

# Women's Obstetric History and Urinary Incontinence

## Abstract

**Background:** Stress urinary incontinence occurs when vesical pressure exceeds urethral pressure in the setting of sudden increases in intra-abdominal pressure. **Aim of the study:** The study was conducted to evaluate urinary incontinence characteristics according to ICIQ-SF scale and assess relationship between number of woman's gravida & parity and frequency of urinary incontinence among menopausal elderly women. **Design:** A descriptive study design was utilized in this study. **Sample:** A Purposive sample was used from the above mentioned setting. Total sample was 100 women who attended to gynecological and urological outpatient clinics at Beni-Suef University Hospital. **Tools:** (1) A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet. It was consist of obstetrics history such as (number of gravidity, parity, and abortion, mode of deliveries, any complications during pregnancy, labor and post-partum, mode of delivery, weight of baby at birth and duration between pregnancies), (2) The International Consultation on Incontinence Modular Questionnaire ICIQ-SF. **Results:** more than two-thirds (70%) of the studied sample got pregnant and delivered more than three times while 56% aborted from 1-3 times, 66% delivered spontaneous vaginally, 78% complained from untreated urinary tract, 34% experienced prolonged labor. It indicates that 45% of the studied women reported urine leakage several times a day. **Conclusion:** It illustrates that there were statistical differences in the frequency of urinary incontinence in relation to number of gravidity and parity among the studied women. **Recommendations:** Health education about the correction of misconceptions about urinary incontinence, which can be an effective means of bringing incontinent women into contact with health care center for early appropriate intervention.

**Key words:** Obstetric history, Stress urinary incontinence

