

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN RETROGRADE LEAK POINT PRESSURE AND 24-HOUR PAD WEIGHT FOR MEN WITH POST PROSTATECTOMY INCONTINENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

To assess the correlation between retrograde leak point pressure (RLPP) and 24-hour pad weight (24PW) in men with post prostatectomy incontinence

Study design, materials and methods

We performed RLPP and 24PW measurements on 61 patients with post-prostatectomy stress urinary incontinence (SUI). We examined the relationship of RLPP and 24PW. We also reviewed the urodynamic and clinical data of these patients to explain our findings.

Results

The mean age was 69.5 years (SD \pm 7.4, range: 51-87). The mean RLPP was 36.8 cmH₂O (SD \pm 15.3, range: 9-76), the mean 24h pad-weight was 499g (\pm 677g, range: 16.5g-3177g). There was a strong and significant negative correlation between RLPP and 24h pad-weight ($r=0.56$, $p<0.0001$). RLPP was a strong predictor of cases of mild/moderate (<400g) and severe (>400g) incontinence (Figure 1). Patients with RLPP \leq 30 had significantly higher 24h pad weight (mean 825g, median 768g) when compared with patients with RLPP > 30 (mean 257.8g, median 100g), $p < 0.0001$.

Interpretation of results

There is a good correlation between RLPP and 24PW. RLPP can distinguish between mild/moderate and severe levels of incontinence. RLPP could be used as an objective and more reliable substitute to pad weight to objectify and stratify SUI in post-prostatectomy patients.

Concluding message

RLPP could be used as an objective and more reliable substitute to pad weight to objectify and stratify SUI in post-prostatectomy patients.

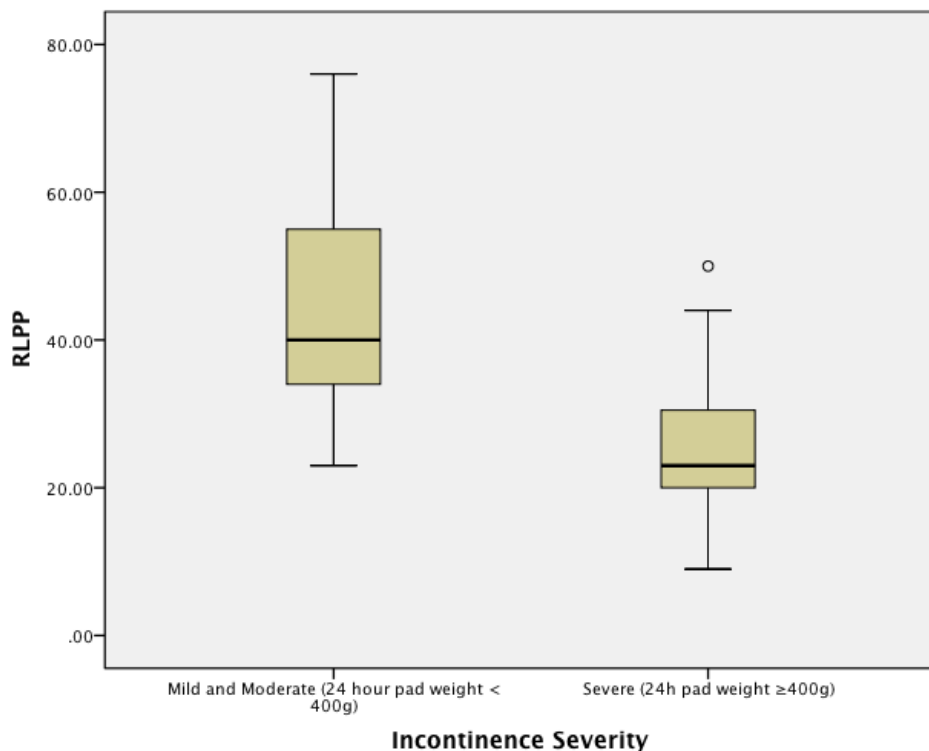


Figure 1: Boxplot showing that patients with severe incontinence had statistically lower RLPP than patients with mild or moderate incontinence

Disclosures

Funding: Nil **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** University College London Hospitals, London **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes