

Bladder Health Class – Taking Control



Part 1

Welcome

- Agenda
 - 2 hour class
 - Break in the middle
 - Location of bathrooms
 - You will be asked to complete several questionnaires at the end
 - If you have any questions,
 please feel free to stop us and ask





The GLADIOLUS Study

- GLADIOLUS:
 Group Learning Achieves
 Decreased Incidents of
 Lower Urinary Symptoms
 - NIH supported study to find out if this class can improve bladder control problems called "urinary incontinence"





Goals & Objectives

- To understand the anatomy and function of urinary system, especially the bladder and pelvic floor muscles
- To learn 4 self-care practices to help urine leakage
- "Prescription for Bladder Health & Control"
- "Mind over Bladder"





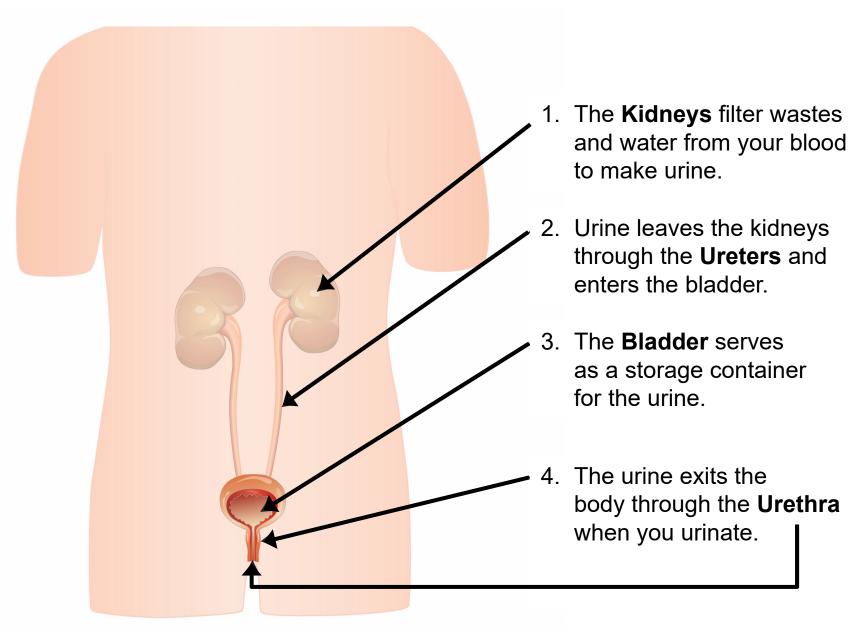
Definition of Urinary Incontinence

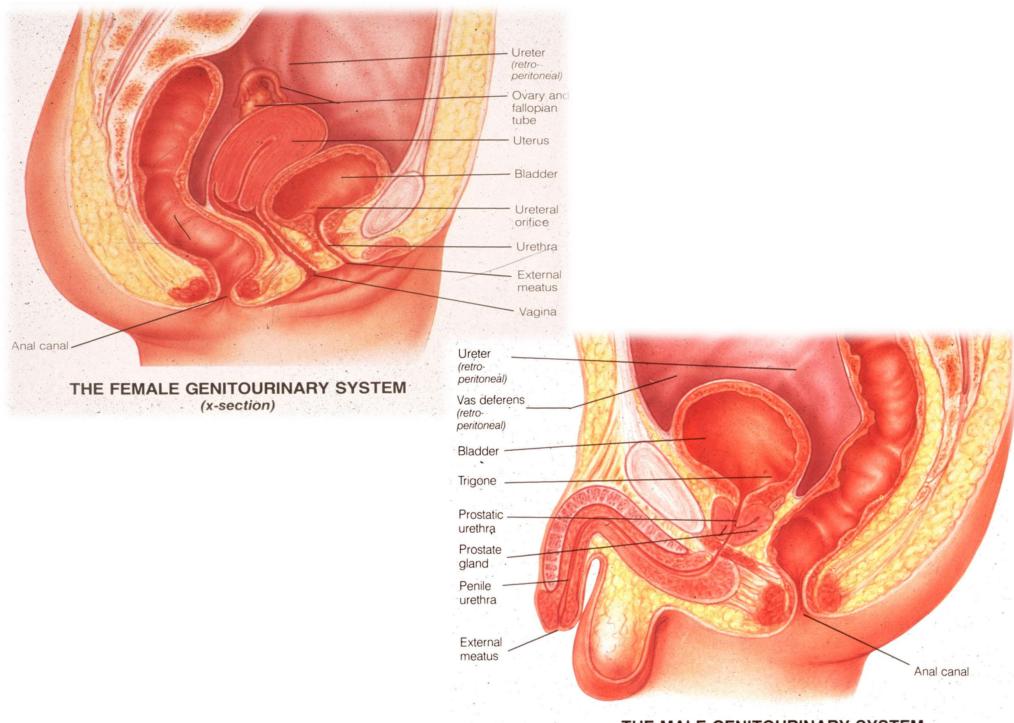
Urinary incontinence is any involuntary loss of urine.





