

**Quality of life of women with urinary incontinence selected hospital in Dhaka
Bangladesh**

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study

Urinary incontinence is a common clinical condition worldwide that affect women of all age and across different culture and races. It is deteriorating factor for the quality of life of many women. UI have significant impact on the physical, psychological, personal & socioeconomic aspect of life.

Objective: The objective of the study was to ascertain the effect of quality of life of women with urinary incontinence in Dhaka and to identify the association between socio-demography factor and urinary incontinence among the women.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study design was used with the sample consists of 96 women. Data were collected from urology department of baghabandu seikh mujib university shahabag and women's health gynecology department of center of rehabilitation for paralyzed mirpur 14 Dhaka. Data were collected using face to face interview which were adapted from Kings Health Questionnaire to measure quality of life and self-oriented socio-demographic questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS using descriptive and inferential statics to identify effect and association between variables such as age parity, obesity.

Result: The study revealed that quality of life is moderately affected about 59.4% in women suffering from urinary incontinence. Majority of women about 71.9% had impact on quality, 39.4% role limitation (household activities and outside tasks) about, 47.9% physical limitation (physical activity and travel) and 62.5% had effect emotion status (depressed, anxiety and embracement). Most of the women complain of frequency 64.5%, urgency 43.8%, urge incontinence 59.4% and stress incontinence 58.3% type of bladder symptom.

Key words: Women, Urinary Incontinence, Quality of life