# Clinical Trials Data KIT - Document 41

# Autologous Versus Synthetic Versus Biological Sling for Trans-obturator Correction of Urinary Stress Incontinence

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT00744198

"eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Genuine stress urinary incontinence by self report, examination and test\n\* Urethral hypermobility\n\* Eligible for all three surgical procedures\n\* Ambulatory\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Pregnancy\n\* \\<12 months post-partum\n\* Systemic disease and/or drugs known to affect bladder function\n\* Current chemotherapy or radiation therapy\n\* Urethral diverticulum, augmentation cytoplasty, or artificial sphincter\n\* Recent pelvic surgery\n\* Severe genuine stress incontinence (loss of urine with minimal physical activity) with associated prolapse equal to or more than second degree\n\* Previous pelvic or anti-incontinence surgery\n\* History of severe abdominopelvic infections\n\* Known extensive abdominopelvic adhesions\n\* Detrusor instability and/or intrinsic sphincter dysfunction\n\* Other gynaecologic pathologies (eg, fibroids, ovarian cysts)\n\* BMI \\>30",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "FEMALE",  
 "minimumAge": "18 Years",  
"stdAges": [  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
]

Question:  
Based on the following clinical trial information, would a patient with a KIT gene mutation be eligible for the clinical trial?

Answer:  
The provided information doesn't mention anything about KIT gene mutations as an inclusion or exclusion criterion. Therefore, having a KIT gene mutation \*does not automatically disqualify\* a patient. They would still need to meet all other inclusion criteria and not have any of the listed exclusion criteria to be eligible.