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Two abstracts from WCET® Congress in Kuala Lumpur

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN IAD PREVENTION PROTOCOL ON THE INCIDENCE OF IAD AMONG ACUTELY-ILL GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN SPAIN

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Aims: With its high incidence and prevalence rates, incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD) has debilitating effects, not only on the physiologic, but also on the psychological and socio-economic aspects of care of acutely ill elderly patients. For prevention and management of IAD, a structured skin care regimen that includes gentle cleansing, moisturisation, and application of a skin protectant is recommended. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of a structured IAD Prevention Protocol on the incidence of IAD among acutely-ill geriatric patients in a tertiary hospital in Spain.

Methods: A single-center, prospective, randomised-controlled trial was conducted in Hospital Monte Naranco, Oviedo, Spain. Population included acutely-ill geriatric patients (≥ 70 years old), who were incontinent with urine, feces, or both. After signing an informed consent, 180 patients were randomised to receive care utilising the conventional skin care regimen, or a structured IAD Prevention Protocol for three consecutive days. Primary outcome involved the presence of IAD; while pain level, itch level, presence of decubitus ulcer, and patient satisfaction were the secondary outcomes.

Results: Significantly higher number of participants had lower pain levels ($t=2.200$, $p=0.030$), lower itch levels ($t=4.928$, $p=0.000$), lower incidence of IAD ($\chi^2=22.160$, $p=0.000$), & higher patient satisfaction ($t=-3.766$, $p=0.000$) in the treatment group. There was no significant difference on the incidence of decubitus ulcer ($\chi^2=5.636$, $p=0.121$) between the two groups.

Conclusion: The structured IAD Prevention Protocol utilised as intervention in this study was found to effectively decrease the incidence and alleviate the development of IAD and its manifestations, among acutely-ill geriatric patients.

POST-PROSTATECTOMY INCONTINENCE AND SELF-MANAGEMENT FOR URINARY INCONTINENCE AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY AMONG PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS

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Aims: To describe post-prostatectomy incontinence after laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (LRP) in Chinese prostate cancer patients, the self-management strategies used, and the relationship between symptom and strategies.

Methods: A convenience sample of 115 prostate cancer patients after LRP from an upper first-class hospital in Beijing, China, between September 2015 and October 2016. A general information questionnaire was used to collect patients' demographic data, the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Urinary Incontinence Short Form was used to assess urinary incontinence among patients post-operatively, and the Strategy and Effectiveness of Symptom Self-Management questionnaires of Urinary Incontinence to assess the self-management of urinary incontinent patients.

Results: The detection rate of UI was 82.6%. In 115 participants, there were 41 cases (43.2%) with mild UI, 47 cases (49.5%) with moderate UI, and 7 cases (7.4%) with severe UI. The mean score of the strategy and effectiveness of symptom self-management questionnaires of urinary incontinence was (14.04 ± 7.92). It was significantly positively associated between the frequency of use of self-management strategies and the severe of UI.

Conclusions: UI is pervasive among prostate cancer patients who underwent LRP, mainly slight to moderate; the more severe the UI, the more strategies used. However, there is no relief the severity of UI.