



DRIP

Detect, Reduce, Incontinence, Programme

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Geriatrics



BELGISCHE
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Introduction

- urinary incontinence is a straightforward condition, its cause easily identified and treated, treatment can have a major impact on the older person's quality of life

→ Two phases projet

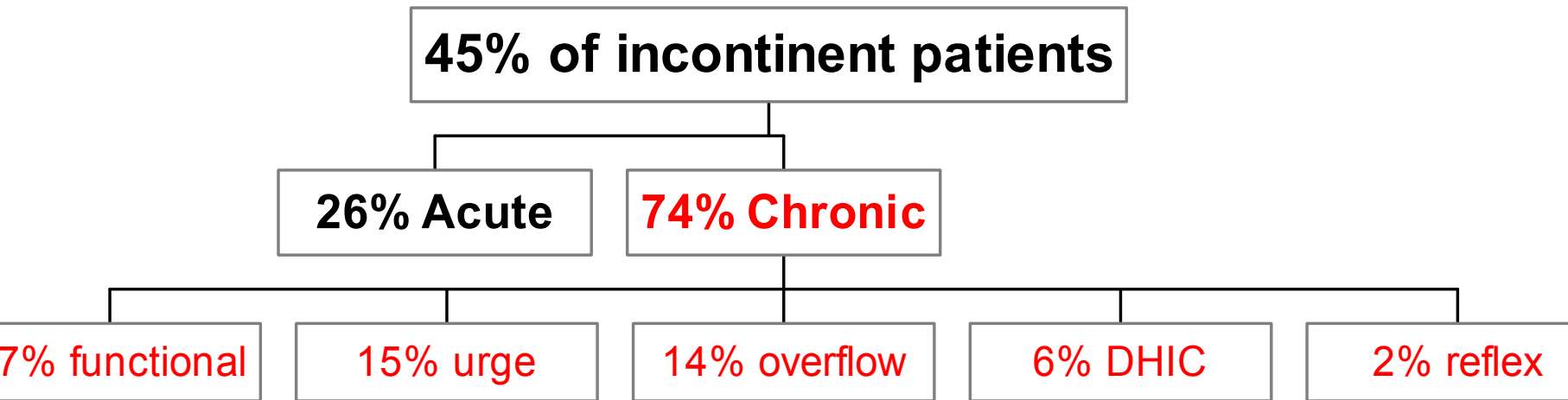
Part 1: Outcomes

- ➊ Prevalence of urinary incontinence among geriatric units
- ➋ Classification of incontinence
- ➌ Characterisation of the geriatric teams and of the professionals implicated in the management of incontinence

