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Sunwoo J G[1], Mun S[1], Bae D H[1], Koh M[2], Cho J[3], Jeon S[1]
1. *SoonChunHyang University hospital,* ***2.*** *Yeungnam University hospital,* ***3.*** *Pochon Cha university hospital*

USEFULNESS OF 1-HOUR PAD TEST AS PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT FOR STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE IN KOREAN SOCIETY.

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study was to determine whether or not the 1-hour pad test demonstrates the objective severity of stress urinary incontinence.

Study design, materials and methods

Twenty nine female patients with stress urinary incontinence symptom were prospectively evaluated with a 1-hour pad test as recommended by the International Continent Society and they also underwent videourodynamics to determine the ALPP(abdominal leak point pressure). The patients were divided into 2 groups by the ALPP: group A (n=16) was the low leak point pressure group (ALPP≤100cmH2O), and group B (n=13) was the high leak point pressure group (ALPP＞100cmH2O or no leakage). A pad gain ≤.2g was considered a negative pad test. Student's t-test was done to evaluate the difference of urine leakage between the two groups.

Results

The mean amount of urine leakage measured by the 1-hour pad test for groups A and B were 7.5g and 4.1g, respectively, and there was statistically significant differences between two groups (p=0.048). Six (20.7%) women did not leak during the ALPP measurement and 12 (41.4%) women had a negative pad test. Among the 6 women with no leakage on the ALPP, 3 had a positive pad test and 3 had a negative pad test. Among the 12 women with a negative pad test, 9 had leakage and 3 had no leakage during the ALPP measurement.

Interpretation of results

The 1-hour pad test was not more sensitive to demonstrate leakage than the ALPP. However, these data suggest that the 1-hour pad test did demonstrate the objective severity of stress urinary incontinence.

Concluding message

The 1-hour pad test is useful to assess the severity of urinary incontinence and the improvement of treatment.

References

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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	**SoonChunHyang University IRB**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**