Evento: COBRAFISM

Modalidade: PÔSTER

Tema: C08. Fisioterapia na Saúde da Mulher

PELVIC FLOOR DISORDERS IN POSTPARTUM OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE WESTERN AMAZON: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.

LEA TAMI SUZUKI ZUCHELO (Zuchelo, LTS) - FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DO ABC - leasuzuki@yahoo.com, Edige Felipe de Sousa Santos (Santos, EFS) - Universidade de São Paulo, Francisco Winter dos Santos Figueiredo (Figueiredo, FWS) - Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Fernando Adami (Adami, F) - Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Italla Maria Pinheiro Bezerra (Bezerra, IMP) - Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Rodrigo Daminello Raimundo (Raimundo, RD) - Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Isabel Cristina Esposito Sorpreso (Sorpreso, ICE) - Universidade de São Paulo, Luiz Carlos de Abreu (Abreu, LC) - Faculdade de Medicina do ABC

Introduction: Pelvic floor disorders (PFD) are widely related to childbirth in general women. There are fewer studies investigating PFD in younger women, specifically in adolescents. According to data from Brazilian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of childbirth in adolescent population from Western Amazon regions is 28.1%. Therefore, the negative repercussions of pregnancy in adolescence arise as a public health problem, and pelvic floor dysfunction must be investigated because of the impact on quality of life.

Purpose: to describe the prevalence of postpartum Pelvic Floor Disorders (PFD) in adolescents from Western Amazon.

Methods: Cross-sectional study carried out in the urban area of Western Amazon in the city of Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil, from October 2016 to February 2017. The study was approved by UniNorte Ethics Committee of the Barão do Rio Branco Faculty (protocol nº 1.736.839). It's a convenience sample of women up to 30 years who completed six months postpartum separated in three groups according to maternal age: adolescents, late adolescents and, young women. Participants were home interviewed and answered Pelvic Floor Distress Inventory – 20 (PFDI-20). Delivery clinical data were collected from patient's medical records. To compare the prevalence of PFD symptoms and, PFDI-20's scores among adolescents, late adolescents and young women (reference group), the Poisson Regression model with robust variance was used.

Results: In total, 285 participants were interviewed. After controlling for possible confounders, prevalences of PFD were higher in adolescents compared to young women's group (Urinary Incontinence [UI], PR=1.75, 95% CI 1.14-2.69; Urge Urinary Incontinence [UUI], PR=1.88, 95%CI 1.02-3.47; Stress Urinary Incontinence [SUI], PR=2.00, 95%CI 1.11-3.62; Fecal Incontinence [FI], PR=4.40, 95% CI 1.36-14.27). PFDI-20 scores also presented higher values in adolescents' group (Pelvic Organ Prolapse Distress Inventory [POPDI], PR=2.02, 95% CI 1.49-2.75; Urinary Distress Inventory [UDI], PR=2.09, CI 95% 1.47-2.98; PFDI, PR=2.12, CI 95% 1.47- 2.98). Analyzing the influence of caesarean section, adolescents have higher prevalence of UI (PR=1.84, 95% CI 1.04-3.26, p=0.037), UUI (PR=2.36, 95% CI 1.03-5.40,

p=0.042) and, FI (PR=4.09, 95% CI 1.21-13.81, p=0.023). In addition, POPDI (PR=2.15, 95% CI 1.60-2.89, p<0.001), UDI (PR=2.25, 95% CI 1.61-3.16, p<0.001), and PFDI (PR=2.27, 95% CI 1.68-3.08, p<0.001) scores are also higher among adolescents submitted to caesarean section.

Conclusion: Adolescents present higher prevalence of PFD and higher scores in PFDI-20 questionnaire, and caesarean delivery has a greater negative influence on pelvic floor of adolescents when compared to young women.

Keywords: Pelvic Floor Dysfunction; Adolescents; Puerperium;