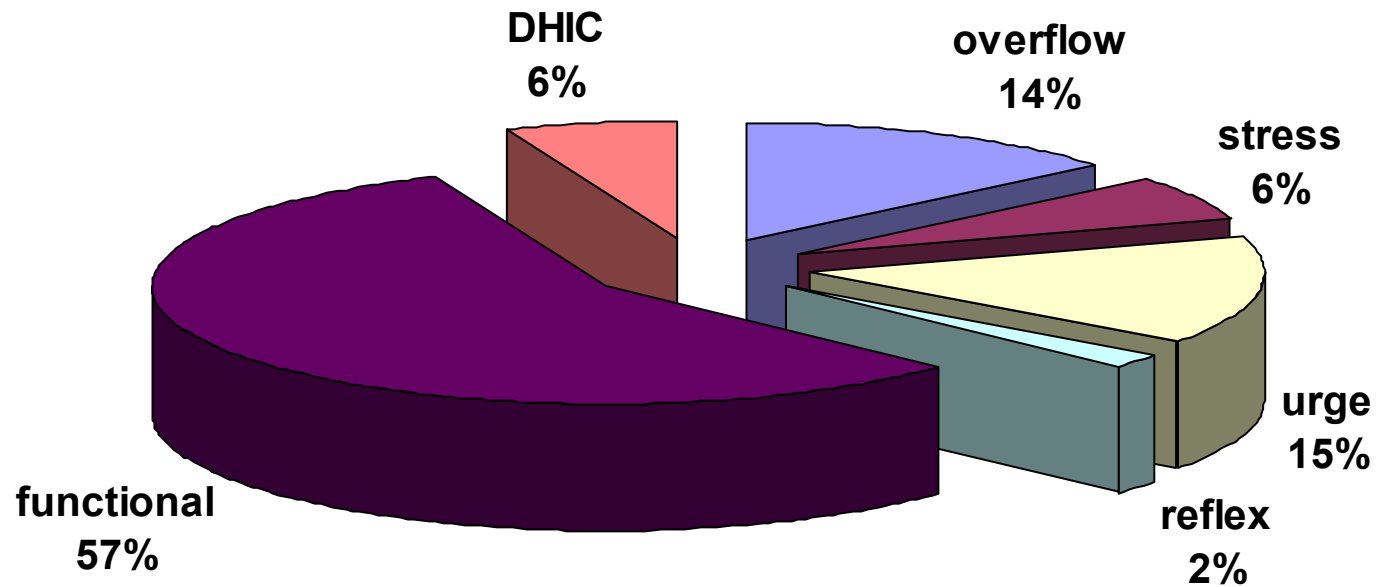
Part 1: Methodology

- Survey design: transversal
- Questionnaire by mail, web site
- Data collect of the characteristics of
 - hospitals
 - teams
 - patients

Prevalence of incontinence (N=834 patients)



Types of chronic incontinence



