

# 407. Prevalence of sexual dysfunction in women with urinary incontinence

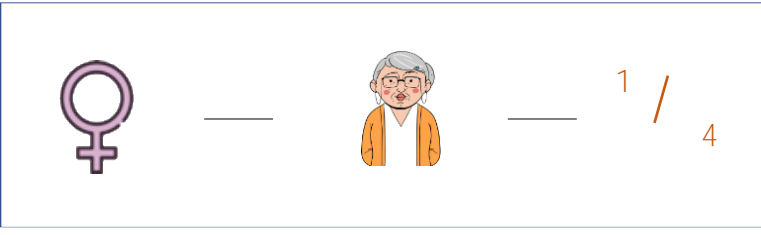


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## 1 HYPOTHESIS

**Urinary incontinence:** objectively provable involuntary loss of urine which causes social or hygienic trouble.



**Sexual dysfunction, social isolation and poorer quality of life (QOL)** → main problems among women with urinary incontinence symptoms.

**Female Sexual Dysfunctions (FSD)** are frequent in incontinent patients, causing up to 50% of these patients to **refuse any sexual activity**.

The most frequent sexual dysfunctions are **dyspareunia, hypoactive sexual desire, arousal syndrome and orgasm disturbances**.

**UI and FSD** are interrelated, and associated with a **decrease in QoL**, so **questionnaires** to assess impact on quality of life are essential.

**OBJECTIVE** is to **evaluate the prevalence** of female **sexual dysfunction** in patients with **urinary incontinence** attending a rehabilitation service in a tertiary hospital. We also intend to evaluate the prevalence of sexual dysfunction regarding to the variables under study.

## 2 STUDY DESIGN, MATERIAL, METHODS

**Prospective observational quasi-experimental study.** No control group.

Data collected from **incontinent women**, in a **monographic consultation** of pelvic floor rehabilitation in the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation department of a tertiary hospital, from October 1 2022 to March 20, 2023.

**Prevalence of sexual dysfunction** → **FSM scale**.

**Prevalence of urinary incontinence** → **ICIQ-SF, CACV and Sandvick test scales**.

**-Inclusion criteria:** over 18 years of age, female sex and diagnosis of UI.

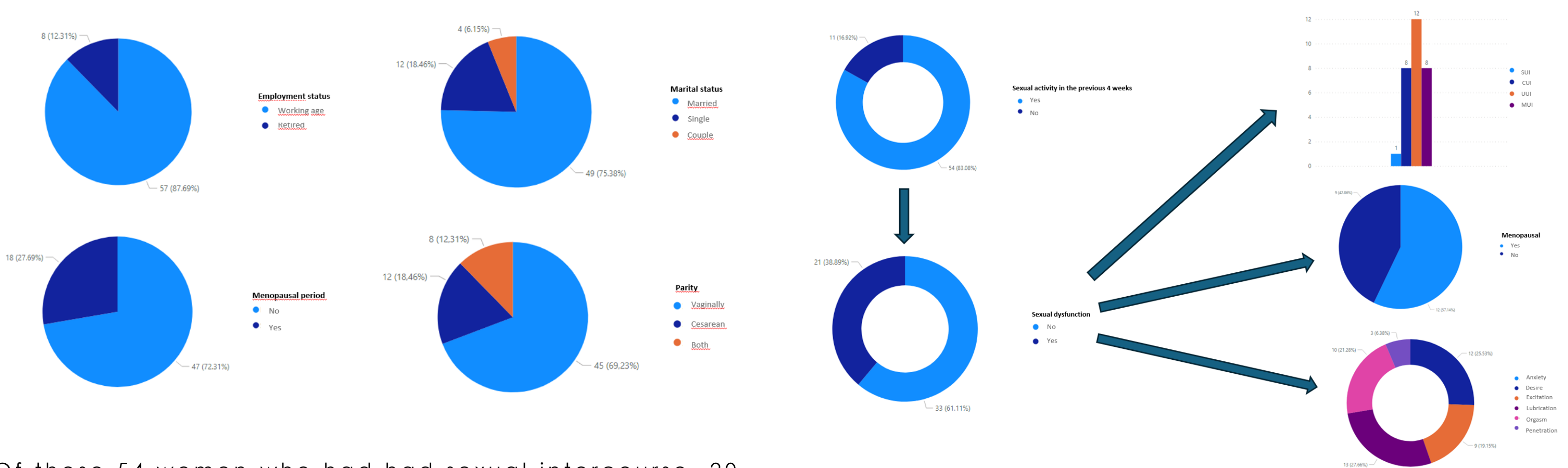
**-Exclusion criteria:** previous pelvic floor surgery, pelvic floor rehabilitation, radiotherapy, psychiatric pathology limiting the course of rehabilitation and neurogenic urinary incontinence.

