

# Lack of population access to urinary incontinence treatment in a medium-sized city in Brazil

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## Hypothesis / aims of study

- UI has a major economic and social impact.
- Despite the high levels of scientific evidence in the treatment of UI through conservative treatments such as pelvic floor muscle training, medications and surgical treatments, it is uncertain how much the population has access to these treatments.
- Few studies in Brazil have reported the organization of the public health services to delivery information, prevention and treatment measures for UI.
- This research aimed to identify the demand of patients with UI in the public health services in a medium-sized city in Brazil and their access to any treatment registered in the official municipal and federal health information system.

## Study Design, Material and Methods

- Descriptive research, Ribeirão Preto City Brazil.

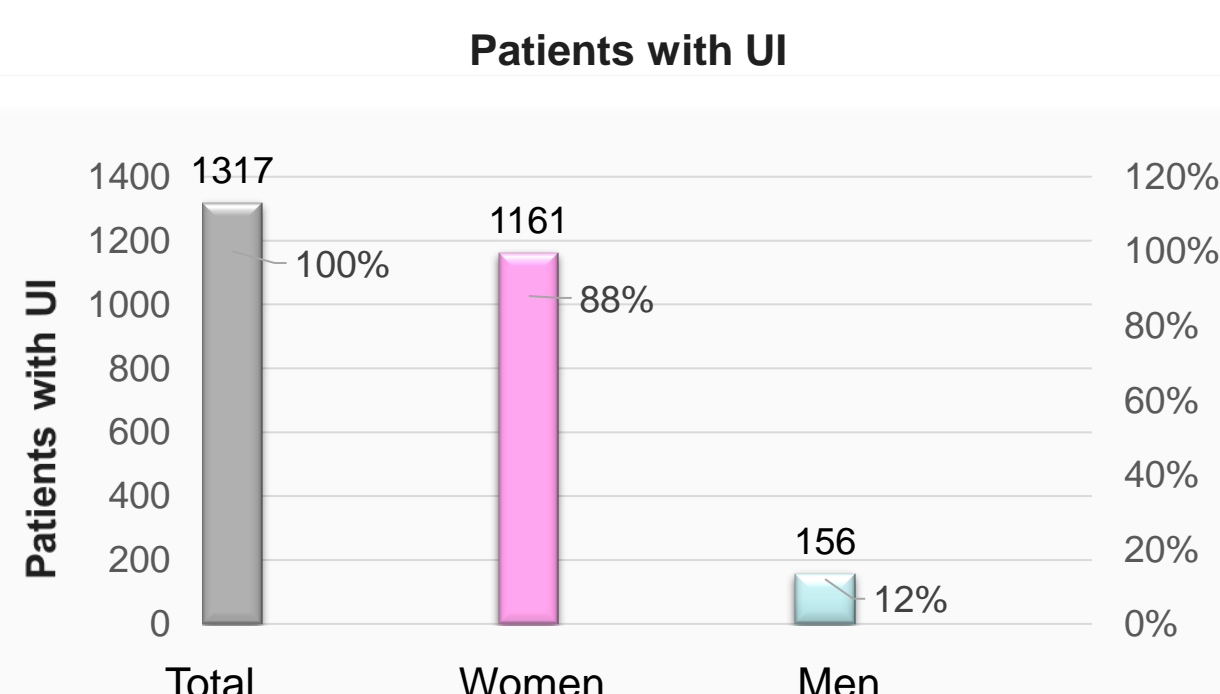
- Authorized by the Research Project Assessment Committee

- Data was collected from January 2018 to January 2022.
- Municipal health information system (HYGIA) and by crossing data with the DATASUS system of the Ministry of Health

- In the records of urinary incontinence cases presenting ICD-10 diagnosis
- variables were raised: sex, age and BMI (Body Mass Index), number of pregnancies, smoking and referral for conservative treatment (physiotherapy) and urological/urogynecological surgery.

