Royal United Hospitals Bath
NHS Foundation Trust

Children's Continence

Current Awareness Bulletin

February 2025

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- **Bitesize searching databases for evidence: a quick guide to help you develop your literature searching skills**
  45 minutes. Learn how to transform a question into a search strategy, and how to find the best evidence in a database.

  Next sessions: 18th February @ 10am, 18th March @ 11am, 10th April @ 12 noon & 9th May @ 2pm

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  30 minutes. Learn about quick and hassle-free ways to seamlessly incorporate evidence into your daily work.

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- **Next sessions: 17th February @ 11am, 4th March @ 12 noon, 2nd April @ 1pm & 15th May @ 2pm**

Book a session today at https://forms.office.com/e/HyiSXfDaYV (these sessions will be held on a monthly basis)

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1. **SunCloud: A mobile application for children with urinary incontinence**

Authors: Acikgoz, Ayfer;Cakirli, Merve;Tokar, Baran and Celik, Ozer

Publication Date: 2025

Journal: Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice 31(1), pp. e14122

Abstract: Background and Aim: Urinary incontinence is an important problem with potentially adverse effects on the psychological, social and personality development of children. Today, with the developing technology, the use of information and communication technologies such as wearable technology, message services and mobile applications has become widespread in solving health problems. In this study, it was aimed to develop a mobile application that facilitates the follow-up of children, increases their compliance with treatment and ensures the continuity of communication between them and the health worker. The methodology, design and preliminary evaluation results of the mobile application are presented in this article.; Methods: During the development process of the mobile application, the content was first created in line with the literature review. After the content was determined, the interface design was made on MS Word and Photoshop software. At this stage, six experts were consulted for content and design. The mobile application, finalised in design, was implemented on Android and IOS platforms. After the mobile application was created, 10 children and their families were interviewed.; Results: Nine of the families (90%) found the developed mobile application useful and easy to use. Families' suggestions to improve the mobile application were to make it more interesting for children and to enrich its content.; Conclusion: In line with the feedback, the mobile application was updated and finalised. Preliminary results are promising that the developed mobile application can be used as an aid to treatment in children with urinary incontinence. With the mobile application developed, urotherapy training was not limited to the time they visited the hospital. This suggests that the mobile application can eliminate the problem of partial or omitted treatment. This research has shown that leveraging technology can be a good option to increase treatment success.; Clinical Trial Number: NCT05815940. (© 2024 The Author(s). Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.)

2. **Low-volume transanal irrigation (TAI) in the treatment of functional faecal incontinence in children: a cohort study**

Authors: Hougaard, Nicklas B.;Andersen, Rene F.;Kamperis, Konstantinos and Jørgensen, Cecilie,S.

Publication Date: 2025

Journal: International Journal of Colorectal Disease 40(1), pp. 29

Abstract: Purpose: Functional faecal incontinence (FFI) is a stigmatising condition for a child and parents and can be a challenge to treat even in tertiary centres. Transanal irrigation (TAI) is an emerging treatment with great success in refractory cases. We performed TAI with a substantially decreased amount of water used (low-volume TAI), yet no previous evidence exists on this treatment in children. We conducted this study to evaluate the efficacy of low-volume TAI in reducing faecal incontinence (FI) episodes and to provide associated factors for response.; Methods: Children with FFI trained in low-volume TAI in our outpatient incontinence clinic were identified. Baseline characteristics along with rectal ultrasound examination, information on weekly FI episodes and concomitant use of laxatives were noted. The continence status of patients was registered at the first outpatient clinic appointment after the commencement of TAI and after 6 months of treatment. During this period, information about side effects and changes in medication were captured.; Results: We identified 47 children (mean age 8.06 ± 2.08 years, 27 males) treated with low-volume TAI. Thirty-five (74%) were diagnosed with functional constipation and FI, while 12 (26%) suffered from non-retentive faecal incontinence. Twenty (42%) children gained full faecal continence after 6.75 ± 0.3 months. We found no differences between responders and non-responders in baseline characteristics.; Conclusions: Low-volume TAI appears safe and effective in the treatment of FFI refractory to first-line treatment in children. Low-volume TAI could be a valuable tool for the management of these children as the treatment is less invasive, low in cost and well accepted.; Competing Interests: Declarations. Consent to participate: N/A. Consent for publication: N/A. Competing interests: NB Hougaard has received funding in relation to another study from the medical device company Qufora A/S. NB Hougaard declares that this affiliation has no influence on any aspects of this paper. The remaining authors declare that they have no competing interests. (© 2025. The Author(s).)

3. **Prevalence of Urinary Incontinence and Its Association With Neurodevelopmental Disorders Among Children in Japan**

Authors: Watanabe, Yoshitaka;Ikeda, Hirokazu;Ono, Takahiro;Oyake, Chisato;Endo, Shota;Onuki, Yuta;Fuyama, Masaki and Watanabe, Tsuneki

Publication Date: 2025

Journal: Neurourology and Urodynamics 44(2), pp. 458–463

Abstract: Aim: To investigate urinary incontinence prevalence and its association with neurodevelopmental disorders among children in Japan.; Methods: A web-based survey was conducted on children aged 5-15 years in Japan. Information on daytime and nocturnal incontinence and neurodevelopmental disorders, such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, autism spectrum disorder, and intellectual disability, was collected.; Results: Responses from 5186 questionnaires (2619 boys, 2517 girls) were evaluated. In total, 505 children had neurodevelopmental disorders. Furthermore, 148 children had daytime urinary incontinence. The incidence of daytime urinary incontinence did not differ significantly according to sex. Daytime urinary incontinence was associated with neurodevelopmental disorders in 33.1% of children. Moreover, 220 children had nocturnal enuresis. Boys had a significantly higher prevalence of nocturnal enuresis than girls in the overall cohort and early elementary school age group. Nocturnal enuresis was associated with neurodevelopmental disorders in 29.1% of children. Children with daytime urinary incontinence or nocturnal enuresis had a significantly higher incidence of neurodevelopmental disorders.; Conclusions: The prevalence of concomitant daytime and nocturnal urinary incontinence and neurodevelopmental

disorders in children is significant. (© 2024 Wiley Periodicals LLC.)

Sources Used:

A number of different databases and websites are used in the creation of this bulletin.

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