Characteristics of the hospitals

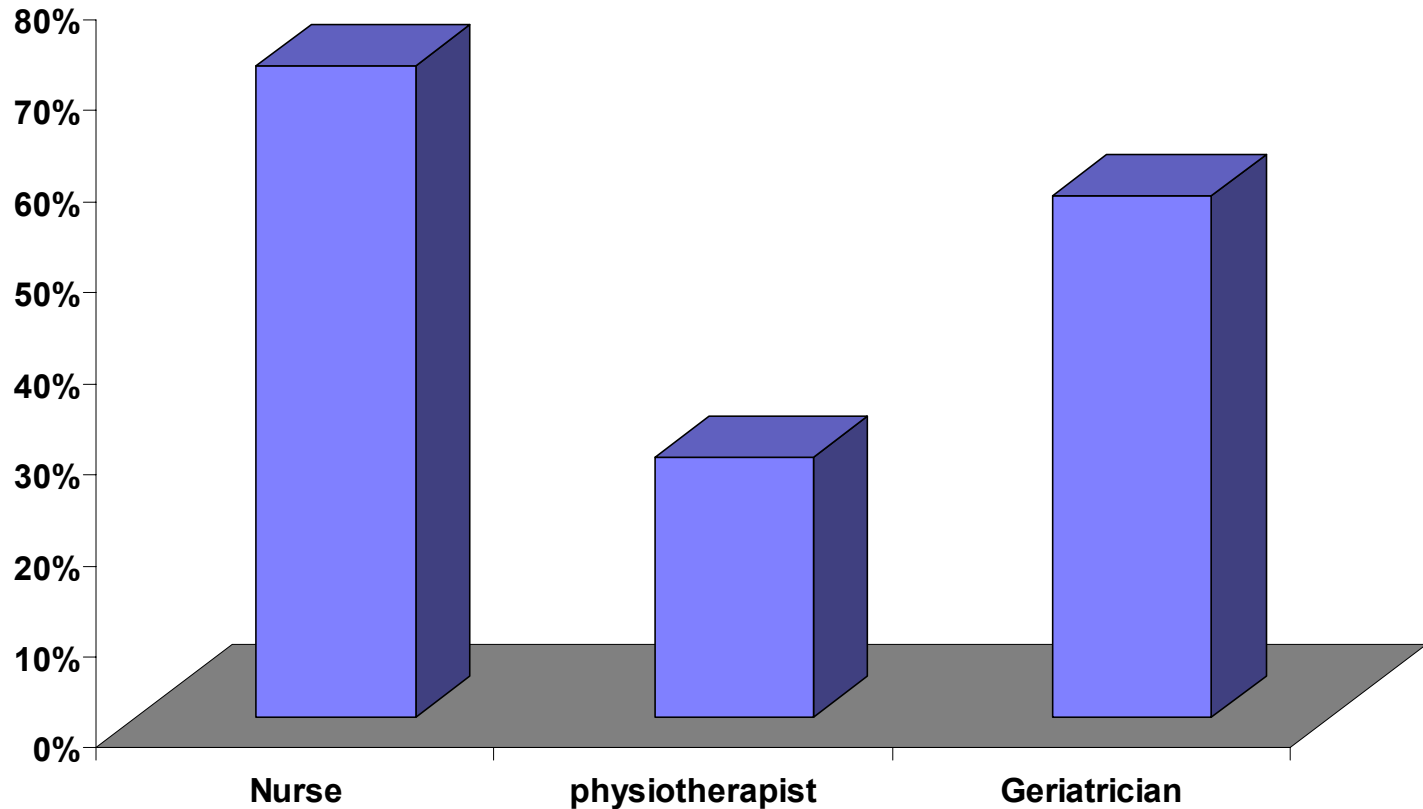
	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Std.Dev.
Total beds	534	522	53	1432	359
Geriatric beds	66	66	24	123	32
%G	21	14	3	100	24
Length of stay (days)	21	22	14	28	4
Occupation rate (%)	89	90	80	98	6

