

PAD TEST OR VLPP IN WOMEN WITH SUI: WHICH'S BETTER CORRELATED WITH QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRES

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of the study was to determinate whether objective stress urinary incontinence (SUI) measures as urodynamic's valsalva leak point pressure (VLPP) and pad test values agree with patient's quality of life measured by questionnaires (King's Health Questionnaire-KHQ or Urinary Incontinence-Specific Quality-of-Life Instrument- I-QOL).

Study design, materials and methods

This is an observational study. Inclusion criteria were woman with SUI, without detrusor overactivity. These women underwent pad-test and answered a validated quality of life questionnaire KHQ or IQOL, as part of our clinical practice. After that a statistical analysis were performed by using SPSS –Statistical Package for Social Sciences (v15.0).

Results

Table1. Correlation between SUI objective tests measurements (VLPP and Pad test) and KHQ domains (Impact and Severity).

		Impact	Severity
VLPP	Number of patient	181	181
	R (Spearman)	-0,10	-0,12
	p	0,19	0,10
Pad Test	Number of patient	188	188
	R (Spearman)	0,29	0,27
	p	0,0001*	0,0002*

*significant

Table2. Correlation between SUI objective measurements (VLPP and Pad test) and I-QOL domains (Avoidance and Limiting Behavior – ALB, Psychosocial Impact - PS, Social Embarrassment – SE).

		ALB	PS	SE
VLPP	Number of patient	71	71	71
	R (Spearman)	0,109	0,205	0,175
	p	0,364	0,087	0,145
Pad Test	Number of patient	75	75	75
	R(Spearman)	-0,168	-0,092	-0,050
	p	0,149	0,433	0,672

Interpretation of results

In our sample, with 95% confidence interval, and power of 98% we had observed a positive correlation between pad test values and KHQ severity and impact scores.

On the other hand, we were unable to detect any correlation between VLPP values and quality of life scores, or correlation between pad test values and I-QOL scores. This could be attributed to the sample size for those variables (VLPP X KHQ scores and VLPP X I-QOL scores, Pad Test X IQOL score) which had power inferior to 50%, with a 95% confidence interval.

Concluding message

Based on this study pad test is a good objective measure of SUI and positive correlated with quality of life (KHQ) impact. Therefore in cases of clinical dissonance between VLPP and pad test we prefer valorize pad test values.

Specify source of funding or grant	Federal University of São Paulo
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	Yes
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	Human Ethic's Committee (Institutional Review Board - Comitê de ética em pesquisa do hospital São Paulo - UNIFESP)
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes