

EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOFEEDBACK DIGITAL AND MANOMETRIC IN PATIENTS WITH ANAL INCONTINENCE.

Hypothesis / aims of study

This study aimed to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of digital and manometric biofeedback in adult patients diagnosed with anal incontinence (AI)

Study design, materials and methods

This study aimed to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of digital and manometric biofeedback by means of objective and subjective indicators such as the resting pressures and contraction, the degree of discomfort, sensitivity and rectal capacity, the rate of AI and quality of life before and after the proposed treatment. This is experimental and prospective study. The sample comprised 38 patients divided into two groups.

Results

Women accounted for 81.58% and the average age was 60.9 years. The mean resting pressure was 33.24 mmHg and 38.90 mmHg pre-and post-treatment was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), while the squeeze pressure was 73.86 mmHg and 111 mmHg pre and post-treatment respectively, statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Regarding subjective indicators, the degree of discomfort was 8.58 and 2.84, sensitivity was 76.45 ml and 55.96 ml, the rate of 12.94 and 4.13 for IA and rectal capacity 133.67 ml and 117.33 ml in the pre-and post-treatment respectively. In the assessment of quality of life before and after treatment, all domains were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) and ES was small in areas lifestyle and embarrassment, medium and large depression in the field behavior in the field.

Interpretation of results

As a comparison of two groups of Biofeedback, both were statistically significant when assessing the objective and subjective indicators.

Concluding message

This study showed that the methods of digital and manometric biofeedback are also effective, minimally invasive approaches, without side effects, cost-effective and affordable treatment option for the treatment of patients with IA.

References

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Disclosures

Funding: No funding **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Comissão de Ética em Pesquisa do HUCFF **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes