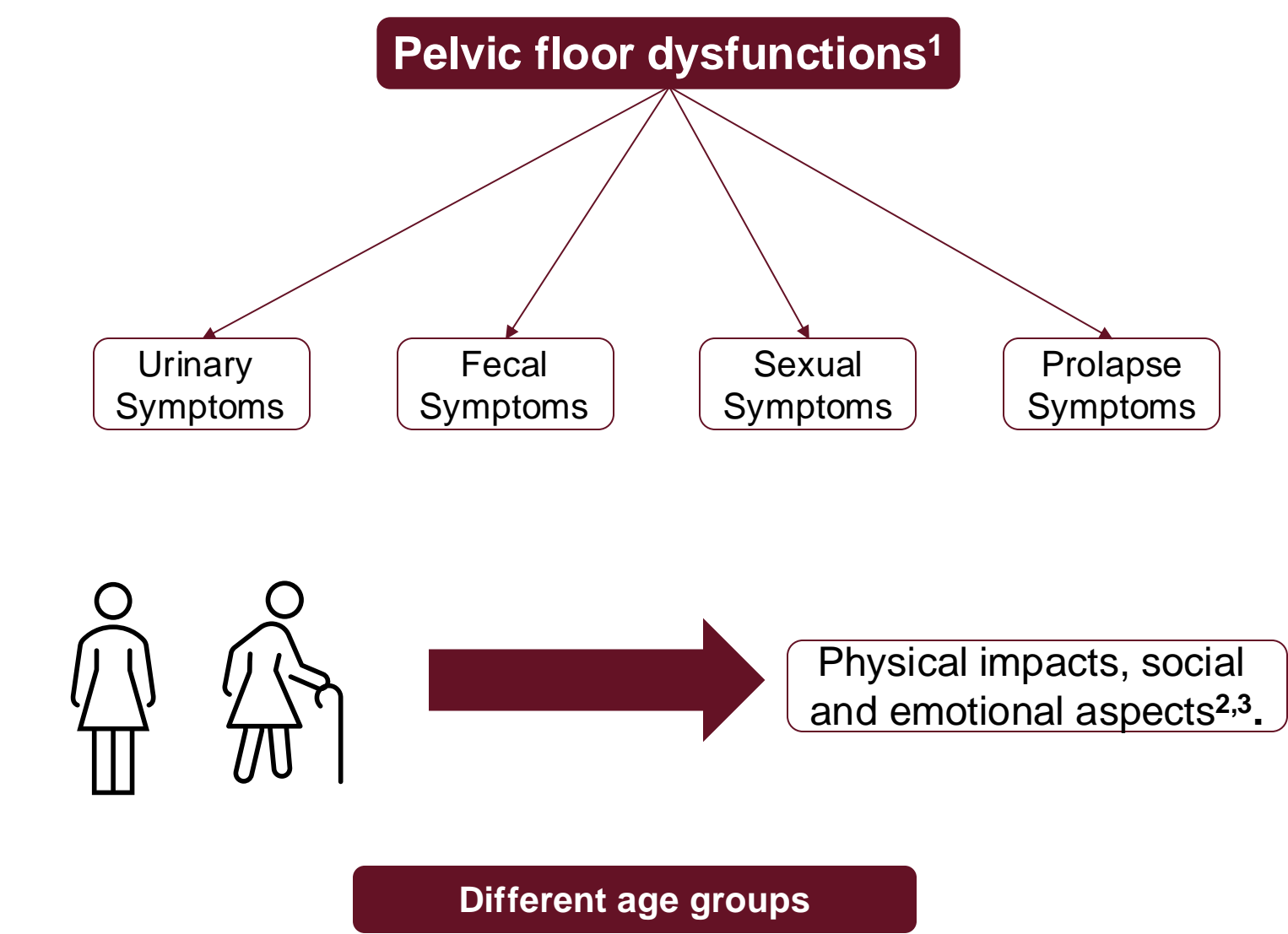


#25681 PREVALENCE OF PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTIONS BY AGE GROUP IN BRAZILIAN WOMEN

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Hypothesis / Aims of the Study



Aim: access the prevalence of urinary, fecal, sexual, and prolapse symptoms in Brazilian women

Study design, materials and methods

Study design and participants

Cross-sectional study that included women aged 18 to 79 years.

Data collect

Electronic form: questions related of pelvic floor dysfunctions. The presence of bowel, urinary, and prolapse symptoms was determined by answering "yes" to any of the questions.

Assessment of prolapse symptoms:

Questions 2 and 3 of the Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory-20 (PFDI-20) [4]:

- Do you usually have a bulge or something falling out that you can see or fell in the vaginal area?
- Do you usually have to push on the vagina or around the rectum to have a complete bowel movement?

Assessment of bowel symptoms*:

Questions 4 and 7 of the Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory-20 (PFDI-20) [4]:

- Do you usually have to push on the vagina or around the rectum to have a complete bowel movement?
- Do you feel you need to strain too hard to have a bowel movement?

Assessment of urinary symptoms*:

Questions 1 and 2 of the King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ) [5].

- Do you have urinary leakage associated with a strong desire to pass urine?
- Do you have urinary leakage during physical activity, for example, coughing or sneezing?

Assessment of sexual dysfunction (SD)*:

The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) Brazilian Portuguese [6].

*The SD risk was considered for total scores ≤ 26.55 on the FSFI

Data analysis

Descriptive analysis: to determine symptom prevalence by age the women were categorized into three groups:

18 to 35 years
36 to 50 years
51 to 79 years

Chi-square test was used to check the association ($p < 0.05$) between dysfunctions and age groups.

Results and Interpretation

Results

A total of 278 women participated with a mean age of 32 ± 10.5 years

Age Groups:
18 to 35 years ($n = 195$)
36 to 50 years ($n = 63$)
51 to 79 years ($n = 16$)

Prevalence pelvic flor dysfunction:

Sexual dysfunction %($n=153$)
Urinary symptoms %($n=50$)
Bowel symptoms% ($n=6$)
Presence of prolapse % ($n=10$)

Table 1. Association between pelvic floor dysfunctions and age group in symptomatic women

Pelvic floor dysfunctions	Age group			
	18 to 35 years old	36 to 50 years old	51 to 79 years old	p-value
Sexual dysfunction	64% (98)	27% (41)	9% (14)	0,004
Urinary symptoms	50% (25)	38% (19)	12% (6)	0,001
Bowel symptoms	50% (3)	33% (2)	17% (1)	0,386
Presence of prolapse	50% (5)	30% (3)	20% (2)	0,109

As for urinary symptoms and sexual dysfunction risk, a significant association was identified

Interpretation of results

- Sexual dysfunction and urinary symptoms: more prevalent**, which is consistent with data presented in the literature.
- Bowel symptoms were **less prevalent**, consistent with previous studies [1-3].
- Associations** between **urinary symptoms** and **sexual dysfunction risk** in **younger women**.
- The **presence of these dysfunctions** and the **association between** them in young women indicates the importance of **considering women as Susceptible** to developing dysfunctions **regardless of their life stage** [2].
- Limitation:** the small sample size of older women.
- Future studies: identify** possible risk factors for dysfunction and **provide** appropriate healthcare [1-3].

Conclusions

Young women reported symptom of pelvic floor dysfunction, special sexual and urinary symptoms.

it is important to monitor pelvic floor dysfunctions and provide guidance on prevention and treatment regardless of age.

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