

THE COMPARISON OF CLINICAL FACTORS IN MID-AGED WOMAN PATIENTS WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE ACCORDING AS URGE INCONTINENCE EXIST OR NOT

Aims of Study

Urge incontinence is accompanied with the many patients with stress urinary incontinence, and this affects much on postoperative satisfaction of patients. Authors studied differences of two groups, by means of comparison of clinical factors between the patients with mixed incontinence and stress urinary incontinence only.

Methods

364 consecutive mid-aged women (37-55 years old; mean 48 years old), who presented with stress urinary incontinence were included in this study and we reviewed patient's record retrospectively. We did history taking and recorded symptom questionnaire, SEAPI symptom score, and performed urodynamic study and standing cystourethrography. With these data, we divided the patients in two groups according as urge incontinence existed or not (group 1, group 2), and compared the two groups. Statistical analysis was performed by chi-square analysis and Fisher's exact test.

Results

In 364 patients with stress urinary incontinence, group1 was 223 patients (61%) group 2 was 141 patients (39%). In group 1, operation was performed in 138 patients (62%) and in group 2, 75 patients (53%). There are no significant differences in mean age (49, 46 years old), mean symptom duration (57, 58 months) and mean parity (2.6, 2.4). Mean symptom grade and mean objective SEAPI score was high in group 1. Patients who have history of prior pelvic surgery and detrusor instability were more in group 1, and this was statistically significant (Table 1).

Table 1 - The comparison of clinical factors according as urge incontinence exist or not

| Parameter | Group 1 | Group 2 | Significance |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Mean Symptom grade (Stamey grade) | 2.1 | 1.8 | p<0.01 |
| Mean SEAPI score (objective) | 4.9 | 3.4 | p<0.01 |
| No. of pt have prior pelvic surgery | 58 (26%) | 21 (15%) | p<0.05 |
| UDS findings | | | |
| No. of pt have DI | 44 (20%) | 15 (11%) | p<0.05 |
| Mean VLPP | 81.4 | 82.8 | Not significant |
| Mean urethral mobility | 2.7 cm | 2.5 cm | Not significant |

Conclusions

In this study, patients' symptom was much severe and patients have been performed prior pelvic surgery was more when urge incontinence is accompanied. And this means that pelvic surgery affect the development of urge urinary incontinence to some degree.