

Prevalence of Stress and Urge Urinary Incontinence and Its Associated Factors Among Elderly in Malaysia

Fazly Azry, MBBS, Noor Aliza Lodz, Nazirah Alias, Aznuddin Ab Razak, Nik Adilah, Noor Ani Ahmad, Rajini Sooryanarayana, Tan Maw Pin

Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, University of Malaya

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Urinary incontinence is considered a geriatric colossal. This study aims to determine the prevalence and associated factors for stress and urge urinary incontinence among older persons in Malaysia. **METHODS:** Data was extracted from Malaysia's National Health and Morbidity Survey 2018 which comprised a representative nationwide sample. The Malay and English Language versions of the Questionnaire for Urinary Incontinence Diagnosis (QUID) was used to identify both stress and urge urinary incontinence which were administered through face to face interviews. The QUID contains three stress and three urge questions with a maximum score of 15 for each component. Cut off scores for stress and urge urinary incontinence were ≥ 4 and ≥ 6 respectively. Descriptive analyses and multiple linear regression were employed. **RESULTS:** 3716 individuals aged 60 years and above completed QUID. Overall prevalence of stress incontinence was 2.9% and urge incontinence was present in 3.4%. Univariate analysis revealed depression, age and female gender were associated with stress incontinence. Depression (aOR:3.92, 95%CI: 2.58, 5.97) and female gender (aOR:2.91, 95%CI: 1.88, 4.50) remained significant after adjustment of age in a multivariate model. Similarly, dementia, depression and increasing age were associated with increased of urge incontinence in univariate analyses. Dementia (aOR:1.92, 95%CI: 1.20, 3.06) and depression (aOR:4.83, 95%CI: 3.22, 7.25) remained significant after adjustment for age in a multivariate model. **CONCLUSION:** Risk factors for urinary incontinence differ according to stress or urge symptoms. However, depression is associated with both stress and urge incontinence. Effective treatment for urinary incontinence may also reduced the burden of depressive symptoms.

KEYWORDS: urinary incontinence, older persons, QUID questionnaire

Prevalence of Tuberculosis Among Prison Inmates in Kuantan, Pahang from 2012 to 2017

Nor Azlina Bt Abdullah, Zailamin Zakaria, Muhammad Khaidir B. Aripin, Ahmad Qusyairi B. Mohd Sapeli, Fatimah Bt. A. Majid, Shahdattul Dewi Nur Khairitza Bt Taib, Mohammad Farhan B. Rusli

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious disease, due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. The high burden of TB in Malaysian prisons is a challenging phenomenon. The difficulty in ensuring continued comprehensive TB care in prison leads to delay in TB diagnosis and discontinuity of treatment. The objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of TB and the sociodemographic characteristic of TB cases among the inmates. **METHODS:** This was a cross sectional study. This study used secondary data obtained from electronic database (MyTB database). We utilised data over a 6-year period from 2012 to 2017. Data was analysed using SPSS. **RESULTS:** A total of 77 inmates were diagnosed as TB during study period. 76.6% were diagnosed as PTB Smear positive. The prevalence of TB among prison inmates in Kuantan was 1.42 per 1000 inmates. The results showed that the mean age of the patients were 36.0 ± 7.195 years old. For risk factors of TB, from all patients, 58.4% were HIV positive, 3.9% suffered from diabetes mellitus while 74% were smokers. For the treatment outcome, 53.5% of the patients were cured, 9.1% completed treatment, 18.2% were defaulter while 18.2% died. **CONCLUSION:** The results of this study showed the prevalence of TB in Kuantan Prison was higher than normal population but lower than compared to other studies involving inmates. HIV was the main risk factor and should be anticipated earlier.

KEYWORDS: risk factors, Malaysian prison, myTB, PTB