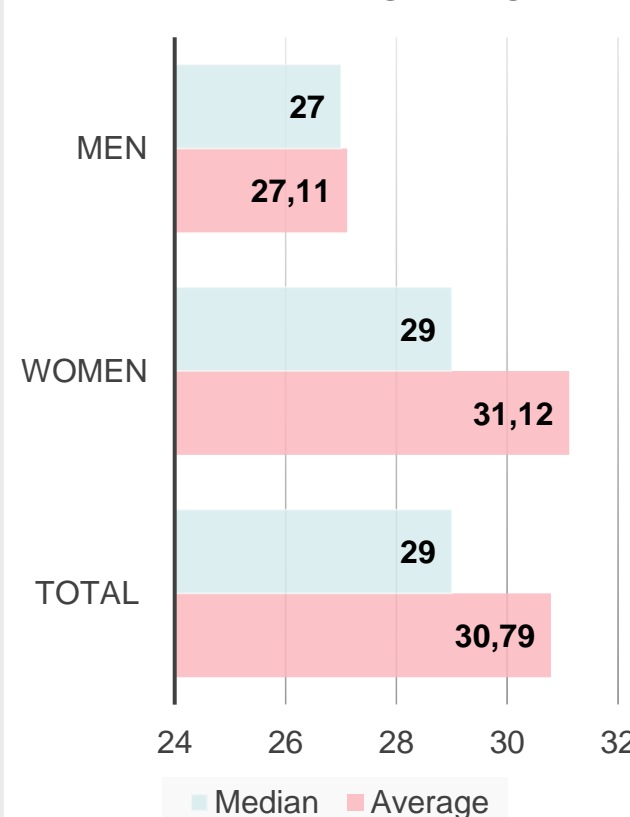
- Results were analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation (SD) and confidence interval (CI) with  $p \leq 0.05$ ; and presented in graphs and tables

## Results and interpretation

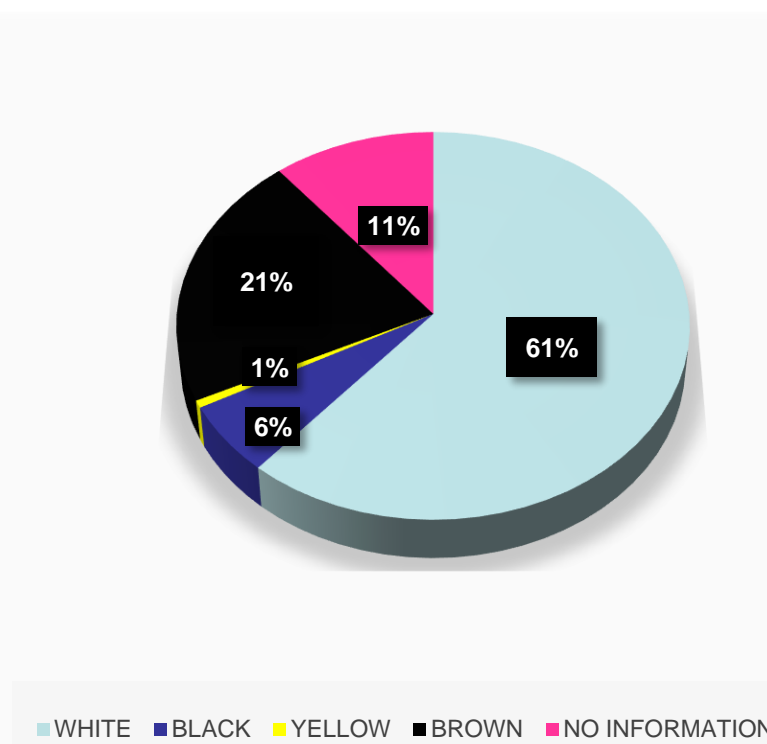


\*Data collected by the IT division of Ribeirão Preto-SP through the Hygia/DataSUS System from Jan.2018 to Jan.2022

