

CORRELATION BETWEEN FIRST CHILDBEARING AGE AND ALPP IN ADULT FEMALE PATIENTS WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTIENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

To identify the correlation between abdominal leak point pressure (ALPP) 、 Stamey score and the first childbearing age in the female adult patients with stress urinary incontinence (SUI).

Study design, materials and methods

25 SUI patients were enrolled in this study, with the mean age of 67.7±12.3 years. According to the Stamey scale, we divided the patients into 3 groups: grade 1 group (n = 3); grade 2 group (n = 20); grade 3 group (n = 2) (table1). The first childbearing age and the ALPP 、 Stamey score were also measured.Then, we analyzed the correlation between each group.

Results

Our study suggests that there is a negative correlation between the first childbearing age and the ALPP (r = -0.711, P < 0.05) (figure1). Meanwhile, the study also found that the first childbearing age was not associated with the level of the Stamey score (P > 0.05)(figure2).

Interpretation of results

The study objective is to identify the correlation between abdominal leak point pressure (ALPP) , Stamey score and the first childbearing age in the female adult patients with stress urinary incontinence (SUI). In our study, we can find that higher the first childbearing age is, worse the SUI symptoms is, and the patient's ALPP also decreased, but the ability to control urine decreased..The mechanisms may be that,as we know the female urethra is a short ,tubular structure measuring 3.8-5.0 cm in length. It extends from the bladder neck and courses caudally, with anterior obliquity, to the urinary meatus,and there is also some important ligaments(which can support the pelvic tissues) and pelvic muscle tissues there. So during the delivery process ,the ligaments and pelvic muscle tissues may be injured by tensile force wich come from the delivery process,and with the childbearing age increased ,the injury risk also increased,finally this situation may lead to urinary incontience ,and as the childbearing age increased the serious degree increased too.

Concluding message

The first childbearing age is positively correlated with the ALPP, which is meaningful for the prevention and diagnosis of female adult patients with stress urinary incontinence. Higher the first childbearing age is, worse the SUI symptoms is.

Table1.Demographic characteristics of the population in the prevalence and predictors of each stamey scale Stress Urinary Incontinence

	Group1(n=3)	Group2(n=20)	Group3(n=2)
Age in year			
30-40	1(4%) ^a	0	0
40-50	2(8%)	3(12%)	0
50-60	0	10(40%)	0
60-70	0	4 (16%)	1(4%)
70-80	0	3(12%)	1(4%)
Mean age	67.7±12.3 years		
Mean ALPP	43±30.5 cmH20		

a: ALL values presented as number of cases and (%) of total
figure1.

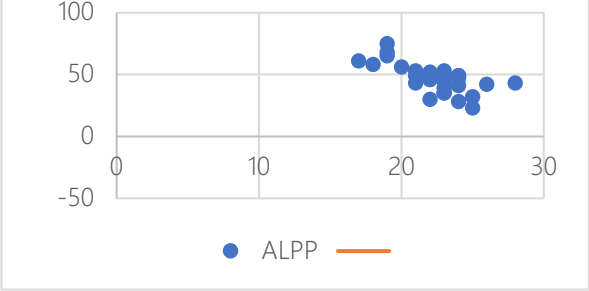
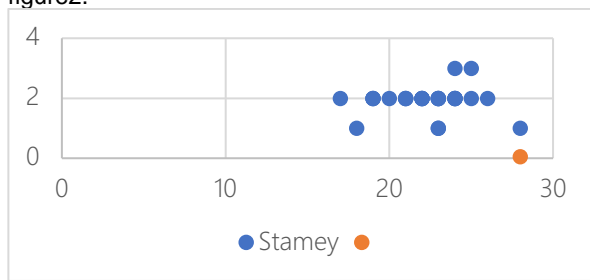


figure2.



Disclosures

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