Comparative Analysis of Parameters to Evaluate the Severity of Urinary Incontinence: a Prospective Study

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Introduction

Appropriate evaluation is necessary to broaden understanding of the relationship of parameters of stress urinary incontinence including 1-hour pad test, Q-tip test, questionnaires and urodynamic results.

Purpose

The aim of this study is to investigate correlation of stress urinary incontinence with evaluation tools of 1-hour pad test, Q-tip test, urodynamics and questionnaires in a prospective, observational study.

Subjects and Methods

- A total of 113 female patients with stress urinary incontinence were interviewed with questionnaires of International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire - Urinary Incontinence, (ICIQ-UI), Patient Perception of Bladder Condition (PPBC) and King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ).
- They underwent urodynamic tests with 1-hour pad and Q-tip tests to evaluate urethral, bladder and sphincter function.
- Database was prospectively collected.

Results

- A total of 113 female patients were included. The mean age was 57.7 ± 10.2 years. Urinary incontinence showed stress-related type (26 cases) and mixed type (80 cases).
- The questionnaires showed strong degree of correlation between ICIQ-UI and PPBC (r = 0.580, p <0.001), ICIQ-UI and KHQ (0.185 < r < 0.473, p < 0.001) and KHQ and PPBC (0.304 < r < 0.656, p < 0.001).
- Q-tip test showed no significant correlation with the questionnaires, the pad test and urodynamic results.
- The correlation between each parameter was shown in Figure.

(1) The pad test showed significant correlation of role limitations (r = 0.306, p = 0.004), physical limitations (r = 0.219, p = 0.044), social limitations (r = 0.302, p = 0.004), emotions (r = 0.336, p = 0.001), sleep/energy (r = 0.430, p < 0.001) and severity measures (r = 0.291, p = 0.005) in the KHQ. Personal relationships showed no significant

- correlation with the (2) The pad test showe correlation with vals leak pressure point r = -0.254, p = 0.021)
- cough-related leak pre (CLPP, r = -0.266, p =
- (3) PPBC showed moderate-to-strong of with the pad test (r = p = 0.003), VLPP (r = p = 0.025) and CLPP p = 0.046).
- (4) Urodynamic results that maximum ureth pressure showed ne correlation with slee (r = -0.202, P = 0.039 severity measures (r P = 0.010) in the KH0 Maximal cystometric showed negative co with role limitations p = 0.044), sleep/ene (r = -0.265, p = 0.006) severity measures (r p = 0.021) in the KH0 Bladder compliance negative correlation

PdetQmax showed negative correlation with social limitations (r = -0.313, p = 0.044) and severity measures (r = -0.332, p = 0.024) in the KHQ. Closing pressure showed no significant correlation with all KHQ factors. VLPP showed moderate-tostrong degree of negative correlation with all KHQ factors. CLPP showed moderate-to-strong degree of negative correlation with social limitations (r = -0.270, p = 0.010), emotions (r = -0.229, p = 0.031), sleep/energy (r = -0.237, p = 0.022) and severity measures (r = -0.334, p = 0.001) in the KHQ.

ICS 2017

- (5) ICIQ-UI showed no significant correlation with the pad test.
- (6) ICIQ-UI showed strong degree of negative correlation VLPP (r = -0.324, p = 0.003).
- (7) Maximal urethral closing pressure (MUCP) was strongly positively correlated with VLPP (r = 0.326, p <u>= 0.002) and CLPP (r = 0.337, p = 0.001).</u>

Interpretation of results

- Stress urinary incontinence negatively affect various aspects of daily lives.
- The questionnaires, pad test, and urodynamic tests can show significant correlations of stress urinary incontinence.

Conclusions

- The pad test and urodynamic results of patients with stress urinary incontinence showed significant correlation with the questionnaires.
- Q-tip test showed no role to evaluate the status of stress urinary incontinence.

