A total of 113 female patients with stress urinary incontinence were included in the study. The mean age was 57.7 ± 10.2 years. Urinary Incontinence Questionnaire – Urinary Incontinence (ICIQ UI), Patient Perception of Bladder Condition (PPBC) and King’s Health Questionnaire (KHQ) were applied. They underwent urodynamic tests with 1-hour pad test, Q-tip test, urodynamic tests and questionnaires in a prospective, observational study.

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 pad test.

The pad test showed negative correlation with sleep/energy (r = 0.206, p = 0.046) and cough-related leak pressure point (CLPP, r = 0.266, p = 0.012).

PPBC showed moderate-to-strong correlation with the pad test (r = 0.305, p = 0.003), VLPP (r = 0.241, p = 0.026) and CLPP (r = 0.206, p = 0.046).

Urodynamics results showed that maximum urethral closure pressure showed negative correlation with sleep/energy (r = 0.202, P = 0.039) and severity measures (r = 0.252, P = 0.010) in the KHQ. Maximum cystometric capacity showed negative correlation with role limitations (r = -0.201, p = 0.044), sleep/energy (r = -0.265, p = 0.006) and severity measures (r = -0.227, p = 0.021) in the KHQ. Bladder compliance showed negative correlation with social limitations (r = -0.301, p = 0.044) and severity measures (r = -0.205, p = 0.040) in the KHQ.