Characteristics of the teams

	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Std.Dev.
MD/24 beds	1,5	1,3	,6	3,5	,7
Geriatrician/24 beds	,73	,66	,30	1,8	,4
Nurses/24beds	10,4	10,4	3,1	17,3	3,5
Physiotherapists/24beds	,68	,76	0,00	1,33	,38

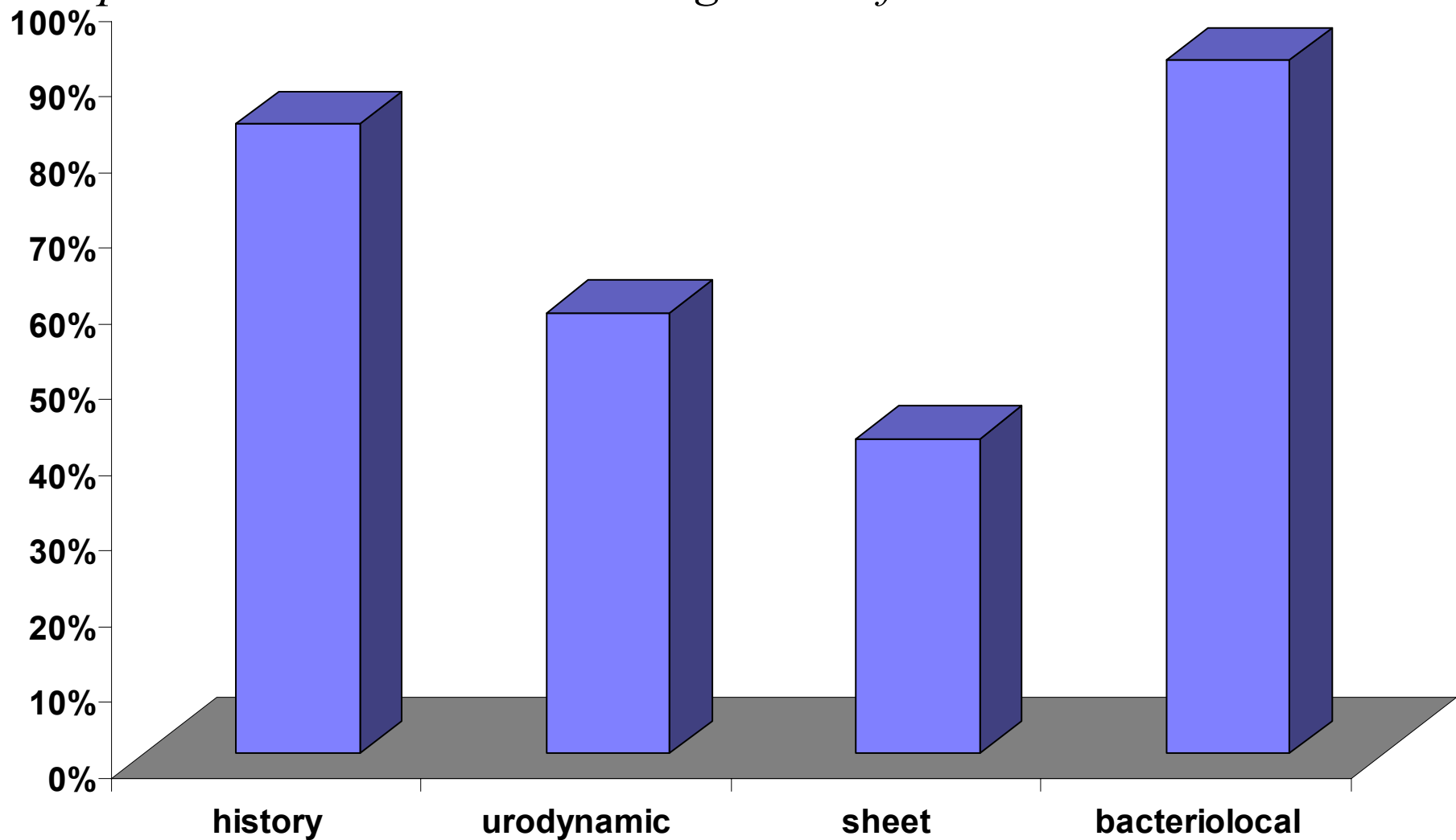
Characteristics of the teams

50 % of the centres have professionals implicated in the management of incontinence



