



Sex Differences and Clinical Correlates of Urinary Incontinence

A population-based study in Northwest Iran

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Abstract #441

POPULATION-BASED
CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

KEY FINDING

UI was more prevalent in women,
with SUI predominating.

AIM

Assess sex differences in UI prevalence, subtypes and clinical correlates.

METHODS

- n=1,865; age 15–90 years
- 49.8% men; 50.2% women
- East Azerbaijan, Ardabil, Zanjan
- ICIQ-OAB, ICIQ-FLUTS, ICIQ-MLUTS, PFDI
- Face-to-face / telephone interviews
- Chi-square and independent t-tests

STUDY POPULATION

PARTICIPANTS

1,865

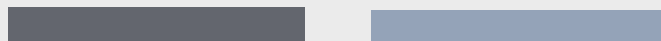
MEN

49.8%

WOMEN

50.2%

Mean age 36.7 years (range 15–90)



Men 49.8% | Women 50.2%

MAIN FINDINGS

OVERALL UI

10.9%

all participants

WOMEN

18.7%

p<0.001 vs men

MEN

3.1%

UI prevalence

SUI

17.7%

women

0.8% men • p<0.001

UUI

3.6% vs

2.8%

p=0.359

MUI

2.7% vs

0.4%

p<0.001

CLINICAL CORRELATES

- GI symptoms, especially diarrhea, were more common in women with UI (p<0.001).
- UI + FI co-occurrence in women: 2.3% (p<0.001); subtype: MUI 12.0%, UUI 9.7%, SUI 2.4%.
- QoL impact increased with UI, especially with FI.

CONCLUSION

Marked sex differences; SUI predominated in women. Integrated pelvic-floor assessment may be relevant.

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