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Castroviejo Royo F¹, Conde Redondo C¹, Martínez-Sagarra J M¹, Rodriguez Toves L A¹, Rodríguez Tesedo V¹, Rivero Cárdenas A¹, Marina García-Tuñón C¹

1. Hospital Río Hortega Valladolid Spain

INCONTINENCE QUALITY OF LIFE: IMPACT OF TREATMENT OF STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE AND PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE.

Incontinence quality of life: Impact of treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence and Pelvic Organ Prolapse.

OBJECTIVES:

Our aim is to evaluate the impact of treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse on the well-being of patients as well of the relief of incontinence worries after surgery.

METHODS

69 women has been treated for stress urinary incontinence (17 IVS(Tyco Health care group), 29 TVT(Tension Less Vaginal Tape, Ethicon, New Brunswick, New Yersey), 23 Monarc(American Medical System , Minneapolis, Minnesota)) and 70 patients for pelvic organ prolapse (apogge 4(American Medical System , Minneapolis, Minnesota), perigee 35(American Medical System , Minneapolis, Minnesota) ,synthetic vaginal mesh 18 and anterior and posterior colporrhaphy 14). Median age was 55.27 and 62.29 respectively. All patients were asked to answered a condition-specific self-administered questionnaire: Incontinence quality of life (I-QoL) and a ten visual analogue satisfaction score (VAS). (from 0= no satisfaction to10= total satisfaction). Data are presented as mean, median (range), Mann-Whitney U test for unpaired data was used for statistical analysis. (p<0.05).

RESULTS.

There are no differences between groups except in mean follow-up 35.45 and 20.86; mean surgical time: 39.2 and 81.29. The visual analogue satisfaction score mean was 7.63 and 7.79. Patients need to think about where are toilets before coming into some places (p<0.05), and they are worried about getting wet in public (p<0.038). There are no differences between groups about depression, diminution of freedom, lost of bladder control, survey of liquids ingest, worries with sexual intercourses, diminution of life enjoyment , diminution of sleep hours, worries about coughing for incontinence, or about to getting stand up. No diminution of mobility, any pain, or stopping dailies activities has been referred. Mean I-QoL punctuation 93.12 for incontinence group and 96.6 for POP group. (0-100 scale)

CONCLUSION

Although incontinence is a very limiting agent in quality of life, after surgical treatment of stress urinary incontinence and POP, patients are very self confidents about their incontinence symptoms. Those do not have a grave impact in their quality of life.

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<i>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</i>	Yes
<i>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</i>	No