

Clinical presentation and treatment of Slovenian cohort of children with enuresis

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Introduction

Voiding disorders are common pathology in children. The aim of our study was to retrospectively evaluate the characteristics of patients referred to our Department of Pediatrics with this pathology and our success in treating them in the 10-year period between 2006 and 2016.

Material and methods

Children referred to Department of Pediatrics between 2006 - 2016 with ICD diagnosis F98 or R32

n=830

Patients excluded with **only** daytime symptoms, no description of enuresis or younger than five years

n=604

➤ Patient characteristics and treatment choices analyzed

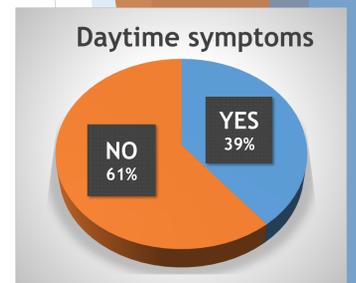
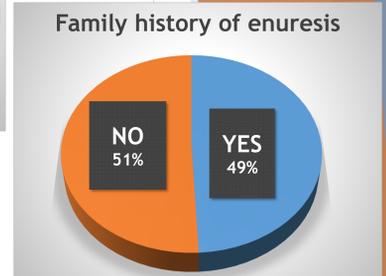
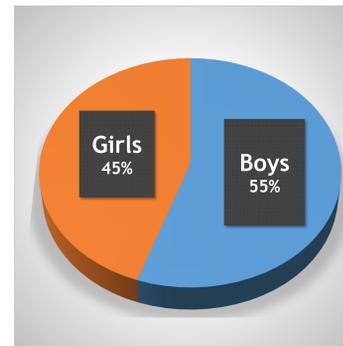
Patients who made more than one visit to our clinic

n=440

➤ Treatment success of therapeutic choices and combination of methods analyzed

Treatment success evaluated according to reduced wet nights/month to three categories: no success (<50%), partial success (50-99%), total success (100%)

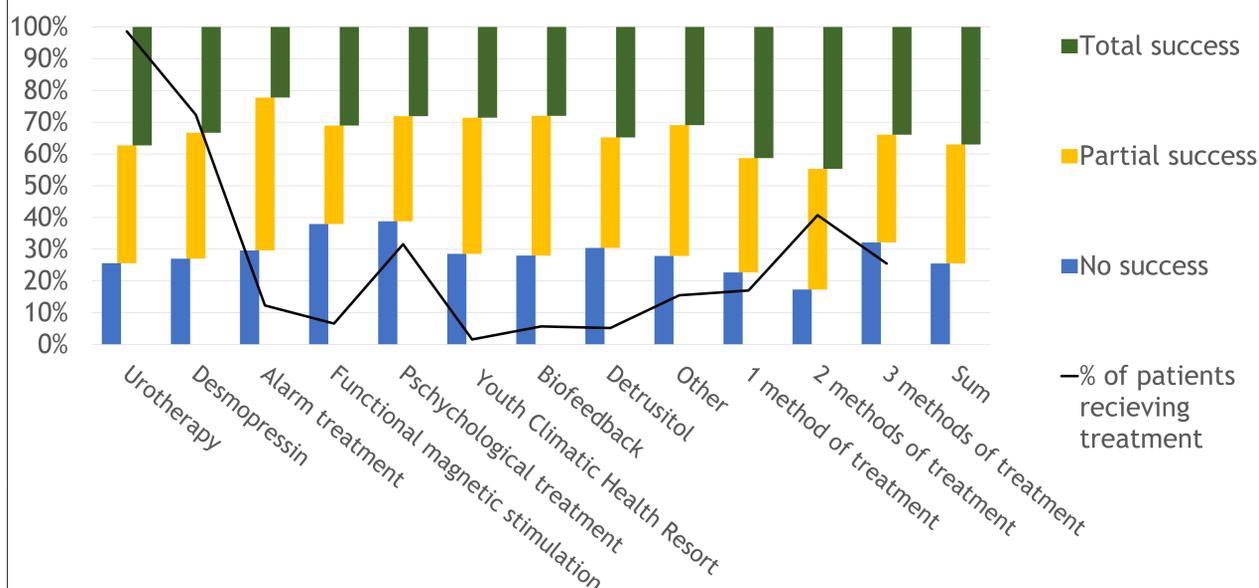
➤ Statistical analysis



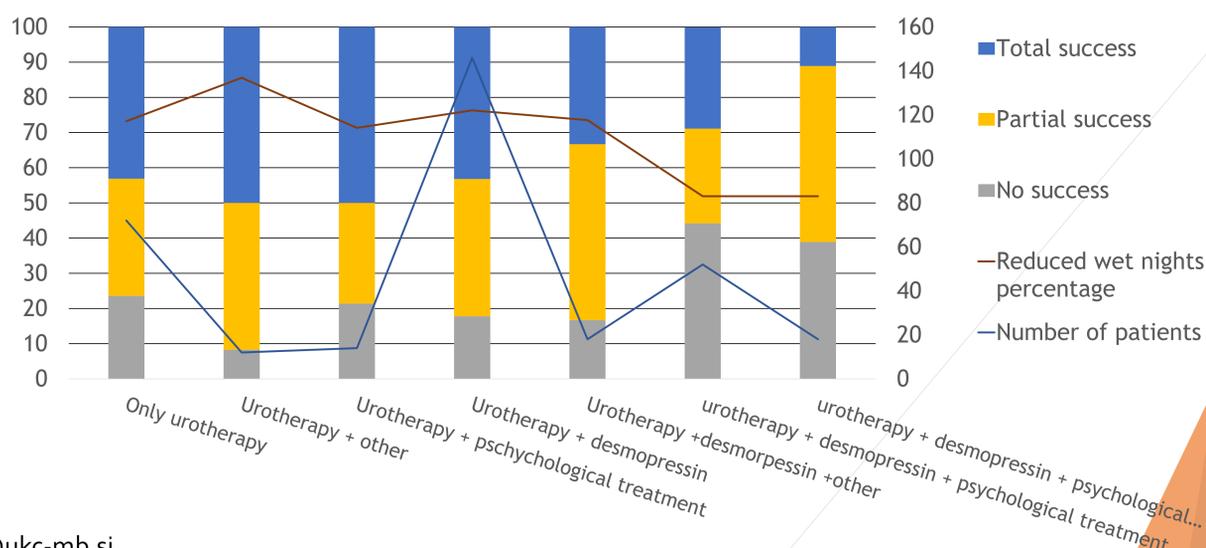
Results

Average age of all 604 patients was 7.18 years (± 2.62). On their first visit they had on average 24 wet nights per month (median 30), on their last visit patients had in average 7,9 wet nights a month (median 2 nights a month) 37.0% had complete success, 37.5% had partial success and 25.5% had no success. Average success in decline of wet nights was 69.1%. Combination of urotherapy and desmopressin has been the most widely used treatment method and most successful in our study. We found statistical significant difference in urotherapy and urotherapy with parental waking being superior to treatment with alarm.

Treatment success according to treatment method



Treatment method combination



Conclusions

Our cohort is comparable to the literature according to both patient's characteristics and treatment success. Lack of data for psychological treatment and patient's compliance are the main problems in evaluating treatment success. The purpose of this evaluation was to define the current state and **upgrade our clinical practice**. Prospective randomized study should be made to better evaluate our clinical work.