



Prevalence of Urinary Incontinence in Pregnant Women at Tertiary Care Hospitals in Khon Kaen Province

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Background and objective: Pregnancy was claimed as the major risk of urinary incontinence. No existing data of urinary incontinence in Thai pregnant women. This study aimed to determine prevalence of urinary incontinence during pregnancy.

Methods: A total of 330 pregnant women, aged 15 to 43 years, attended antenatal care clinic at two tertiary care hospitals (Srinagarind and Khon Kaen) in Khon Kaen province between March and July 2013 were recruited. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect baseline data and urinary symptoms.

Results: The prevalence of urinary incontinence during

pregnancy was 59 in 330 (17.9%). Of this, forty (67.8%) pregnant women suffered from stress urinary incontinence, 27.1% from urge urinary incontinence. The risk factors for urinary incontinence on univariable analysis were multiparous ($p = 0.004$), age ≥ 35 years ($p = 0.035$), caffeine drinking ($p = 0.001$). But on multivariable analysis, the risk factors for urinary incontinence during pregnancy were multiparous (OR=2.317, 95%CI 1.295-4.147) and caffeine drinking (OR 3.087, 95%CI 1.553-6.135)

Conclusions: The prevalence of urinary incontinence during pregnancy was high. Multiparity and caffeine drinking contributed major risk factors.

Keywords: Urinary incontinence, Pregnancy