

CLINICAL PREDICTORS ASSOCIATED INTRINSIC SPHINCTER DEFICIENCY IN WOMEN WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

Recently, intrinsic sphincter deficiency (ISD) is known to be important for surgery results of stress urinary incontinence (SUI). The aim of this study is to determine predictive clinical factors of ISD (Valsalva leak point pressure, VLPP < 60 cmH₂O) in female patients with SUI.

Study design, materials and methods

We classified the patients into three groups according to the value of VLPP > 90 cmH₂O (AI: anatomical incontinence), between 61 cmH₂O and 90 cmH₂O (EV: equivocal) and < 60 cmH₂O (ISD). In all groups, we performed a full examination, evaluation of history, physical examination, uroflowmetry and complete urodynamic study. Univariate analysis was performed by χ^2 (chi squared) or T-test for categorical variables, respectively. The multivariable study was performed by logistic regression method in order to get clinical predictors of VLPP < 60 cmH₂O. Statistically significant p value was considered < 0.05.

Results

189 patients were combined three groups; 56 patients (AI), 64 patients (EV) and 69 patients (ISD). In the univariate analysis, it was shown that a significant difference is associated with age ($p = 0.019$) and Stamey classification ($p = 0.006$) between ISD and AI. However, in multivariate analysis, independent predictor of ISD is only the presence of grade III symptoms in Stamey classification ($p = 0.05$).

Concluding message

The degree of urinary incontinence is a relevant clinical factor to predict the ISD. If evaluate a patient in equivocal group, a degree of urinary incontinence should be considered.

Disclosures

Funding: No **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** jeju national university medical center IRB **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes