



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE, STRESS AND CARE OF URINARY INCONTINENCE IN ELDERLY ATTENDING GERIATRICS CLINIC

Thesis

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

U.I	Urinary Incontinence
U.T.I	Urinary Tract Infection
C.H.F	Congestive Heart Failure
I.V.I	Intra Venous Infection
>	Less than
<	More than
N.S	Not Significant
H.S	High Significant
S	Significant

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Urinary incontinence is a common, distressing and often disabling condition in the elderly. It may be defined as an involuntary loss of urine that is objectively demonstrable and leads to social or hygienic problem. Its prevalence among elderly persons residing in the community is between 10-20 % (*Fantl et al., 1991*).

Urinary incontinence is one of the most devastating problems that occurs in older adult lives. Urinary incontinence frequently precipitates admission of frail elders to a nursing home and also lengthenes stay in both hospitals and nursing homes. It is such a prevalence and a costly clinical problem that the agency for health care policy and research chose urinary incontinence as one of the first clinical topic for developing clinical practice and guide lines (*Cattanch and Kraemer, 1991*).

In Egypt, although there is a consensus among gerontologists that abnormal urological symptoms are common among the elderly, the extent to which these problems affect the elderly living in a community has not been yet established.

According to *Schnelle, (1991)* urinary incontinence is often viewed by the elderly patients, their families and health professionals as an inevitable consequence of old age. As a result, it is frequently left unevaluated and improperly managed and in the most difficult condition, it may be a pivotal factor in the decision to institutionalize an elderly person.

It is estimated by *Diokno et al, (1986)* that 15% to 30 % of elderly people who live at home suffer from urinary incontinence and they recommended that, physicians and other health professionals in community should be more aggressive in their attempts to identify, evaluate and treat urinary incontinence. These efforts should be initiated as soon as the incontinent is recognized, as to be cured or ameliorated before it worsens and complications develop.

The nursing management approach teaches people behaviors that can reduce and in some cases reverse urinary incontinence. As knowledge about incontinence increases, improved care will provide a better quality of life for those patients, their families and the persons caring for them (*Handley, 1986*).