The **main variable** → **sexual function of the patients**, measured by FSM scale.

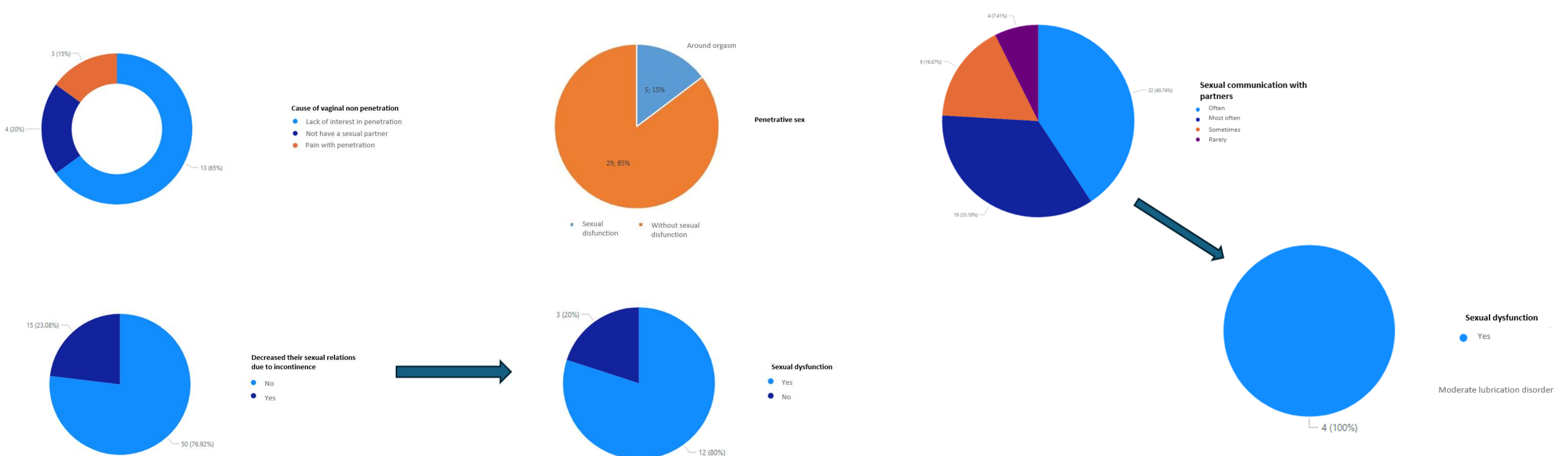
## 3 RESULTS

A total of **65 patients** were analyzed. The **mean age** of the patients was 48.65 years (SD ±9.66).

**Type of incontinence:** 52.3% had SUI, 18.46% had UII and 29.23% had MUI, with CUI accounting for 12.31%.



Of these 54 women who had had sexual intercourse, 20 had not had penetrative sex.



**CONCLUSION:** It is important when assessing women in our practice, who present with incontinence, to bear in mind their sexual sphere and the possibility of alteration in this area, to offer a holistic treatment.

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