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Title (type in
CAPITAL
LETTERS)PERIURETHRAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE INDEX AND LOCAL ESTROGEN
THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE.

Aims of Study. The objective consists in evaluate the diminish of the vascular resistance index of the periurethral vessels measured by endovaginal Doppler in patients with stress urinary incontinence treated with local estrogens.

Methods. A randomized clinic investigation was done including 34 hypoestrogenic women with stress urinary incontinence in two groups. One group was treated with conjugated estrogens and the other one with placebo, both administered vaginally. Patients with or without clinical improvement were selected.

Results. The periurethral vascular resistance index was determined by endovaginal Doppler in all patients before and after the exposition. The "t" test was applied to valorize the existence of association between clinical improvement and the diminish of the mentioned index. ("t"=1,58; p>0.05)

Conclusions. Clinical improvement was found in 15 patients, most of whom received estrogens. No association with statistic significance was found between patients with clinical improvement and modification of the periurethral vascular resistance index measured by endovaginal Doppler.