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# HAP-PEE - study l

Challenges faced by women with neuromuscular diseases when having to urinate away from home – Study I





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#### Results

Twelwe women with neuromuscular diseases (NMD) participated in 3 focus group interviews. The qualitative analysis showed that physical and functional barriers hampered the possibility to urinate when away from home due to impaired physical functioning.

Prolonged refraining from urinating had bodily

The participants offered specific suggestions for solutions which could ease some of the challenges in urinating when away from home (Table 2).

## **Design and methods**

## Aim

To investigate challenges of women with NMD when havig to urinate when away from home to gain knowledge to target future counselling and to qualify the development of a questionnaire survey.

### Conclusion

consequences and psychosocial impacts related to inconvenience and dependency on relatives, fear of stigmatization and impacted dignity, and constant social sacrifices when giving up or missing out on participation. This entailed obsessive planning ahead, inner negotiations, and 'pee math' (Figure 1 + Table 1).

The design was a qualitative interview study guided by the interpretive description methodology and Aaron Anotnovsky's theory of Sense of Coherence.

The study was developed by four researchers and three women with NMD.

We found that that the challenge of access to adequate and equitable sanitation for women with NMDs are not at all met in society and that the women consequently often have to resort to repressing the fundamental need of peeing. The findings will be used in a national survey aimed to unfold the problems women with NMDs face.

Figure 1

Physical and functional barriers hampering the possibility to urinate when away from home

**Impaired Physical Functioning and Contextual Factors** 

**Bodily Consequences from Refraining** 

#### **NEGATIVELY AFFECTED SENSE OF COHERENCE**

**Obsessive Planning Ahead** 

**Inner Negotiations and 'Pee Math'** 

**Stigmatization and Impacted Dignity** 

**Unavoidable Social Sacrifices** 

**Inconvenience and Dependency toward Close Relatives** 

Psychosocial impacts related to not being able to urinate when away from home

### Table 1 Characteristics of participants

Participants (N=12) (%)

Disability pension (n=3) (25)

Female (n=12) (100) Sex Age (mean (range) Atrophies (n=3) (25) Dystrophies (n=4) (33,5) Neuropathies (n=4) (33,5) Myopathies (n=1) (8) Ambulant (n=3) (25) Diagnosis Non-ambulant (n=9) (75) Working full-time (n=1) (8) Mobility Working part-time (n=8) (67) Disability pension (n=3) (25) Working full-time (n=1) (8) Employment Working part-time (n=8) (67)

### Table 2 Solutions suggested during interviews

#### Solutions to bring along when away from home

- Disposable urine absorbing bags
- Stand-to-pee devices (cardboard or silicone)
- Female external catheter
- Urine bags or urine flasks
- Period pants
- Sanitary towels
- Diapers
- Clothes with elastic waistbands
- Spray to neutralize smell of urine
- Salty diets

#### Stationary solutions when away from home

- Use accessible bathrooms at nursing homes, hospitals, etc.
- Hoist, bucket and bed in the car
- Sizeable bathrooms

#### Wishes for and thoughts about solutions for the future

# **Clinical and patient implications**

- 1. Raise political awareness on ensuring accessible public disability bathrooms
- 2. Healthcare professionals play a central role in targeting future health professional knowledge and counselling on bladder health and f possible solutions
- 3. Healthcare professionals can ensure available and accessible communication and online information on possible assistive devices to help voiding
- 4. The findings will be used to qualify a national questionnaire survey aimed to unfold the problems among women with NMD and to further test possible solutions to help woen urinate when being away from home regardless of level of functioning (please see

# Self-rated experi-<br/>ence of the problem5,5 (ambulant)on VAS, mean<br/>(ambulation)\*8 (non-ambulant)

\*On a standard visual analog scale (VAS scale) of 1 to 10 (1 being the least problematic and 10 the most problematic) the participants were asked to rate their experience of the problem of urinating when being away from home on an average day.

- A guide to disability bathrooms across the country
- Bathrooms with beds and/or hoists
- Toilets where the seat can be raised
- A wheelchair seat that can split or be pushed forward
- Top catheter
- Mitrofanoff procedure
- Legal requirement for accessible disability toilets
- More support from local authorities and politicians

#### poster with study II)

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