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Author(s):	D Faltin, M Epiney, S Bretones, C Stan, L Floris, M Boulvain, O Irion, A Weil			
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Institution City Country Title (type in CAPITAL LETTERS)	Departments of Gynecology and Obstetrics and Surgery University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland			
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	LIFE IMPACT OF ANAL INCONTINENCE AFTER CHILDBIRTH			

Aims of the study: To assess the life impact of anal incontinence three month after childbirth.

<u>Method</u>: A cohort of 150 women delivering vaginally their first child was recruited in a study of anal incontinence after childbirth. Three months after delivery a postal questionnaire was sent to participating women, assessing anal incontinence and its impact on life. In a preliminary study, the anal incontinence questionnaire had been shown to be accurate in detecting anal incontinence by comparing it with a diagnose made during an interview with a proctologist (kappa=0.73). The life impact questionnaire was derived from the short form of the incontinence impact questionnaire IIQ-7 (Uebersax et al. Neurourol Urodyn 1995; 14: 131-39). The impact on items reported in the table below were scored by the women using a 10 cm visual analog scale, 0 representing " not at all ", 10 representing " very much ". Comparison of scores was performed by the Mann-Whitney U test.

<u>Results:</u> The questionnaire was returned by 144 women. Anal incontinence was reported by 22 women (15%, 95% confidence interval 95%CI 10%-22%). Twenty women reported to be incontinent to flatus, 10 of them daily. Six women were incontinent to liquid or solid stools, 4 of them daily. Among women reporting anal incontinence, 12 (55%, 95%CI 32-76%) placed a mark beyond 1 cm on the visual analog scale for at least one item of the IIQ-7. This proportion was 15/122 (12%, 95%CI 7-19%) among women not reporting anal incontinence (Odds Ratio 8.6, 95%CI 3.2-23.3).

Table 1 : Life-impact scores (means • sd) of individuals and pooled items of the IIQ-7

	Anal incon	р	
Items of the IIQ-7	No (n=122)	Yes (n=22)	(Mann-Whitney U)
Household chores	0.70 ± 1.09	$2.32 \pm 2.78$	0.068
Physical recreation	0.76 ± 1.24	$1.38 \pm 2.25$	0.83
Entertainment activities	0.81 ± 1.36	$1.75 \pm 2.81$	0.74
Travel away >30 min from home	0.79 ± 1.40	$2.68 \pm 3.63$	0.169
Social activities	0.81 ± 1.43	2.68±3.41	0.016
Emotions (nervousness, depression, etc)	1.01 ± 1.96	$2.18 \pm 3.26$	0.124
Feeling frustated	0.91 ± 1.65	$2.68 \pm 3.24$	0.004
Pooling of all items	0.84 ± 1.13	$2.35 \pm 2.69$	0.008

<u>Conclusion</u>: Anal incontinence after childbirth significantly affects the life of mothers three months after delivery. This dimension of the problem of anal incontinence need to be assessed in outcome-oriented research.

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