

# #690 Evaluation of urinary incontinence knowledge and practice in Occupational Therapists working in a tertiary hospital in Melbourne, Australia




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## Background / Aim of Study

### Background

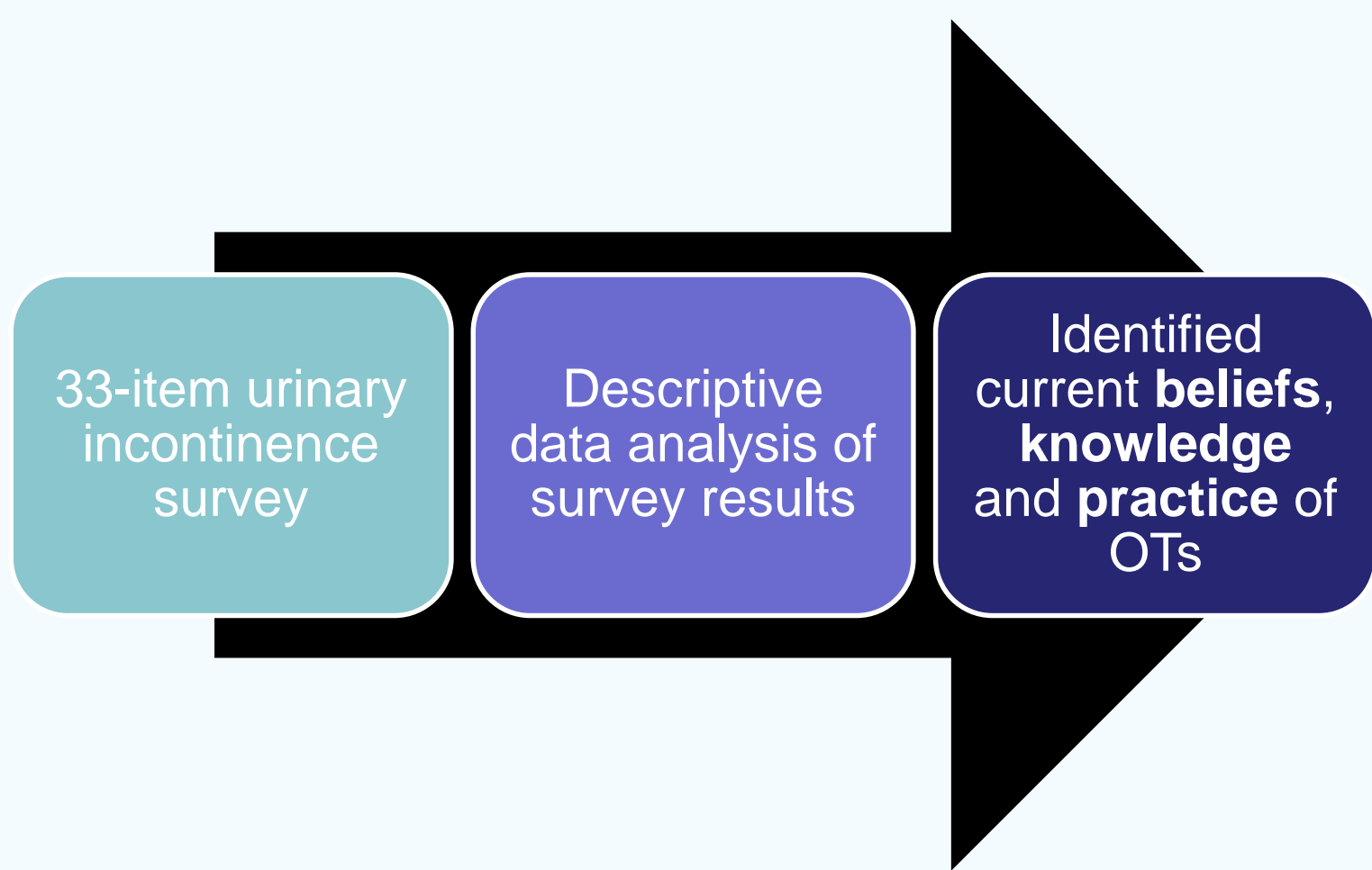
 Sub-acute aged care hospitals provide opportunity to **screen, investigate, diagnose and intervene** for individuals experiencing urinary and faecal incontinence.

However, from our preliminary audit of the Functional Autonomy Measurement system (SMAF) incontinence data, it is **rarely addressed** in clinical practice.

### Aim

**(1)** Identify where public health occupational therapists placed themselves on the knowledge-practice continuum of incontinence care.

## Study design, Materials & Methods



## Results

### Survey Participants

RMH OT survey response rate = **42%**

25 out of 60 eligible OTs



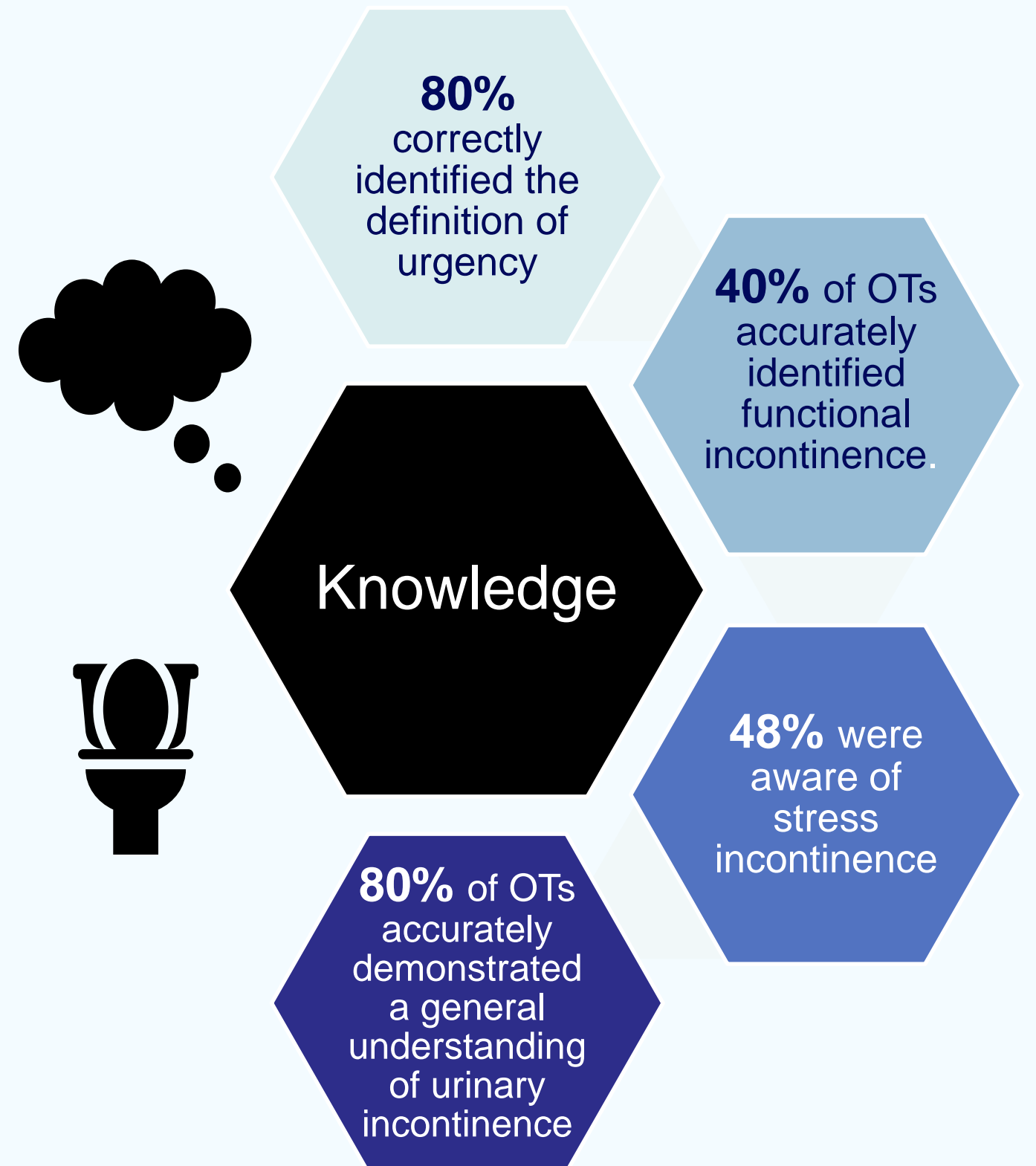
### Survey Results

#### Beliefs

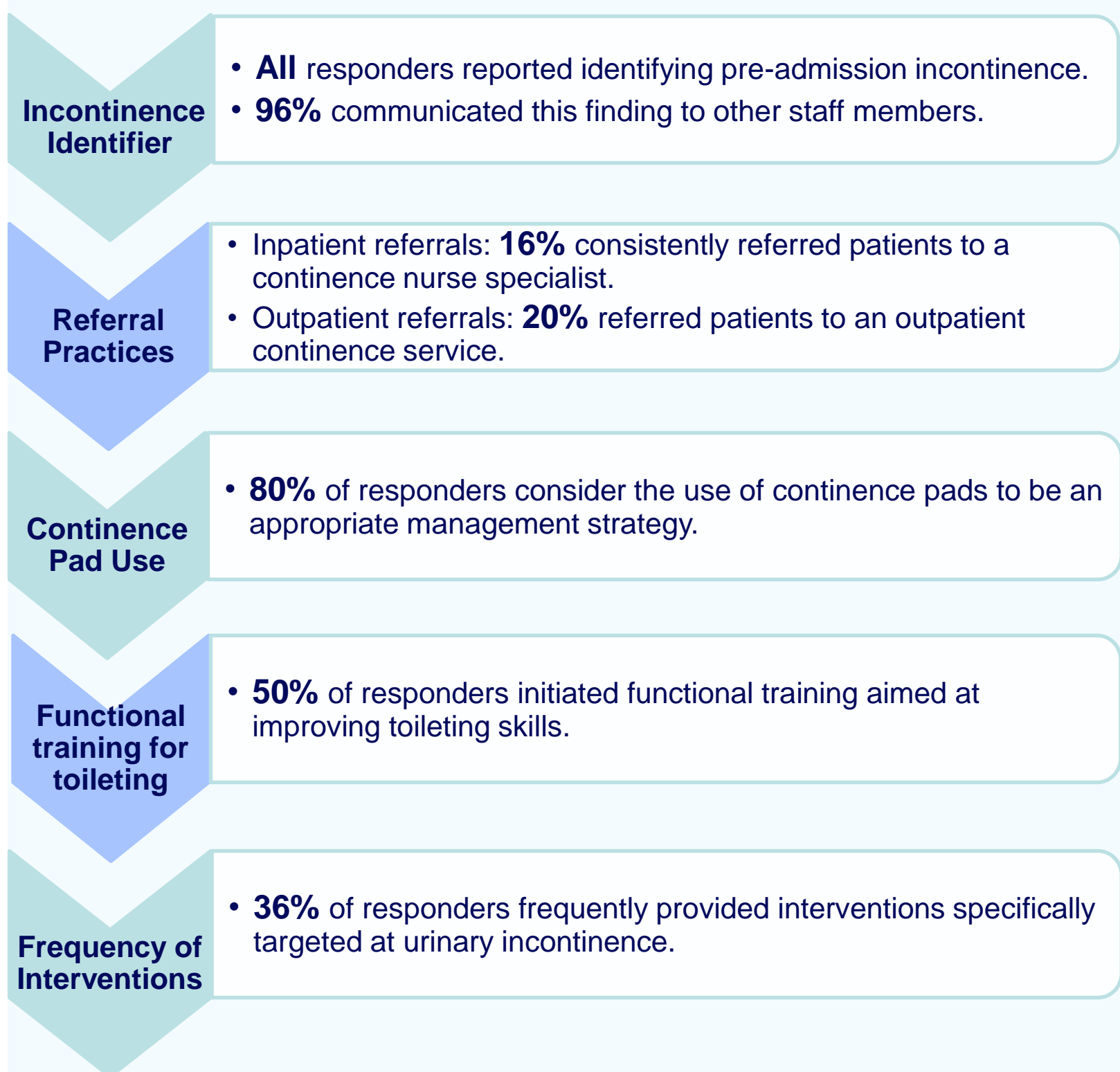
	Believed to be true (%)
Approximately 1 in 3 elderly hospitalised patients have Incontinence	79
Incontinence can lead to psychological distress such as anxiety, depression and low self-esteem	96
Patients with dementia are more likely to experience incontinence than those without dementia	92
Incontinence is recognised as one of the geriatric syndromes	25
Some risk factors for incontinence are modifiable	83
Medication can help treat some types of incontinence	67

## Results (continued)

### Knowledge



### Current Practice



## Conclusions & Future Direction



## Contact

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