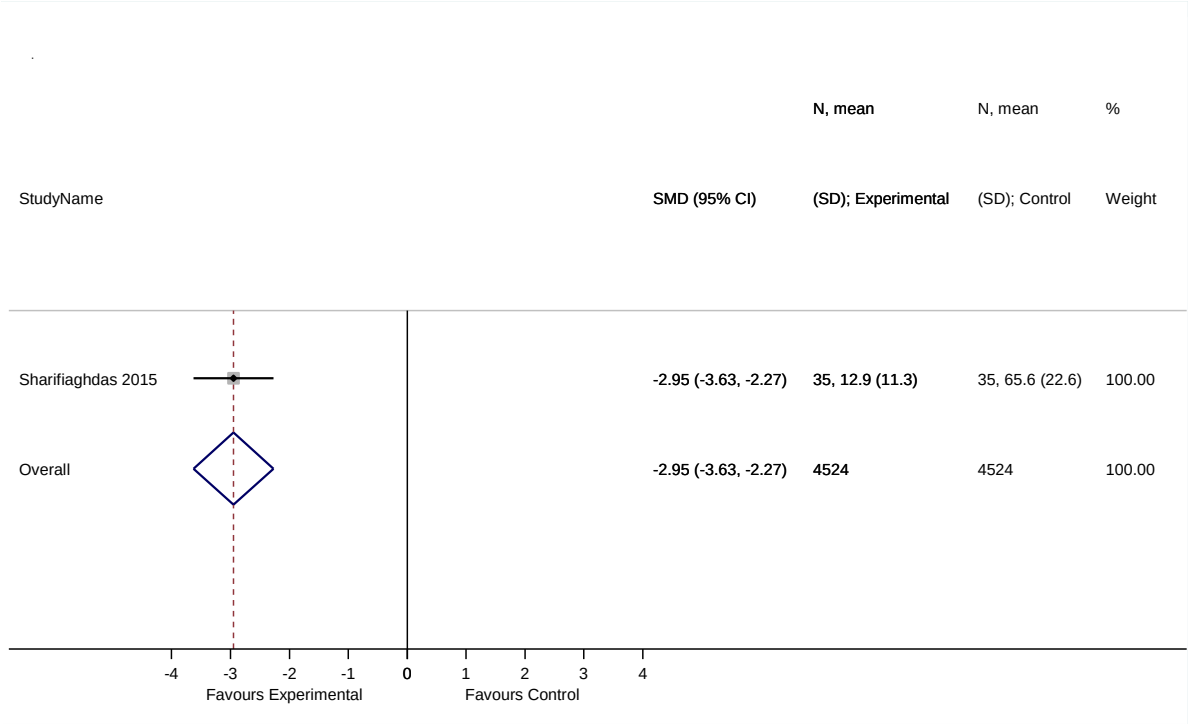

Figure 208 Single incision vs traditional sling, operating time (minutes)