

Appendix I: Conditions That Can Cause Urinary Incontinence in Persons

<p>Co-morbid medical illnesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ benign prostate hypertrophy ■ chronic pulmonary disease ■ congestive heart failure ■ degenerative joint disease ■ diabetes insipidus ■ diabetes mellitus ■ lower extremity venous insufficiency ■ obesity ■ sleep apnea ■ spina bifida
<p>Environmental factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ inaccessible toilets ■ lack of timely toileting assistance ■ poorly identified toilet facilities (i.e., unclear signage) ■ unsafe toilet facilities (e.g., inadequate lighting, unavailability of grab rails or inappropriate toilet seat height)
<p>Functional impairments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ impaired cognition ■ impaired mobility
<p>Neurological and psychiatric conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dementia ■ depression ■ multiple sclerosis ■ normal pressure hydrocephalus ■ Parkinson’s disease ■ spinal cord injury ■ stroke ■ other progressive neurological conditions (e.g., ALS)
<p>Obstetric history</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ birth weight > 4 kg ■ primiparous delivery ■ use of forceps

<p>Previous surgeries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hysterectomy ■ radical prostatectomy
<p>Other factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ developmental disabilities ■ hormone replacement therapy ■ long term hospitalization ■ menopause ■ pelvic floor muscle trauma ■ pelvic organ prolapse ■ severe constipation and fecal impaction ■ smoking ■ urinary retention

Source: Adapted by the expert panel from: Abrams P, Cardozo L, Wagg A, et al., editors. Incontinence [Internet]. 6th ed. Bristol (UK): ICI Books; 2017. Chapter 11, Incontinence in frail older persons; p. 1322-3. Available from: https://www.ics.org/publications/ici_6/Incontinence_6th_Edition_2017_eBook_v2.pdf