Introduction
Urinary incontinence (UI) is a phenomenon with high prevalence in hospitalized elderly patients, effecting up to 70% of patients requiring long term care (Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Suisse, 2013). Some elderly patients and carer think that UI is a normal part of aging or cannot be treated, therefore, use diapers inappropriately and increase the risk of complication and the length of stay in hospital.

Objectives
Improve the self-esteem and quality of life in elderly. Reduce the expense burden in continence devices. Reduce complication associated with urinary incontinence and shorten the duration of stay in hospital.

Methodology
To change the function incontinence attitude to carer and patient

Result
Data collection Collect the pre assessment data, select and implement appropriate methods and aids. Keep continence chartings for all patients who are in programme. Monitor the progress. Do a post assessment and review the cases after two weeks of training. Collect the post assessment data, summarize the data and conclude the result of the subjective and objective outcome measures to indicate success or achievement. Data analysis Analysis and evaluate the data, to see the limitation and make a conclusion and recommendation. evidence base to find the further funcional incontinence rehabilitation