

FALSE NEGATIVE RATE OF URODYNAMIC TESTING IN DIAGNOSING OCCULT INCONTINENCE IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCE PROLAPSE

Hypothesis / aims of study

Urinary incontinence may be masked in patients with advance prolapse (Stage 3 or 4) due to kinking of the urethra. Some of these patients develop urinary incontinence after surgery for prolapse. In this study we seek to determine false negative rate of urodynamic testing in diagnosing occult incontinence (masked incontinence) in patients with advance prolapse.

Study design, materials and methods

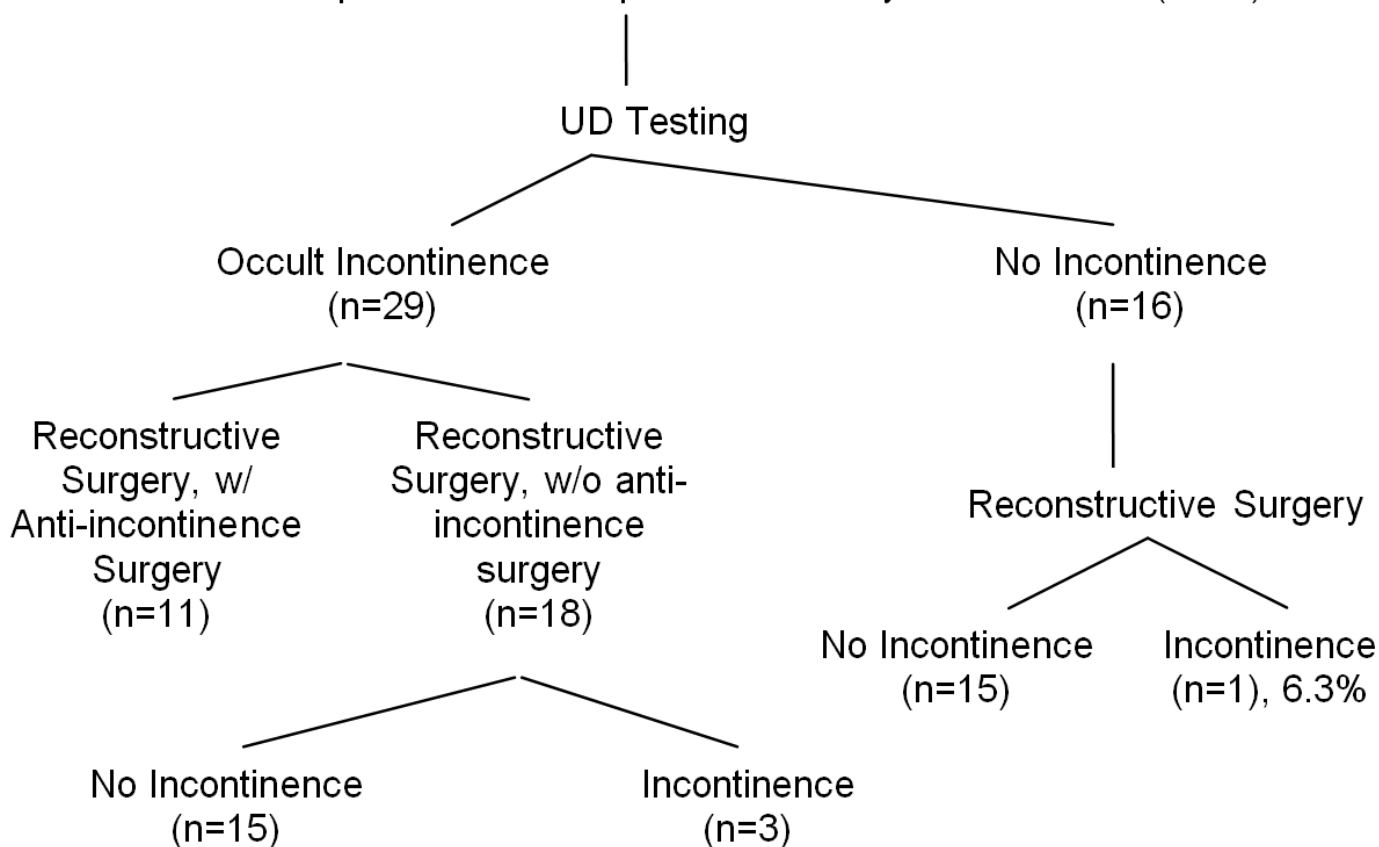
Retrospective chart review of 45 consecutive patients that had undergone pelvic reconstructive surgery for advance prolapse from 01/01/2006 to 12/31/2006. Inclusion criteria: All patients that had undergone pelvic reconstructive surgery for advance prolapse, and had no subjective complaint of incontinence. Exclusion criteria: Patient with advanced prolapse with incontinence history.

Results

The 45 patients with advanced prolapse underwent urodynamic testing (UD testing), and 29 were identified as having occult incontinence and 15 having no incontinence. After pelvic reconstructive surgery, 1 out of the 16 (6.3%) continent patients complained of post-operative urinary incontinence.

Interpretation of results

Advance Prolapse with no complaints of urinary incontinence (n=45)



Incidence of true occult incontinence = $\frac{4}{33} = 12.12\%$

Concluding message

1 out of 16 patients (6.3%) with advanced prolapse and negative urodynamic testing for occult incontinence, developed urinary incontinence post-op. A false negative rate of approximately 6% should be quoted while counseling patient for surgery with advance prolapse but no complaint of incontinence.

<i>Specify source of funding or grant</i>	N/A
<i>Is this a clinical trial?</i>	No
<i>What were the subjects in the study?</i>	NONE