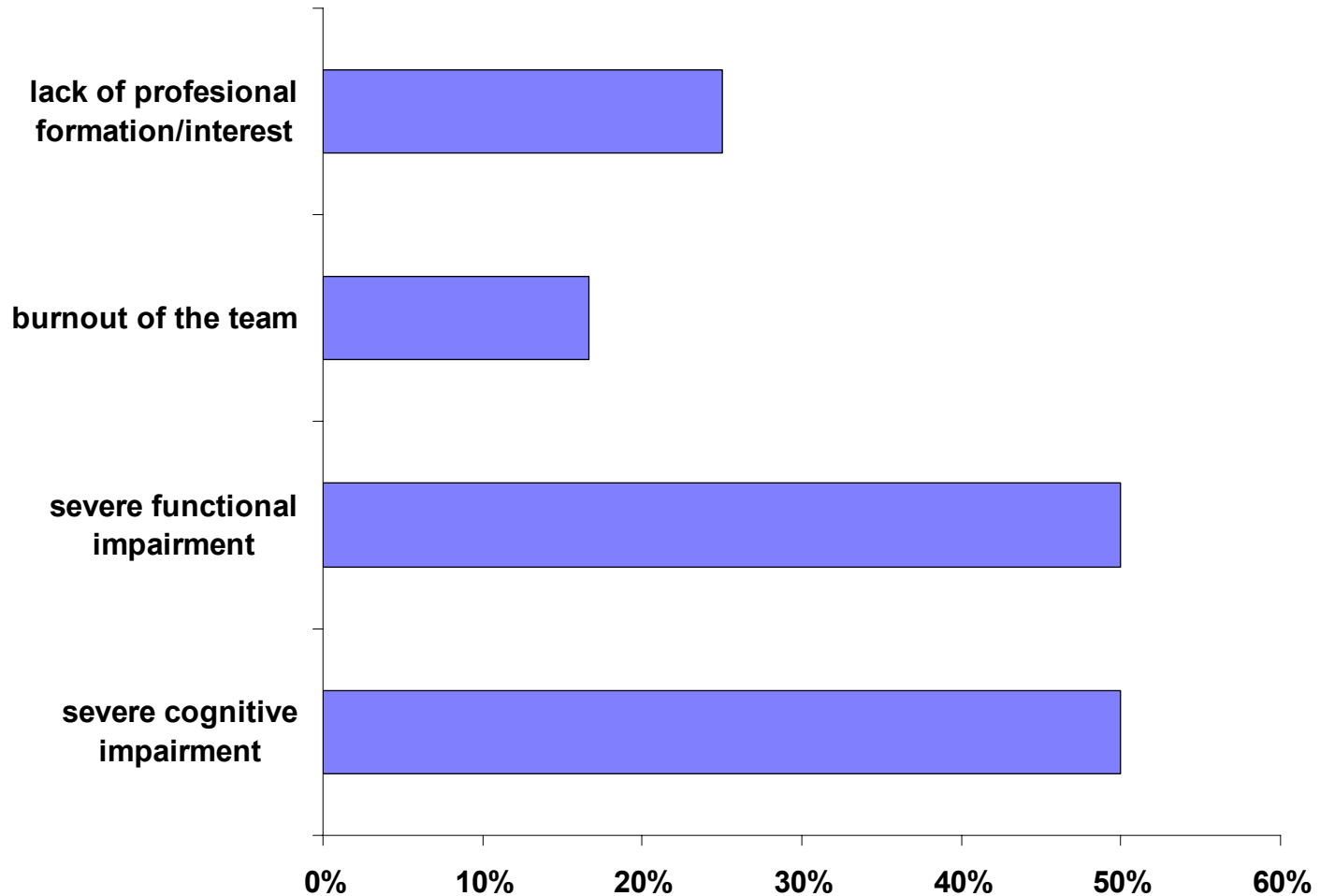
Characteristics of the teams

procedures used in the management of chronic incontinence



Characteristics of the teams/patients

Factors associated with the absence of incontinence management

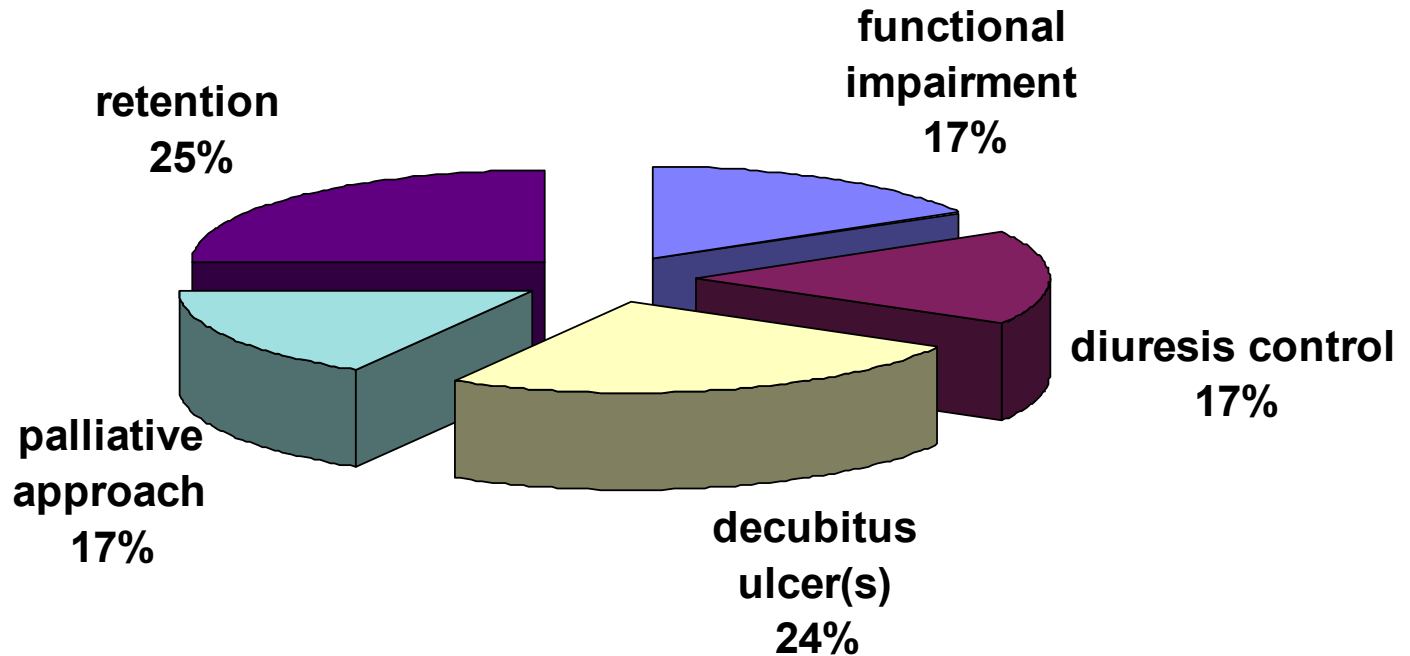


Characteristics of the patients

	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Std.Dev.
% women	75	74	65	88	5
% of demented patients	38	35	15	75	15
% incontinent patients	45	48	28	55	9
% continued catheterisation	13	8	0	47	14
% intermittent catheterization	13	15	0	31	9
% Acute incontinence	26	27	0	57	16
% Chronic incontinence	74	77	43	100	17

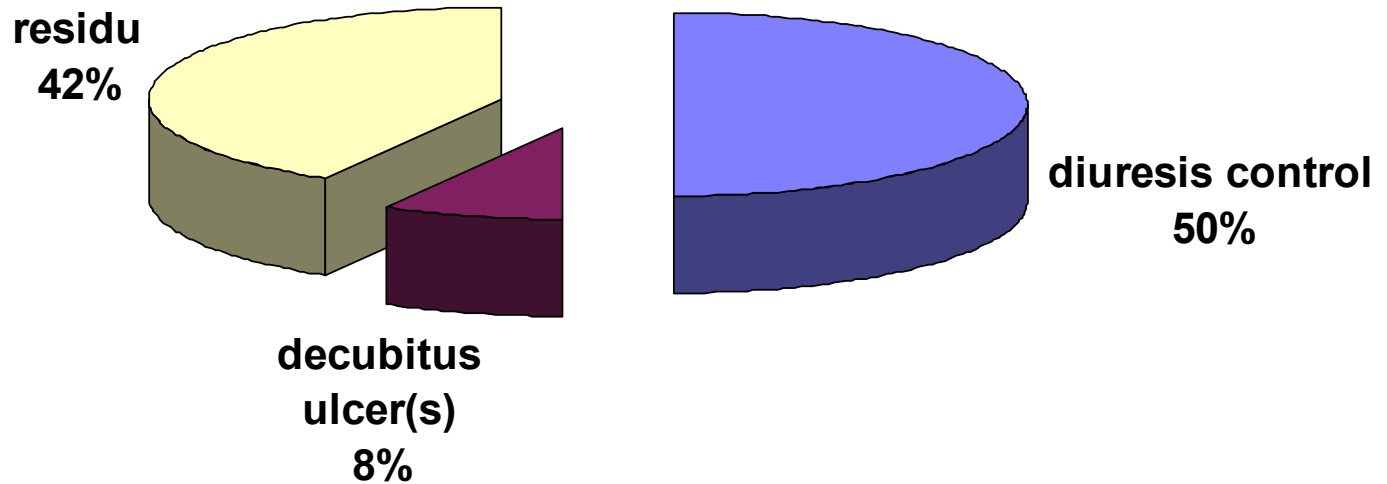
Characteristics of the patients

13% under continued catheterization, why?



Characteristics of the patients

13% under intermittent catheterization, why?



Relationship between % of incontinent patients and patients' and teams' characteristics

<i>% incontinence and:</i>	R	p-level
LOS	,61	,0205
% women	,35	,2170
% occupation	-,23	,4271
% dementia	,57	,0324
MD/24 beds	-,41	,1443
Geriatricians/24 beds	-,15	,6047
Nurses/24 beds	-,45	,1059
Physiotherapists/24	-,12	,6916

Discussion (1)

- 45% of incontinent patients in geriatric units
- 26% of transient incontinence
- Functional incontinence represents more than the half of the chronic situations
- Incontinence is associated with:
 - High length of stay
 - High proportion of demented patients

Discussion (2)

- Biases of selection? (Only the performant centres have answered?)

Discussion (2)

- A interventional proposition will complete this survey based on valided guidelines

⇒ Part 2

Part 2: Objectives

- enhance quality of care among geriatric unit providing suggestions about topics which are considered important for the majority of the patients.
- improve not only the quality of life of our patients but also the quality of life of the geriatric team's professionals.