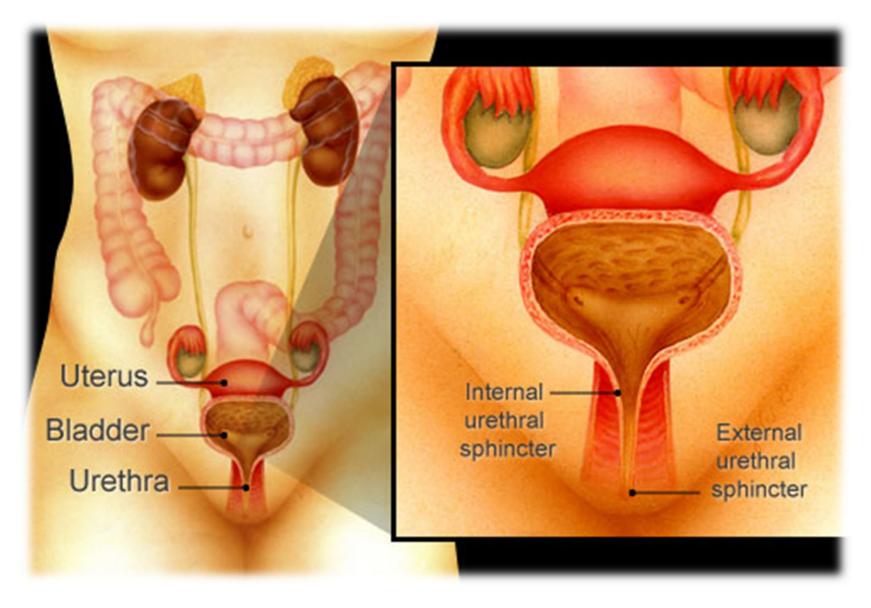
The Urinary System





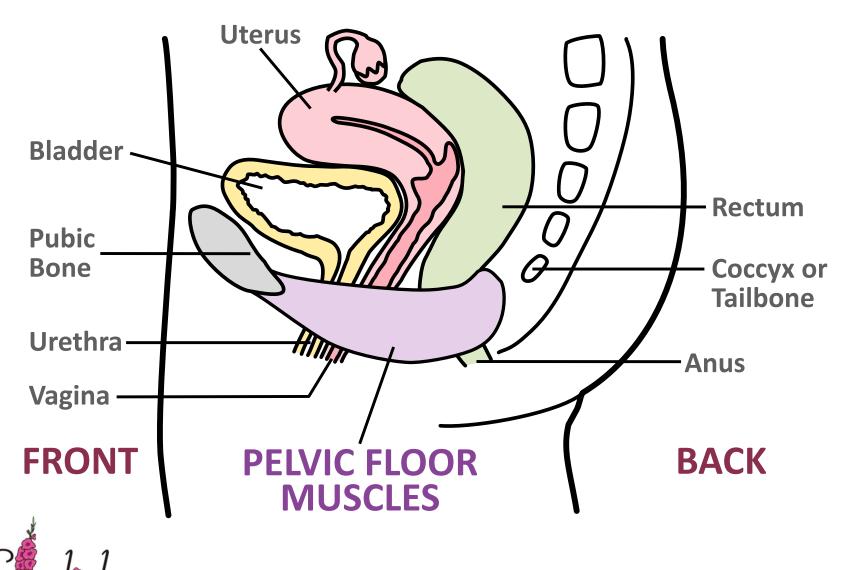
THE MALE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM (x-section)

