

EVALUATION OF INCONTINENCE AFTER ROBOT-ASSISTED LAPAROSCOPIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY (RARP) : USING INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON INCONTINENCE MODULAR QUESTIONNAIRE SHORT FORM (ICIQ-SF) AND NUMBER OF THE PAD IN JAPANESE PATIENTS.

Hypothesis / aims of study

The definition of continence after RARP wasn't correctly decided, 0 pad or 0-1 pad. In addition, some patients who doesn't recover continence aren't using pad. We examined what kind of definition of continence were appropriate, using ICIQ-SF and the number of the pad. We also evaluated presence of pad use and amount of incontinence.

Study design, materials and methods

The patients who underwent RARP between October 2010 and July 2014 were included in the present study. All patients were evaluated by ICIQ-SF and number of the pad at 1,3,6 and 12 months after surgery. The frequency of incontinence were evaluated by ICIQ-SF question 1 and the amount of incontinence was evaluated by question 2 at 12 months after RARP. Quality of life (QOL) was evaluated by ICIQ-SF question 3 at 1,3,6 and 12 months.

Results

A total of 210 patients were examined. 54 patients were excluded because of lack of questionnaire. Therefore, 156 patients formed the overall study population. (Table 1)

Patients of 78.8% achieved 0 pad and 94.9% achieved 0-1 pad after RARP in 12 months. (Table 2)

In question 1, 19 patients answered they leak urine several times a day, but 5 patients didn't use pad, and 8 patients use only 1 pad. In question 2, 8 patients answered they leak urine a moderate amount, but 2 patients didn't use pad, and 5 patients use only 1 pad. (Table 3) About QOL, there were significant difference between 0 pad, 1 pad, 2 or more pad in 1,3,6 and 12 months. (Table 4)

Interpretation of results

In our study, there were significant difference of QOL between 0 pad and 1 pad. As the definition of continence seemed that 0 pad is proper. On the other hand, the number of the pad and the degree of the incontinence was not always identical in our study.

Concluding message

The degree of incontinence couldn't be decided only using of the pad. It seemed necessary to investigate the various states.

Table 1: Patients characteristics

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| no. of patient | 156 |
| age | 65.2 |
| PSA (ng/ml) | 9.44 |
| Prostate volume (g) | 32.1 |
| Clinical stage | |
| T1c | 33 |
| T2a | 67 |
| T2b | 7 |
| T2c | 34 |
| T3a | 15 |
| Nerve sparing | |
| yes | 77 |
| no | 79 |

Table 2: continent rate after RARP

| no. of pad | 1m | 3m | 6m | 9m | 12m |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | 31.4% | 51.9% | 67.3% | 72.4% | 78.8% |
| 0-1 | 58.3% | 81.4% | 90.1% | 94.2% | 94.9% |

Table 3: ICIQ-SF Q1 and Q2

| ICIQ-SF / no. of pad | 0 | 1 | 2 or more |
|---|----|----|-----------|
| Q1 (How often do you leak urine?) | | | |
| Never | 72 | 1 | 0 |
| About once a week or less | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| Two or three times a week | 10 | 6 | 0 |
| About once a day | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Several times a day | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| All the time | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Q2 (How much urine do you usually leak?) | | | |
| None | 74 | 1 | 0 |
| A small amount | 46 | 22 | 3 |
| A moderate amount | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| A large amount | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Table 4: ICIQ-SF Q3

| month | no. of pad | ICIQ-SF Q3 score | n |
|-------|------------|------------------|-----|
| 1 | 0 | 1.12±1.34 * | 49 |
| | 1 | 3.54±1.94 * | 42 |
| | 2 or more | 6.69±2.96 * | 62 |
| 3 | 0 | 0.93±2.49 ** | 81 |
| | 1 | 3.21±2.49 ** | 46 |
| | 2 or more | 6.34±2.76 ** | 29 |
| 6 | 0 | 0.72±1.10 *** | 105 |
| | 1 | 3.14±2.27 *** | 34 |
| | 2 or more | 5.52±2.96 *** | 17 |
| 12 | 0 | 0.85±1.30 **** | 122 |
| | 1 | 3.0±2.19 **** | 26 |
| | 2 or more | 7.5±2.51 **** | 8 |

* * * * * : P<0.05

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Disclosures

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Informed Consent: Yes