

## Urinary incontinence

Urinary incontinence — the loss of bladder control — is a common and often embarrassing problem.

It is the involuntary unpredictable expulsion of urine from the bladder and is encountered in several and temporary and permanent condition.

## Types of urinary incontinency

1. Urge incontinence: Urge incontinence occurs when sudden urge to urinate. Involuntary elimination of urine associated with a strong perceived need to void.
2. Reflex(neurologic) incontinence: associated with spinal cord lesion that interrupted cerebral control.
3. Stress incontinence: weakened perineal muscles that permits leakage when intra abdominal pressure is increased.

## Types of urinary incontinency

4. Overflow incontinence: increased distention of the bladder causing increased detrusor storage pressure.
5. Functional incontinence: occurs in patient with intact urinary physiology who experienced mobility impairment, environmental barriers or cognitive impairment.
6. Total incontinence: unable to control excreta because of physiologic or psychological impairment.

## Risk factors

- ▶ Loss of ureter vesicular junction in women
- ▶ Urethral irritation
- ▶ Prostatectomy
- ▶ Obesity
- ▶ Sphincter incompetence
- ▶ UTI
- ▶ Stroke
- ▶ Retention with bladder distention

## Benign Prostate Enlargement

- ▶ prostate enlargement could result from hormonal changes occurring in men as they age.
- ▶ age more than 45, more likely to develop an enlarged prostate,

## Symptoms of Benign Prostate Enlargement

- ▶ a need to pass urine more often
- ▶ an increased need to urinate during the night
- ▶ finding it difficult to start urinating
- ▶ having a flow of urine that is weak and stops and starts
- ▶ feeling you have to strain to produce urine
- ▶ feeling as if your bladder has not emptied properly after urinating
- ▶ urine continues to dribble out after you have finished urinating

## Acute glomerulonephritis

Is an immunologic disease characterized by inflammation of the capillary loops in the glomeruli.

## Causes of acute Glomeronephritis

- strep throat
- systemic lupus erythematosus (also called SLE or lupus)
- Goodpasture's syndrome (a rare autoimmune disease where antibodies attack the kidneys and lungs)
- amyloidosis (proteins that are deposited in organs and tissue, and can cause harm)
- Wegener's granulomatosis (a rare disease that causes inflammation of the blood vessels)
- polyarteritis nodosa (a disease where cells attack arteries)

- ▶ Puffiness in the face (edema)
- ▶ Hematuria
- ▶ Proteinuria
- ▶ urinating less often
- ▶ blood in urine (dark, rust-colored urine)
- ▶ extra fluid in your lungs causing coughing
- ▶ high blood pressure