

THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT MODE OF FIRST DELIVERY TO THE INCIDENCE OF SUBSEQUENT PREGNANT STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

To evaluate whether Cesarean section in the first pregnancy decrease the incidence of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) during the second pregnancy.

Study design, materials and methods

The 236 pregnant women who delivered in July- October in 2011 were selected. They were multipara and aged between 20-35 years old and had only one term of delivery. The weight of each of the newborns every selected women delivered is between 2500-4000g. The time between the two pregnancy is no more than five years. Every woman had no complication. The vaginal delivered group has 118 women who gave birth to the first child through vagina. The cesarean section group has 118 women who terminated the first term pregnancy by cesarean section. They were followed up by telephone two weeks later after the second delivery. We compared the incidence of stress urinary incontinence between two groups. The logistic regression analysis,

Results

The incidence of stress urinary incontinence in caesarean section group was 40.7% which is higher than that in vaginal delivery group, the incidence of vaginal delivery group was 36.7%. But it had no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). By the logistic regression analysis, the cesarean section had no relationship with the incidence of stress urinary incontinence in second pregnancy.

Interpretation of results

Pregnant stress urinary incontinence is a common disease. The different mode of first delivery may influence the life quality of postpartum women. But the incidence of SUI during the second pregnancy was not influenced by the mode of first delivery.

Concluding message

Cesarean section has no protective function in stress urinary incontinence during subsequent pregnancy.

Disclosures

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