401-PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE TRAINING REDUCES URINE LOSS IN FEMALE FOOTBALL ATHLETES

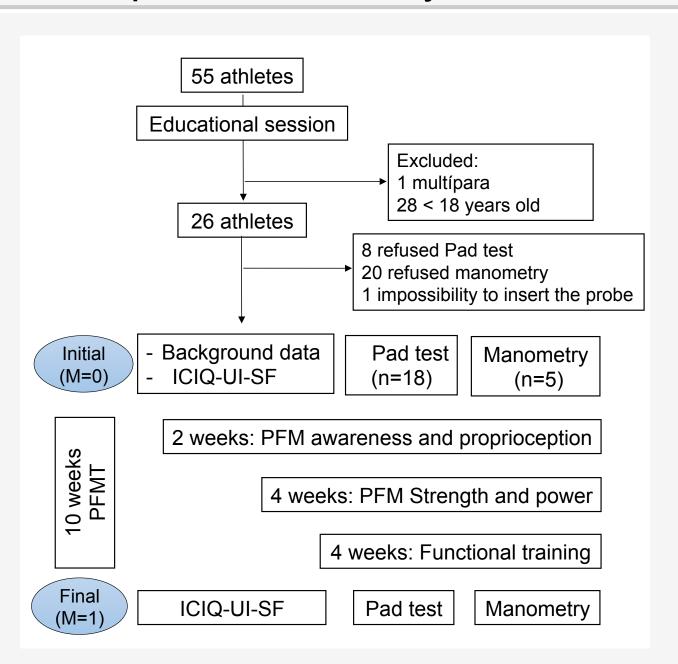
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High prevalence rates of urinary incontinence (UI) in athletes has been reported. Few studies have been published regarding UI intervention protocols.

Aim: To evaluate the prevalence of UI and analyse the impact of pelvic floor muscle training (PFMT) on urine loss in female football athletes.

Conclusion: Prevalence of UI among female football players was high. After 10 weeks of PFMT the amount of urinary leakage has decreased and pelvic floor muscle strength has increased.

Quasi-experimental study



Study design flowchart

Participants characteristics

(n= 26)	Median (IQR)	
Age (years)	20.0 (7.0)	
BMI	22 (3.5)	
Sports practice duration (y)	3.0 (0)	
Sports practice frequency (h/w)	2.0 (1.0)	
	n (%)	
Urinary infection (yes)		
Rarely	8 (30.8)	
Frequently	1 (3.8)	
Constipation (Yes)	0 (0)	
Urinary incontinence (yes)	11 (42.3)	
BMI: body mass index; h: hours; IQR: Interquartile range; UI: urinary incontinence; w: week; y: years		

Data collection



Questionnaires

- Background variables
- ICIQ-UI-SF



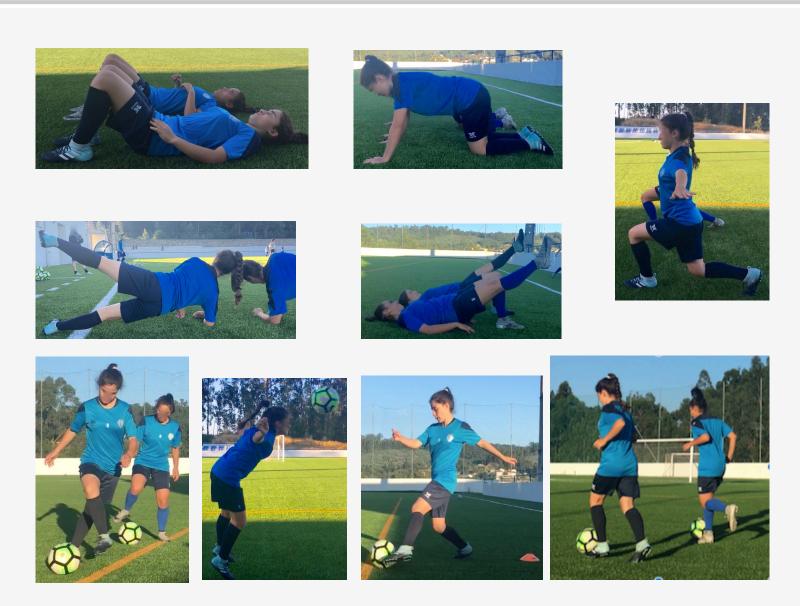
20 min Pad test (g)





- Resting pressure (cmH₂O)
- MVC (cmH₂O)
- Endurance (s)

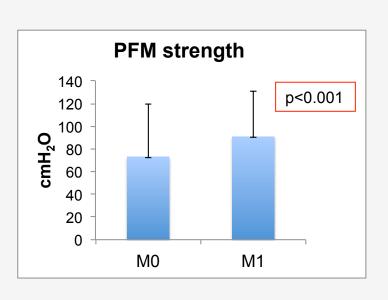
PFMT protocol

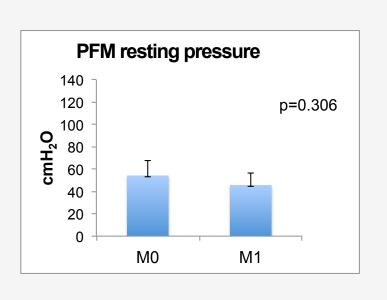


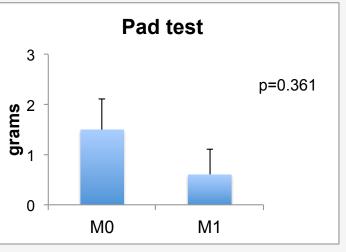
Results

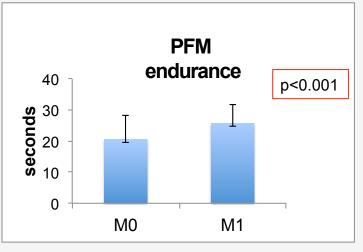
Participants urinary incontinence

(n= 26)	Initial	Final
	n (%)	n (%)
Any urinary incontinence	11 (42.3)	8 (30.8)
Stress urinary incontinence	9 (81.8)	5 (62.5)
Urgency urinary incontinence	2 (18.2)	3 (37.5)









UI is high among female football players. PFMT could be incorporated into their training programmes. More research is needed to determine optimal PFMT protocols for athletes.



