

## Urethral Pressure Profilometry

Gives information on the continence/control mechanism of LUT.

## Electromyography of the External Sphincter Muscles / Pelvic Floors Muscles

Gives information on coordination between bladder and the Sphincter muscles, during filling and during voiding phase.

## TYPES OF INCONTINENCE (INVOLUNTARY LEAKAGE OF URINE)

### Stress Urinary Incontinence:

Leakage due to physical exertion, coughing, sneezing.

### Urge Incontinence:

Leakage with sudden acute desire to pass urine secondary to Overactive Detrusor (muscle in the bladder wall).

### Mixed Incontinence :

Stress + Urge.

### Over flow Incontinence:

Where patient has retention of urine, distended bladder. No stress no urge.

## Obstruction

- Most common in elderly age group, it is enlargement of Prostate gland at the base of the bladder.
- Bladder neck obstruction.
- Stricture Urethra (narrowing anywhere along the urethra).
- Posterior urethral valves in children.

For appointments contact:

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# URODYNAMIC STUDY

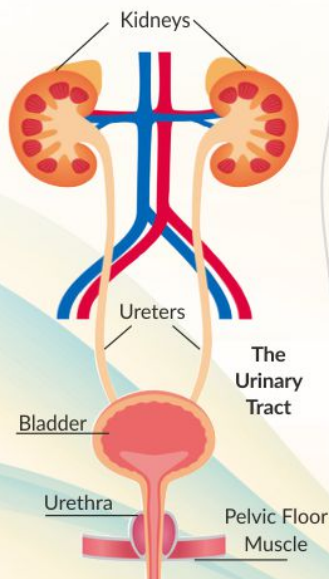


## URODYNAMIC TESTS

To assess the functions / dysfunctions of the Lower Urinary Tract.

**Urodynamic Test** involves the Lower Urinary Tract i.e. the Bladder and Urethra with its valve mechanism and prostate in males. It is applicable to females, males and children who are having difficulty in passing urine or having leakage problem.

Urine formed by the Kidneys is transported to the Bladder via Ureters.



### Function of Lower Urinary Tract (LUT)

- Storage of urine
- To maintain continence
- Complete emptying of bladder under voluntary control

## Dysfunction

### A. Storage

- Increased frequency (Day/Night)
- Urgency
- Incontinence

### B. Emptying

- Hesitancy or taking time to initiate voiding
- Straining while passing urine
- Poor stream of urine/diminished force of urine stream
- Retention of urine (unable to pass urine)  
Acute/Chronic

### C. Post Micturition

- Sense of incomplete voiding
- Post micturition dribble

## ROUTINE URODYNAMIC TESTS

### ➤ Uroflowmetry

### ➤ Cystometry

### ➤ Urethral Pressure Profilometry

### ➤ Electromyography of the Sphincter

## Uroflowmetry

It is the assessment of the flow of urine as it leaves the body and is measured in ml/sec.

It gives information on

- Voided Volume
- Maximum Flow Rate
- Voiding Time
- Average Flow Rate
- Flow Time

This is a screening non invasive test performed with normal desire to pass urine in privacy. Flow rate can be normal or abnormal. The cause of the abnormal flow rate is identified by the test called Cystometry.

## Cystometry

Pressure in the bladder is recorded during filling and during emptying. Before filling the bladder post void residual volume is measured. Any abnormal pressure rise or leakage is documented.