

Prevalence of Urinary Incontinence Among Medicare Beneficiaries

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INTRODUCTION

- Urinary incontinence (UI) is defined as the involuntary loss of urine¹⁻³
- Estimates of UI prevalence vary widely due to different definitions of UI
- UI is prevalent and the highest prevalence of UI is in the elderly population⁴⁻⁶

OBJECTIVE

- We estimated the prevalence of urinary incontinence among qualified Medicare Beneficiaries

METHODS

- Cross-sectional observational study
- 2016 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) data was utilized
- Inclusion Criteria
 - 65 years old or older
 - Residing in the community
 - Experienced less urine control 2 to 3 times a month, about once a month, or more than once a week
- Exclusion Criteria
 - Proxy responders
 - Residing in long term care
 - Dementia or Alzheimer's disease
 - Disability
 - End-stage renal disease (ESRD)
 - Missing responses on any of the study variables

METHODS

- Data Analysis
 - SAS version 9.4 for Unix
 - PROC FREQ procedure to determine prevalence of UI with 95% confidence interval (CI)

RESULTS

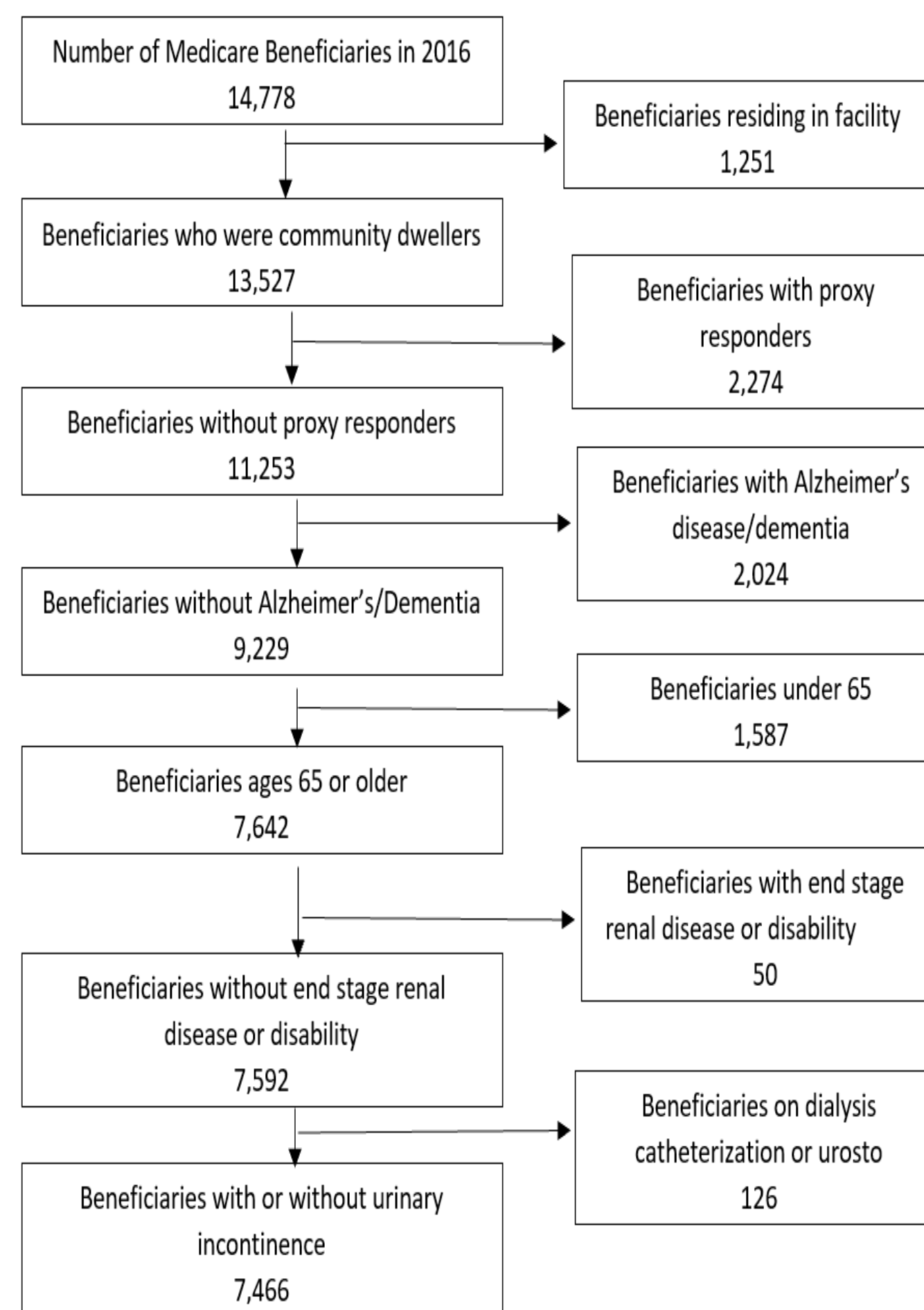
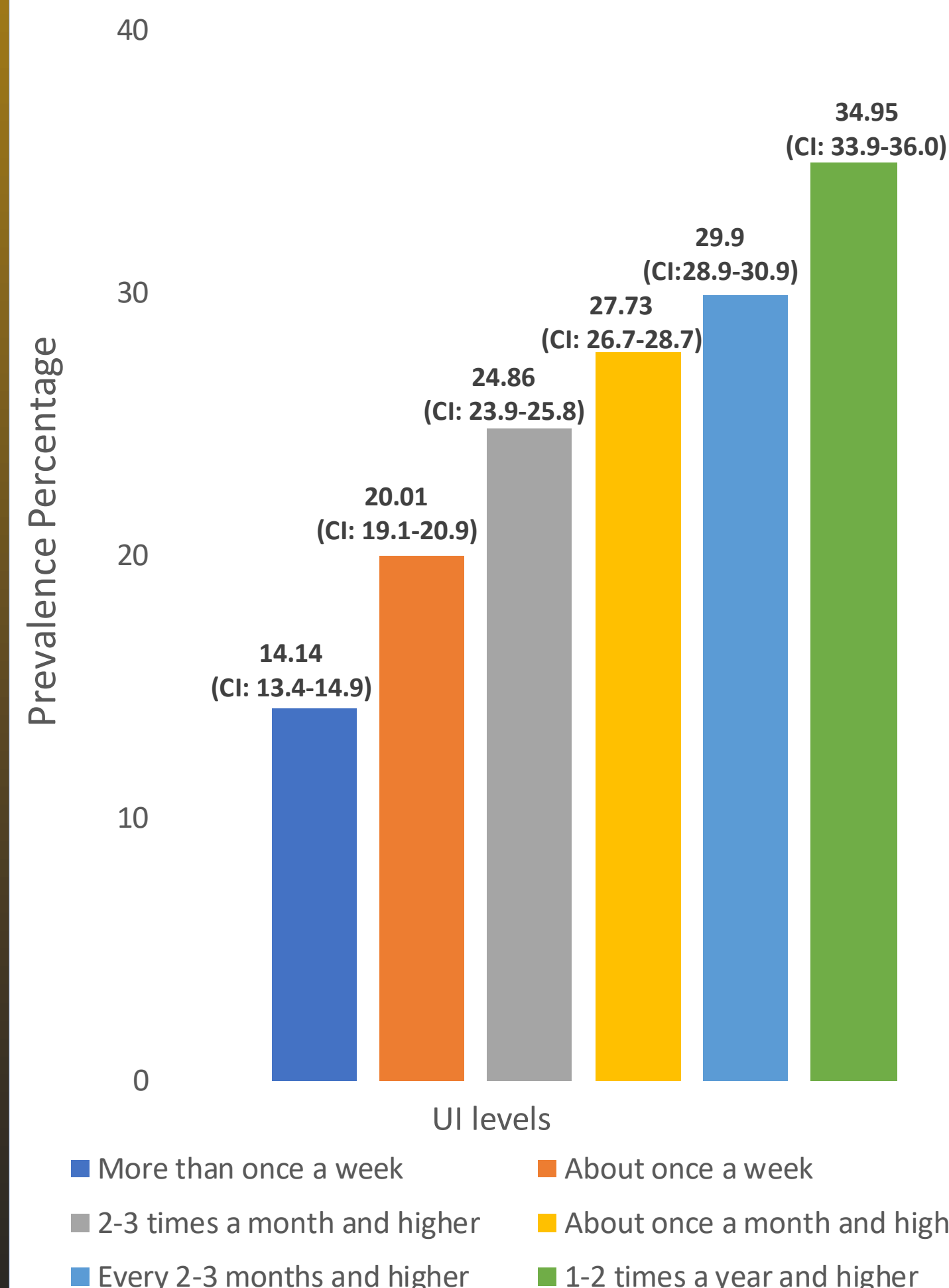


Figure 1. Sample Selection

RESULTS

7,466
Beneficiaries with or without UI
1,856
Identified with UI, 2 to 3 months or higher
24.86% (95% CI: 23.9% to 25.8%)
UI Prevalence

Prevalence at Different Criteria of UI



CONCLUSIONS

- Even when loss of urine control as frequent as at least 2 to 3 times a month or more often was used as criteria for UI, almost one-fourth of community dwelling Medicare beneficiaries had UI

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

- The authors have no financial conflicts of interests to disclose.

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