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## Abstract Reproduction Form B-1

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Title (type in CAPITAL LETTERS)	EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE WITH CONTINENCE GUARD IN WOMEN WITH GENUINE STRESS INCONTINENCE

**Aims of study:**

Evaluating the quality of life in women with urodynamic proven genuine stress incontinence, using an intravaginal device, the continence guard (1). Further we investigated the correlation between quality of life and severity of genuine stress incontinence quantified by the 24 hour padtest.

**Methods:**

Thirty-seven women completed two quality of life short forms; Urogenital Distress Inventory (UDI-6), Incontinence Impact Questionnaire (IIQ-7)(2), before and after a 4 week period of using the device. In addition a 24 hour padtest was performed before the 4 week study period and repeated in/at the end of the last week. Total scores and single questions were statistical analyzed with Wilcoxon's Test. Correlation between the results of the padtest and total scores of the quality of life short forms was analyzed with Pearsons correlation coefficient.

**Results:**

The total score of UDI-6 diminished from 14.4 at the start of the study to 12.6,  $p=0.027$ , with the device in situ. Total score of IIQ-7 diminished from 13.7 to 11.7,  $p=0.022$ . The 24 hour padtest decreased from 48.9 gram to 25.6 gram with the device in situ ( $p=0.00012$ ). There was a significant correlation (Pearsons Correlation 0.452,  $p=0.02$ ) between the results of 24 hour padtest and changes in IIQ-7 total score, both decreasing during the study period. There was no significant correlation between UDI-6 and the results of 24 hour padtest.

**Conclusions:**

Quality of life improved with use of the continence guard, shown by UDI-6 and IIQ-7 questionnaires. Also the 24 hour padtest improved significantly. The improvement of the quality of life (IIQ-7) correlated significantly with the improvement in the 24 hour padtest.

**References:**

- 1: New disposable vaginal device (continence guard) in the treatment of female stress incontinence. Design, efficacy and short term safety. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand (1996) 75(2):170-173
- 2: Short forms to assess life quality and symptom distress for urinary incontinence in women: The incontinence impact questionnaire and the urogenital distress inventory. Neurourology and Urodynamics (1995) 14:131-139.