

THE PROPOSAL FOR OBJECTIVE CRITERIA OF STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE

Aims

The goal of this study was to determine an objective criterion of incontinence according to the frequencies of incontinence and SEAPI score in community-dwelling women over 40 years of age.

Methods

The study was conducted in a typical farming village located in southern region of Korea. From February 13th to February 19th, a questionnaire and routine incontinence survey including USG and uroflow was performed in 554 of total 811 women. Of the objective criterion of incontinence, the frequencies of incontinence were divided into 5 groups(less than 10 times/year, 1-2 times/month, 1 time/week, more than 2 times/week and more than 1 time/day) and the SEAPI score into 3 groups according to the sum of each categories(0-5, 6-10 and 11-15). And each objective criterion were compared with the responders' quality of life indices(daily life, social life and sexual life), cognition indices about symptom and cognition indices of treatment.

Results

Of 554 women participated in our study, 274 had the experience of stress urinary incontinence in their past 1 year. The prevalence of urinary incontinence was 49.5%(274/554). In the study of influences on quality of life according to the frequency of incontinence and SEAPI score, the statistically significant correlation was noted from 1 time/week group and '6-10'group about daily life and social life categories, but not in sexual life category. In the influences on cognition of symptom, 'more than 1 time/day' group and '6-10' group had statistically significant correlation. And in the influences on acceptance of treatment, '1 time/week' group and '6-10'group had statistically significant correlation.

Conclusions

In the aspect of quality of life and acceptance of treatment, significant criterion of incontinence were 'more than 1 time/week' in frequency and '6-10' in SEAPI score. And this preliminary result may be used as reference index in education, edification and treatment of incontinent women.

References

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