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Wu W¹, Hsiao S¹, Lin H²

1. Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan, 2. Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, National Taiwan University College of Medicine and National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF TWENTY-MINUTE PAD TEST INFUSED WITH STRONG-DESIRE AMOUNT OF WATER IN BLADDER

Hypothesis / aims of study

The 20-minute pad test had better sensitivity than the 1-hour pad test in women with stress urinary incontinence(1). Besides, the infusion of the strong-desire amount had better sensitivity measured by the 20-min pad test in women with stress urinary incontinence compared with infusion of 250 ml of water in the bladder(2). Furthermore, we want to evaluate the test-retest reliability of the twenty-minute pad test infused with strong desire amount of water in bladder.

Study design, materials and methods

77 women with stress urinary incontinence were enrolled in this study. Each patient underwent a complete urodynamic study including uroflowmetry, filling and voiding cystometry, stress urethral pressure profile and twenty-minute pad test infused with strong-desire amount of water in bladder. The second twenty-minute pad test infused with strong-desire amount water in bladder was performed within one week. Spearman correlation and intraclass correlation coefficient was tested for reliability of the two tests. The Wilcoxon signed rank test was tested for the difference of the two tests.

Results

The mean age of 77 women was 53.5±9.8 years old. The Spearman correlation between two test was 0.83 (P<0.05). The intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.8(P<0.05). The Wilcoxon sign rank test showed P=0.248 which means there was no statistical difference between the two tests.

	All patients(n=77)
Pad weight 1 (g) (mean±SD)	25.4±39.3
Pad weight 2(g)(mean±SD)	25.4±37.0
Spearman' correlation between pad tests	r=0.83 p<0.0005
Intraclass correlation coefficient	ICC(2,1)=0.8, 95%CI=(0.703,0.868) p<0.0005
Wilcoxon Signed Rank test	p=0.248

Interpretation of results

The test-retest reliability of twenty-minute pad test infused with strong amount of water in bladder has good reliability.

Concluding message

The twenty-minute pad test infused with strong-desire amount of water is a simple, effective, reliable test to detect and quantification of urine loss for patient with stress urinary incontinence.

References

1. Wen-Yih Wu, Bor-Ching Sheu, Ho-Hsiung Lin. Comparison of 20-minute pad test versus 1-hour pad test in women with stress urinary incontinence. *Urology* 2006;68:764–768.
2. Wen-Yih Wu, Bor-Ching Sheu, Ho-Hsiung Lin. 20-Minute Pad Test: Comparison of Infusion of 250 ml Water versus Strong-Desire Amount in the Bladder for Women with Stress Urinary Incontinence. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*. 2008;136:121–125.

Specify source of funding or grant	None
Is this a clinical trial?	Yes
Is this study registered in a public clinical trials registry?	No
Is this a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT)?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	Yes
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	National Taiwan University Hospital Research Ethics Committee
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes