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Factors influencing the management of ambulatory male patients with acute retention of urine in emergency setting

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Introduction

Acute Retention of Urine (AROU) is one of the common male surgical problems encountered in emergency setting. To reduce the hospital admission, our department set up the AROU program in 2010 and aims to screen out the non-complicated AROU patients. If patients showed the signs and symptoms of AROU under the inclusion criteria, a medical treatment was started in AED after urinary catheter insertion, and the patients would be assessed in the observation ward and discharged with the urinary catheter if the condition was satisfactory. Those patients would try weaning off the urinary catheter on the follow-up day. From Nov 2010 to Oct 2011, 107 patients were recruited in this program. This study analyses which factors have significant impact on the success rate in AROU program.

Objectives

To analyse variety of factors that affect the outcome of patients in AROU program

Methodology

This study was based on the record in AROU program of Accident & Emergency Department of United Christian Hospital. All findings like the history, volume of first catheterized urine, investigation result, follow-up day, etc. were analysed and compared with the patients' outcome.

Result

A total of 118 patients aged from 54 to 94 years old were recruited into the program. 107 patients attended the AED follow up to try weaning off urinary catheter, 66 (62%) of patients were successfully weaned off after correcting the precipitating factor. 11 of patients failed to attend the follow-up because of different reasons. The success rate with residual urine (RU) between 500-1000ml was around 60%. Further analysis in this group of patients showed that the patients with RU greater than 800ml had a greater significance in failure rate. On the other side, the patients with a 4-day follow-up had significant success rate (77.8%). The results show that residual urine more than 800ml and a short length of follow-up have a higher failure rate to wean off urinary catheter under this program. Further investigation should be considered for

better understanding in-between these factors and success rate of AROU program.