Abstract

Introduction: the female effort urinary incontinence (EUI) is a feminine frequent pathology whose correct evaluation is important. The study ultrasonographic urethrovuesical is a relatively unexplored method for the diagnosis and causes of this entity. Objectives: to determine the pubourethovesical angle (puv), urethral motility and pubourethral distance while resting and with the Valsalva and retention maneuvers in patients with effort urinary incontinence of (EUI) and healthy women. Material and methods: this is a prospective, longitudinal and analytic study, which undertaken in the gynecology service of the EsSalud III Hospital in Puno. The specificity, sensitivity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of the technique have been calculated. Results: the puv angle in patients with EUI was on average: while resting 77°, Valsalva maneuver 124.6°, retention 67.9°; with a urethral motility of 47.6°; in healthy women the puv was: while resting 64.5°, Valsalva maneuver 78.9°, retention 60.7° and urethral motility 14.3°. Conclusions: highly significant statistical differences related to the puv angle while resting, Valsalva maneuver and to urethral motility were found between incontinent and healthy women. Applying at least 2 of the 3 criteria sensitivity was 93.3%, specificity 90.0%, vpp 90.3% and vpn 93.1%. Perineal echography is a useful method for the diagnosis of EIU.

Keywords

Urinary incontinence, echography, cystocele.