Figure. Correlation diagram

ICIQ-UI



Table. Pearson correlation coefficient and p-value

correlation with the pad test.						KHQ	KHQ	KHQ			KHQ			Bladd							
The pad test showed negative					KHQ Role	Physi cal	8ocia I	Perso nal	кно	KHQ Sleep	Sever ity			er comp		Closi ng			Trabe		
correlation with valsalva-related			ICIQ- UI	PPBC	limita tions	limita tions	limita tions	relati onshi	Emoti ons	/ener gy	meas ures	миср	мсс	lianc e	Pdet Qmax	press ure	VLPP	CLPP	culati on	Pad test	Q-tip test
leak pressure point (VLPP,	ICIQ-UI	correlation coefficient	1	.578**	.466**	.307**	.413**	.179	.462**	.418**	.585**	152	067	.022	263	207	.324**	194	.125	.169	082
r = -0.254, p = 0.021) and	PPBC	p-value correlation		.000	.000	.003	.000	.081	.000	.000	.000	.122	.497	.828	.081	.218	.003	.067	.205	.105	.439
ough-related leak pressure point		coefficient	.578	1	.654	.486	.582	.307	.629	.434	.486	083	065	131	234	132	241" 025	207 ⁻ 044	.156	295	186
(CIPP r = -0.266 p = 0.012)	KHQ	correlation	466**	.654**	1	.759**	736**	422**	.676**	.547**	.551**	138	199 [*]	259**	164	085	231*	086	.119	299**	088
PPBC showed	limitations	p-value	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.165	.044	.009	.293	.625	.038	.421	.231	.004	.410
moderate to strong correlation	Physical	coefficient	.307**	.486**	.759**	1	.775**	.359**	.561**	.416**	.489**	144	156	191	269	260	233*	194	.107	.179	.079
	KHQ	correlation	413**	.582**	.736**	.775**	.000	.652**	.706**	.520**	.584**	182	120	154	310*	178	.393**	266*	.183	.268*	096
with the pad test (r =0.305,	Social limitations	p-value	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.066	.228	.124	.043	.293	.000	.011	.065	.010	.369
p = 0.003), VLPP (r = -0.241,	KHQ Personal	correlation coefficient	.179	.307**	.422**	.359**	.652**	1	.452**	.245*	.330**	.100	147	125	.000	069	.289**	182	.035	.118	.065
p = 0.025) and CLPP (r = -0.206,	relationships KHQ	p-value correlation	.081	.001	.000	.000	.000		.000	.012	.001	.308	.133	.206	.360	.677	.008	.081	.718	.259	.533
p = 0.046).	Emotions	coefficient	.462	.629	.676	.561	.708	.452	1	.605	.614	167	163	156	281	110	.308	226	.120	295	.247
Urodynamic results showed	кно	correlation	418**	434**	.547**	.416**	.520**	.245*	605**	1	.505**	214*	283**	169	151	.065	267*	220*	.027	393**	172
that maximum urethral closure	Sleep/energy	p-value	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.012	.000		.000	.027	.003	.084	.306	.692	.014	.033	.785	.000	.097
pressure showed negative	Severity	coefficient	585**	486**	.551**	.489**	.584**	.330**	.614**	.505**	1	242*	204*	184	331*	168	.453**	.340**	.119	.267*	155
correlation with sloop/opergy	measures MUCP	p-value correlation	.000	- 083	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000 - 214*	242*	.013	.037	- 059	.023	.301	.000 326**	.001 330**	.226	- 149	.140
		coefficient p-value	.122	.391	.165	.158	.066	.308	.091	.027	.013		.431	.533	.398	.571	.002	.001	.257	.136	.839
(r = -0.202, P = 0.039) and	мсс	correlation coefficient	067	065	199*	156	120	147	163	.283**	204*	.074	1	.362**	.173	.006	.182	.094	.169	153	.036
severity measures ($r = -0.252$,	Bladder	p-value correlation	.497	.503	.044	.128	.228	.133	.100	.003	.037	.431		.000	.233	.970	.084	.351	.071	.126	.724
P = 0.010) in the KHQ.	compliance	coefficient	.022	131	.259	191	154	125	156	169	184	059	.000	'	.189	.373	.018	066	019	018	.088
Maximal cystometric capacity	PdetQmax	correlation	263	234	164	269	310*	138	281	151	331*	.123	.173	.189	1	.615**	.563**	.499**	111	112	.172
showed negative correlation		p-value	.081	.110	.293	.108	.043	.360	.059	.306	.023	.398	.233	.194		.000	.000	.001	.447	.478	.276
with role limitations ($r = -0.201$.	pressure	coefficient	207	132	085	260	178	069	110	.065	168	.091	.006	.373*	.615**	1	.319	.407*	082	115	.088
p = 0.044), sleep/energy	VLPP	p-value correlation	.218	- 241*	- 231*	- 233*	.293	289**	.501 308**	- 267*	453**	.5/1	182	018	.000 563**	319	.054	810**	- 178	254	144
(r - 0.265, n - 0.006) and		coefficient p-value	.003	.025	.038	.043	.000	.008	.005	.014	.000	.002	.084	.866	.000	.054		.000	.091	.021	.193
(r = -0.203, p = 0.000) and soverity measures $(r = -0.227)$	CLPP	correlation coefficient	194	207*	086	194	266*	182	226*	220*	.340**	.330**	.094	066	499**	.407*	.810**	1	179	271**	.078
Sevenity measures $(1 = -0.227)$,	Trabeculation	p-value correlation	.067	.044	.421	.075	.011	.081	.032	.033	.001	.001	.351	.520	.001	.012	.000	170	.076	.010 c	.463 c
p = 0.021) in the KHQ.		coefficient p-value	.125	.150	.119	.107	.183	.035	.120	.785	.119	100	.109	019	111	082	178	179	- 1	0.000	0.000
Bladder compliance showed	Pad test	correlation	.169	295**	299**	.179	.268*	.118	295**	.393**	.267*	149	153	018	112	115	254*	.271**	۰.	1	121
negative correlation with	O_tip tost	p-value	.105	.004	.004	.097	.010	.259	.005	.000	.010	.136	.126	.859	.478	.510	.021	.010	0.000		.230
role limitations (r = -0.258,		coefficient	082	186	088	.079	096	.065	247*	172	155	.020	.036	.088	.172	.088	.144	.078	² .	121	1
= 0.010) and severity measures	++. The correl	ation coeffic	cient is	at 0.0	1 level	(for d	ouble t	ail eve	nt).	.087	.140	.038	.124	.307	.210	.010	.193	.403	0.000	.230	
(r = -0.205 n = 0.040) in the KHO	*. The correla c. One or more	tion coeffici e variables	ientis are col	at 0.05 nstants	and c	(tor do	be cal	ll even Iculate	t). d												

p = 0.010) and severit (r = -0.205, p = 0.040) in