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AN ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS FOR METABOLIC SYNDROME AFFECTING FEMALE STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE.

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between metabolic syndrome and female stress urinary incontinence.

Study design, materials and methods

Based form 426 case, the risk factors including the parameters of metabolic syndrome for stress urinary incontinence (SUI) were analysed retrospectively: body mass index (BMI), hypertension, insulin resistance, triglyceride, HDL-cholesterol

Results

The risk for metabolic syndrome were associated positively with SUI. Women with the risks for metabolic syndrome had 2.412 times of the odds for SUI compared without the risks for metabolic syndrome (95% CI 1.31-4.62, $p < 0.001$). The independent risk factors for SUI were BMI (OR 3.217 ; 95% CI 0.07-0.42 $p < 0.001$) and insulin resistance (OR 2.654 ; 95% CI 0.05-0.33, $p = 0.011$) by multivariate analysis

Interpretation of results

metabolic syndrome is defined as the presence of three or more Of the following five characteristics: 1) waist circumference greater than 102 cm; 2) systolic blood pressure 130 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure or greater 85 mmHg or greater, or antihypertensive medication use; 3) HDL cholesterol less than 40 mg / dL or lipid medication use; 4) self- reported about type 2 diabetes Increased blood sugar or diabetes medication or use; 5) triglycerides Greater than 150 mg / dL.

Concluding message

Our results suggested that metabolic syndrome was the important factor of the stress urinary incontinence. And we confirmed that the prevention and treatment of metabolic syndrome is able to help in the prevention of stress urinary incontinence.

Disclosures

Funding: no **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** Yes **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Jeju university IRB **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes