

Evaluation of Bladder Behavior, sexual function and Pelvic Floor Muscle of Patients with Parkinson Disease (#20797)



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INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common degenerative disease, affecting around six million people worldwide. It's characterized subcortical, appearing initially with predominantly motor manifestations. However, sexual dysfunctions and voiding are present, due to multiple factors. **The aim of this study was to evaluate the bladder behavior, sexual function and pelvic floor muscle function in patients with Parkinson's disease.**

DESIGN

➤The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of UFRN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte-Brasil)

➤It was realized a cross sectional, evaluating 5 man and 5 women, there were no exclusions in this study. Was performed a test to assess the cognitive function of the volunteers, after that we asked those volunteers questions about urinary incontinence, sexual dysfunctions and quality of life. Was used the following validated questionnaires in portuguese version: the International Erectile Function Index, the Female Sexual Questionnaire and the WHOLQOL bref.

The functional evaluation of the pelvic floor muscle (PFM) was performed in 07 volunteers, the PERFECT scheme that evaluates the degree of strength by the Modified Oxford Scale was applied. The Mann-Whitney Test was performed, for the inferential analysis the level of statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

About urinary loss, 70% of the participants reported urinary loss after the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease, of which 50% had urinary urgency incontinence. 60% had sexual activity.

The average age of volunteers who reported having UI was 64. (± 15.25) years old, having been diagnosed with PD for about 7 years. The majority of participants who presented this condition were female (57.1%), did not practice physical activity (85.7%), and didn't use alcohol or tobacco.

About sexual function, we observed that a large proportion (42.9%) of volunteers with urinary incontinence reported having decreased or absent sexual desire. (42.9%) reported having orgasm during sexual intercourse, and presented Erectile Function Index of 16 and Female Sexual Questionnaire of 34.

The PERFECT functional evaluation of the pelvic floor was performed in 7 volunteers. Of these, 57.1% showed the perception of the PFM with muscular strength lower than 3 on the Oxford scale. the majority of the volunteers used the accessory muscles when they contracted pelvic floor muscles.

Table 1- Comparison between quality of life and sexual function in patients with PD with and without Urinary Incontinence

	Urinary Incontinence yes (n=07) média±DP	Urinary Incontinence No (n=3) média±DP	Valor de p*
Physical Domain	41.84±17.46	69.03±10.94	0,030
Psychological Domain	57.73±21.03	72.23±16.82	0,359
Social Domain	60.71±18.45	80.57±19.28	0,164
Environmental Domain	58.49±14.96	71.90±14.30	0,252
Total quality of life	54.69±14.99	73.40±10.95	0,087

CONCLUSION

➤It was observed that the majority of patients with PD presented urinary incontinence, sexual dysfunctions and the musculature weakness of the pelvic floor. About quality of life, it was observed that patients with PD without UI had better scores in the physical domain. These findings call attention to a therapeutic intervention with an integral view of the individual.

Reference

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