BMI PATIENTS WITH UI

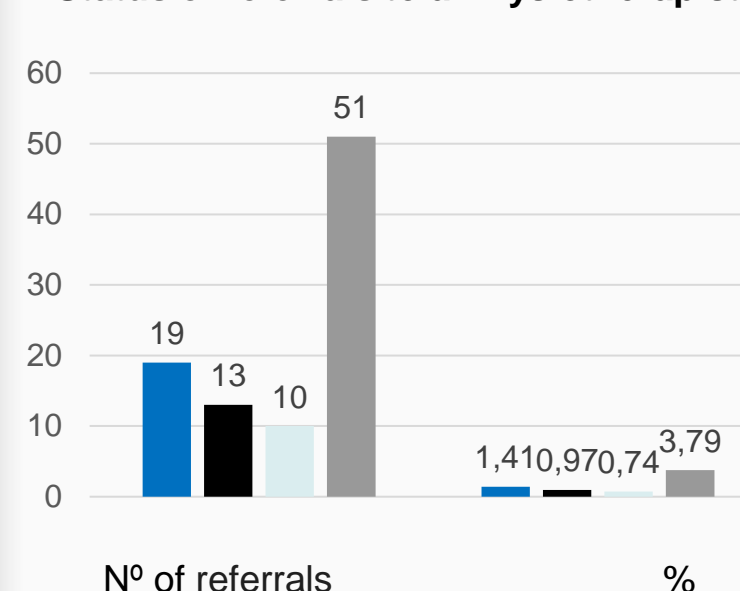


PATIENTS WITH UI ACCORDING TO RACE

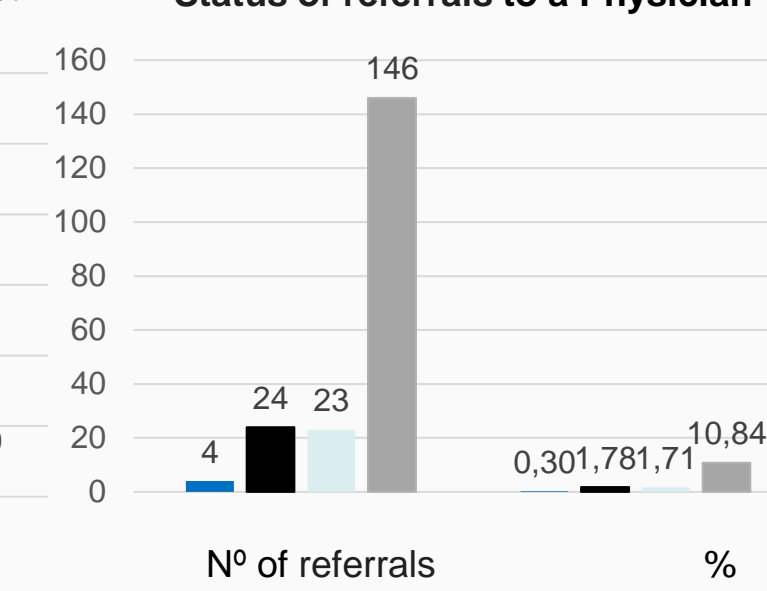


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Status of referrals to a Physiotherapist



Status of referrals to a Physician



● Externally schedule ● Scheduled ● Served ● Total

\*Data collected by the IT division of Ribeirão Preto-SP through the Hygia/DataSUS System from Jan.2018 to Jan.2022 (n=1317).

- High prevalence of UI, specially in women
- Both women and men presented a high BMI suggesting one prevalent modifiable risk factor demanding appropriate intervention.
- The largest proportion of patients were not referred to receive any treatment

## Conclusions

- A high demand for urinary incontinence treatment was found in a medium-sized city in Brazil and the records suggest a low access of the population to any treatment. There is an urgent need for the implementation of public policies that enable the population to access UI treatment

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