Category No. 5

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## **Abstract Reproduction Form B-1**

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	COUGH INDUCED LEAK POINT PRESSURE: A MORE SENSITIVE TEST THAN THE COUGH PRESSURE PROFILE TO DIAGNOSE STRESS INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN				

Aims of study To establish the diagnosis of stress incontinence, the criteria of the International Continence Society imply the use of multichannel urodynamics, most often the cough pressure profile (CPP). Shortcomings of this method emphasize the need for better tests to diagnose and assess stress incontinence. The aim of this study was to assess the ability of cough induced leak point pressure (CILPP) compared to the CPP to objectively verify a history of stress incontinence in female patients.

Methods Eighty-nine female patients with a history of stress incontinence were investigated using conventional multichannel urodynamics including urethrocystometry and CPP. In addition, CILPP measurements were recorded: increase in abdominal pressure elicited by cough provocation was recorded vaginally and leakage was detected electronically using distal urethral electrical conductance (DUEC).

Results A positive CILPP was noted for 79% of the patients compared to 47% for the CPP. CILPP detected leakage in 31 cases where the CPP was negative. The difference in detection rate of 32% between CILPP and the CPP was highly significant (p<0.001; CI 95% 20.1-42.4). The DUEC recording further provided indication of co-existing detrusor instability.

Conclusions CILPP is a more sensitive diagnostic tool for stress incontinence than is the CPP. In contrast to the CPP, it also provides quantitative data. It therefore seems rational to use CILPP in preference to the CPP to verify the diagnosis of stress incontinence.

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## **Abstract Reproduction Form B-2**

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Table
Result of test for Stress Incontinence in relation to final urodynamic diagnoses

Result of test for stress incontinence	n (%)*	Stress incontinence	Mixed incontinence	Detrusor instability/ Cystometric pathology	No urodynamic diagnosis
CPP only positive	3 (3.4)	2	1		
CILPP only positive	31 (34.8)	28	5		
Both positive	39 (43.8)	35	4		
Any positive	73 (82.0)	65 (73.0)	8 (9.0)		
None positive	16 (18.0)			4 (4.5)	12 (13.5)

<sup>\*</sup>out of the total number of patients, 89