

RISK FACTORS AND URODYNAMIC FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH FECAL INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN WITH LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS

Hypothesis / aims of study

To investigate the risk factors and urodynamic features associated with fecal incontinence in women with lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS).

Study design, materials and methods

Between August 2006 and March 2008, 1006 consecutive women with LUTS who attended our urogynecologic outpatient clinic for urodynamic studies and pad test were requested to complete a questionnaire of fecal incontinence. Variables of the questionnaire and urodynamic study were compared between those with or without fecal incontinence.

Results

Ninety-five (9.4%) women were found to have fecal incontinence, and prevalence rate increased in parallel with age. Using multivariate logistic analysis, presence of diabetes [odds ratio = 2.00; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.14-3.51] and urodynamic stress incontinence (odds ratio = 2.00; 95% CI = 1.04-3.83) were found to be two independent risk factors associated with fecal incontinence. In addition, women with fecal incontinence had higher values of pad weight test, first sensation, first desire, strong desire and urgency to void, and lower values of maximal urethral pressure and pressure transmission ratio at maximal urethral pressure, compared with those without fecal continence.

Interpretation of results

Diabetes and urodynamic stress incontinence were two independent risk factors associated with female fecal incontinence. Besides, women with fecal incontinence had higher bladder capacity, lower urethral pressure and lower pressure transmission ratio.

Concluding message

We successfully identified the risk factors and urodynamic features of fecal incontinence in women with LUTS, and these may be helpful in proper counselling of fecal incontinence in women of LUTS.

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Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	Yes
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	Research Ethics Committee of the National Taiwan University Hospital
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes