

Abstract:

Context: Stress urinary incontinence is the most frequent form of urethral incontinence of urine and affects a significant number of women. Almost half of women affected by this condition will not seek professional help even if it is causing them psychosocial difficulties, which urinary incontinence often brings. I work in the operating room of the Gynecology – Obstetrics Clinic at the General University Hospital „U Apolinare“, where I participate in the treatment of Stress urinary incontinence. This is why I chose this topic for my Bachelor thesis.

Goal of the research: The main goal of my Bachelor thesis was to analyze the prevalence of Stress urinary incontinence among the public. One of my subgoals was to determine the number of women affected by Stress urinary incontinence and how they were informed about this issue before they consult the doctor. I wanted to assess if women are afraid to speak about their difficulties in front of medical staff. The most effective treatment of the Stress urinary incontinence is surgical treatment. I wanted to find out if women were satisfied with the results.

Description of the used methods: The thesis is divided into two sub-units, one theoretical, which comprehensively introduces readers to the issue. It describes the anatomy, pathophysiology basis of Stress urinary incontinence and possible solutions. The second is empirical, where I used a quantitative approach for the research. Data for the quantitative analysis was obtained using a non-standardized questionnaire. All obtained data were evaluated and recorded in tables and bar graphs. The examined group included healthy women and women who are the patients of the uro-gynecological clinic.

The main results: I confirmed that in my research study Stress urinary incontinence was the most common type of urinary incontinence. Women's awareness of the condition was satisfactory. However, despite their difficulties, one-half of affected women do not address or resolve the issue, or they postpone the treatment for several years after the first occurrence of the urinary leakage. The results of my thesis show that women today do not hesitate to talk about their difficulties with medical staff and they are satisfied with the results of surgical treatment.

Recommendation: Given the frequency of Stress urinary incontinence among the women I would encourage women in maintaining their health. Medical staff could ask women during the regular preventive examinations about possible urine leakage. Therefore, I think that publishing a brochure or a professional lecture would help women in making a decision of commencing treatment.

Key words: Stress urinary incontinence. Surgical treatment. Psyche. Education.