

**THE KING'S HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE:  
ITS CORRELATION WITH UROGYNECOLOGIC AND URODYNAMIC PARAMETERS.****Aims of Study**

To evaluate, in women with stress urinary incontinence (SUI), the importance of their answers to the King's Health questionnaire and to correlate these answers to urogynecologic parameters, according to the intensity of their complaints.

**Methods**

683 women, investigated for SUI fulfilled the King's Health questionnaire before complete urogynecologic investigation including one-hour ICS pad test, cystometry, urethral stress profile, Valsalva Leak Point Pressure (VLPP), bladder neck mobility. They were then divided in six groups according to the different sections of King's Health questionnaire: group 1: general health perception (Part I.1), group 2: physical limitations (Part II.4a), group 3: social limitations (Part II.4c), group 4: personal relationships (Part II.5b), group 5: emotions (Part II.6b), group 6: severity measures (Part II.8a). Each group was divided in women with low score (i.e.  $\leq 2$ ) and high score (i.e.  $=4$ ) of disability and the different parameters compared, using Mann and Whitney and Fisher's exact test.

**Results**

The impact of SUI on the different components of questionnaire was more frequently considered as weak, excepted the wearing pads (Table I). In "high score" women, pad test values were higher in each group (Table II), bladder capacity lower in groups 1, 3 and 4, first desire of void lower in group 4 only (Table III), MUCP at stress in the standing position lower only in group 2 and 6. VLPP values were the same in each group (Table IV). Bladder neck mobility in the supine position was nearly the same in each group ( $14 \pm 6$  mm /  $13 \pm 6$  in group 1,  $P: 0.7$ ,  $14 \pm 7$  /  $13 \pm 6$  in group 2,  $P: 0.6$ ,  $14 \pm 6$  /  $11 \pm 5$  in group 3,  $P: 0.001$ ,  $14 \pm 7$  /  $14 \pm 7$  in group 4,  $P: 0.8$ ,  $14 \pm 6$  /  $12 \pm 5$  in group 5,  $P: 0.09$ ,  $14 \pm 6$  /  $14 \pm 7$  in group 6,  $P: 1$ ) except in group 3.

**Table I**

N : 683 women with stress (Genuine or mixed) incontinence	Low score ( i.e. $\leq 2$ )	High score (i.e.=4)	P
Group 1: general health Perception	302 (44%)	165 (24%)	0.0001
Group 2: physical limitations	322 (47 %)	207 (30 %)	< 0.0001
Group 3: social limitations	461 (67%)	96 (14 %)	< 0.0001
Group 4: personal relationships: sex life	530 (77 %)	78 (11 %)	< 0.0001
Group 5: emotions: depressive state	570 (83 %)	33 (5 %)	< 0.0001
Group 6: Severity measures: wearing pads	226 (33%)	366 (54%)	< 0.0001

**Table II**

One hour ICS pad test (gr)	Low score ( $\leq 2$ )	High score (=4)	P
Group 1	$8 \pm 12$	$17 \pm 16$	<0.0001
Group 2	$8 \pm 12$	$16 \pm 15$	< 0.0001
Group 3	$10 \pm 13$	$18 \pm 16$	< 0.0001
Group 4	$10 \pm 14$	$16 \pm 16$	0.0003
Group 5	$10 \pm 13$	$20 \pm 18$	0.001
Group 6	$8 \pm 12$	$13 \pm 15$	<0.0001

Table III

First desire to void Bladder capacity	Low score ( $\leq 2$ )	High score ( $\geq 4$ )	P
Group 1	260 $\pm$ 100 393 $\pm$ 18	244 $\pm$ 104 352 $\pm$ 102	0.2 0.0002
Group 2	256 $\pm$ 106 380 $\pm$ 115	245 $\pm$ 104 370 $\pm$ 110	0.5 0.2
Group 3	250 $\pm$ 108 386 $\pm$ 116	245 $\pm$ 107 352 $\pm$ 103	0.5 0.009
Group 4	255 $\pm$ 106 382 $\pm$ 142	215 $\pm$ 94 342 $\pm$ 105	0.003 0.006
Group 5	251 $\pm$ 105 380 $\pm$ 115	243 $\pm$ 126 360 $\pm$ 129	0.5 0.1
Group 6	253 $\pm$ 98 382 $\pm$ 112	245 $\pm$ 108 368 $\pm$ 111	0.2 0.08

Table IV

MUCP stress, standing (cmH2O) VLPP (cmH2O)	Low score ( $\leq 2$ )	High score ( $\geq 4$ )	P
Group 1	30 $\pm$ 23 72 $\pm$ 52	27 $\pm$ 20 65 $\pm$ 36	0.2 0.4
Group 2	32 $\pm$ 24 79 $\pm$ 59	25 $\pm$ 20 61 $\pm$ 42	0.0009 0.09
Group 3	31 $\pm$ 21 67 $\pm$ 48	26 $\pm$ 21 56 $\pm$ 32	0.1 0.3
Group 4	29 $\pm$ 21 69 $\pm$ 51	32 $\pm$ 23 75 $\pm$ 45	0.3 0.6
Group 5	29 $\pm$ 21 69 $\pm$ 51	33 $\pm$ 22 54 $\pm$ 36	0.3 0.5
Group 6	34 $\pm$ 23 71 $\pm$ 50	26 $\pm$ 19 69 $\pm$ 47	<0.0001 0.5

### **Conclusions**

Answering to the different components of King'sHealth questionnaire, a significantly higher percent age of women suffering from SUI considered their illness as having a low impact on their daily life, excepted for wearing pads obligation, mentioned as a necessity by 54 % of them.

Women with high score impact of SUI on their quality of life have higher pad test values in all groups considered.

However, bladder capacity is significantly decreased in "high score" women of group 1 (general health perception), 3 (social limitations) and 4 (personal relationships: sex life) only, and decreased first desire of voiding in "high score" women of group 4 (personal relationships: sex life) only. MUCP at stress in the standing position is significantly decreased in "high score" women of group 2 (physical limitations) and 6 (severity measures: wearing pads) only, whereas VLPP and bladder neck mobility values remain the same in low score as well as in high score women of each group.

Accepted pad test values, "low score" values and "high score" values of King's Health questionnaire have few correlations with main urogynecologic parameters.