The Sphincters Keep Urine in the Bladder



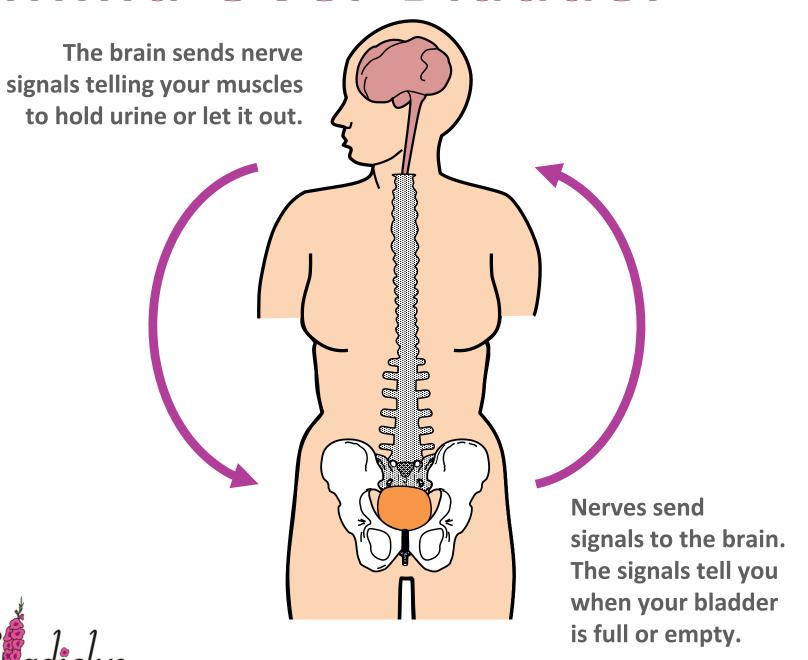


The Bladder and Pelvic Floor Muscles

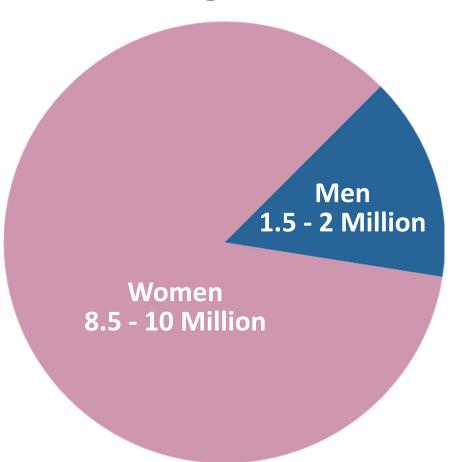




Mind Over Bladder



Urinary Incontinence is Very Common

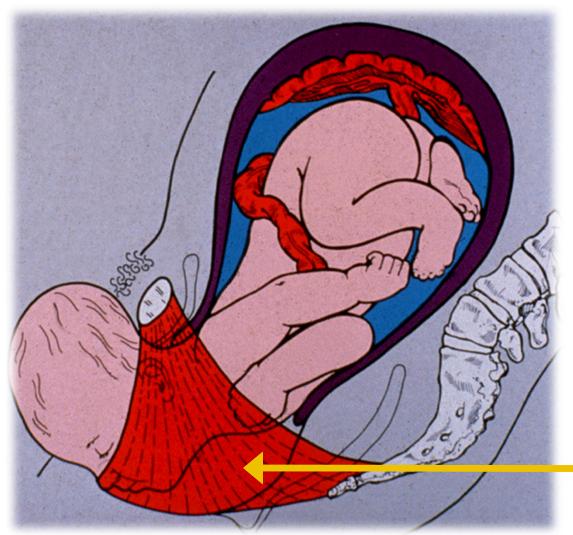


1 in 3 Women
Have Urinary Incontinence
and Older Women
are at Increased Risk





Childbirth Can Affect the Bladder and Pelvic Floor Muscles



Pelvic Floor Muscles







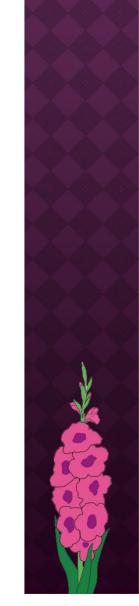




Other Causes

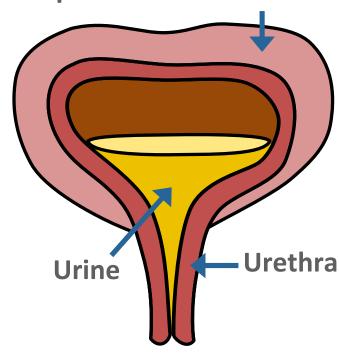
- Diabetes
- Loss of estrogen hormone
- Overweight
- Parkinson's, Multiple Sclerosis, stroke
- Mobility problems
- Memory loss
- Medications
- Unknown





Healthy Bladder Capacity and Habits

- First sensation to empty your bladder is when it is half-full about 1 cup
- The bladder can comfortably hold up to about 2 measuring cups
- It is healthy to urinate about every 3 to 4 hours



Bladder





Types of Incontinence

- There are several different types of incontinence which we will discuss.
- Some people have more than one type – this called mixed incontinence.





Stress Incontinence

Stress incontinence is losing urine usually when exercising or

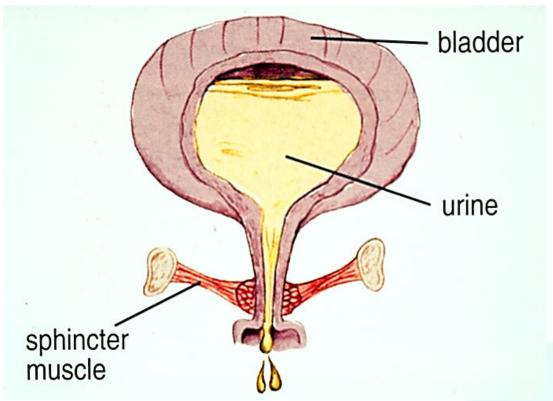
moving

Increases in Pressure in Your Abdomen Can Cause You to Leak Urine **Sphincter** Muscle Can't **Keep Urethra** Closed

Weakness in Pelvic





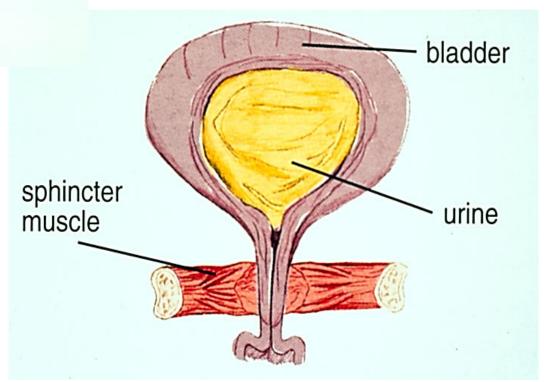


If the sphincter is not closed – urine leakage can occur!

BUT

Exercises can strengthen these muscles

The sphincter and pelvic floor muscles must contract and tighten to prevent urine leakage



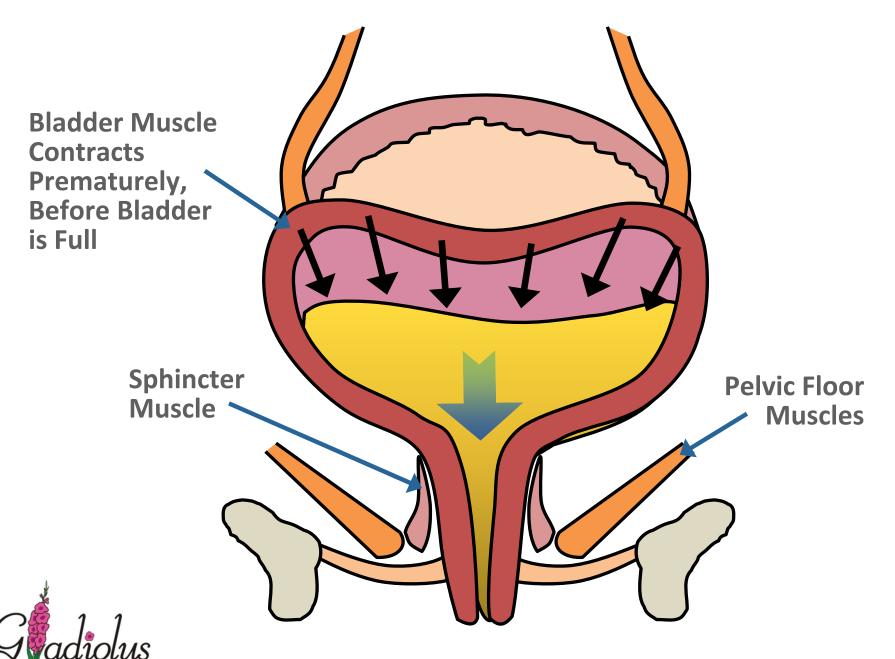
Stress Incontinence

- If you have stress incontinence, you may leak urine when you:
 - Sneeze, cough, or laugh
 - Get up from a chair or get out of bed
 - Walk or do other exercises
 - Lift something heavy





Urge Incontinence





Urge Incontinence

- Urge incontinence is losing urine when you feel a strong need (or urge) to go to the bathroom and don't make it in time.
- You can also have urgency and frequency sometimes called "overactive bladder"





Urge Incontinence

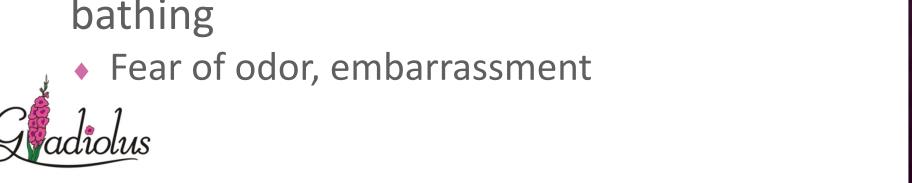
- If you have urge incontinence you may leak urine when you:
 - Can't get to the bathroom quickly enough
 - Drink, even a small amount of liquid
 - Hear or touch running water
 - Are awake or asleep, day or night

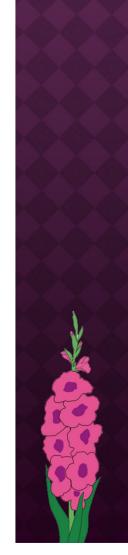




How Incontinence Can Change Your Life

- Frequent toileting
 - Can make your bladder less able to store urine
- Fluid restriction
 - Causes concentrated urine which can irritate the bladder
- Frequent clothing changes or bathing





How Incontinence Can Change Your Life

Limit social and physical activities







Interfere with intimate relationships

Impact of Incontinence on Physical Activity

- ❖ 1 in 7 women (age 18-60) experience urinary incontinence with exercise
- Women with very severe incontinence are nearly3 times less likely to exercise.



















Impact of Incontinence on Work





No longer in fear of accidents: Lee Greenwood, 59, tried many ways of combating incontinence. She now has found exercises and techniques that work for her.

This woman had to quit her real estate job because of incontinence.

She was able to go back to work when she found exercises and techniques that helped her control the problem.

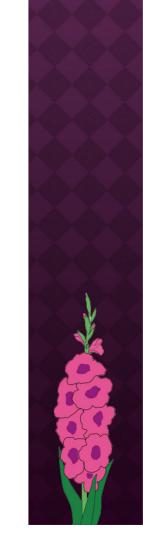


Incontinence is Managed in 4 Ways

- "Just live with it"
- Medications
- Surgery
- Behavioral or Self Care Practices
 - You manage and are in charge of your bladder

Remember Mind Over Bladder





International Guidelines

Behavioral treatments are recommended as FIRST-LINE treatment for women as they are effective for significantly reducing, if not curing, urinary incontinence.

1992

- Clinical Practice Guideline
- Urinary Incontinence in Adults
- Agency for Health Care Policy& Research

2012

- American Urological Association
- Society of Urodynamics & Female Pelvic Medicine & Urogenital Reconstruction

2013

 5th International Consultation on Incontinence



