Clinical outcome measures and patient satisfaction within a continence service for the management of urinary incontinence in women


Background:
Urinary incontinence (UI) is common within the female population with an average of 1 in 3 women experiencing symptoms. The purpose of this data collection was to review clinical effectiveness of interventions on a wider scale by assessing patient perceptions of their symptoms pre and post treatment; this is in addition to patient satisfaction and feedback on services received.

Method:
Outcome measures completed are the Incontinence Impact Questionnaire, short form (IIQ-7) and Urinary Distress Inventory, short form (UDI-6). These are validated outcome measures used globally to measure symptom change. Patients were given questionnaires to complete before and after treatment.

Conclusion:
Outcomes and change in average symptom scoring demonstrated significant change in perception of symptom severity and improvements in quality of life after treatment intervention. Reduced sample size (n=89) of completed questionnaires is a limitation of our review; this is an aim for the next year of data collection and moving forwards.

Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Average Pre</th>
<th>Average Post</th>
<th>Average change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIQ-7</td>
<td>29.62%</td>
<td>11.33%</td>
<td>18.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDI-6</td>
<td>42.89%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>21.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Holistic service”
“My nurse has helped me to become dry”
“Experience in this area was invaluable”
“Excellent advice”