**ABSTRACT**

**EVALUATION OF VOIDING DISORDERS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH**

**A DIAGNOSIS OF ENURESIS**

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**Background:** Enuresis; It is the case of voluntary or involuntary incontinence on clothes or bedding during the night and / or day for at least three consecutive months in children older than five years. Enuresis is an important and common health problem of childhood in the world and in our country. When enuresis is not treated, it can continue into adolescence or even adulthood.

**Aim:** In this study, it was aimed to evaluate voiding disorders in school children diagnosed with enuresis.

**Material Method:** This research is a descriptive study. The study was conducted in November 2019 with school children aged 5-12, who came to the pediatric ward of a private hospital in Istanbul with a diagnosis of enuresis. The universe of the research; School children aged 5-12, who came to the pediatric ward of a private hospital with a diagnosis of enuresis, were formed. The sample of the study consisted of 150 children, 75 girls and 75 boys. As data collection tools; Voiding Disorders Symptom Score (IBSS) was used with the child information form.

Ethics committee approval and institutional permission from the hospital where the study was conducted was obtained to conduct the study. In addition, written consent was obtained from the parents of the children included in the study. Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used as descriptive statistical methods in evaluating the data.

**Results:** The average age of the children participating in the study is 7.95 ± 1.90 years, their average weight is 25.16 ± 7.98 kg, and their average height is 124.46 ± 12.77 m. Body Mass Index was calculated as 15.832 ± 2.66 kg / m². 47.1% of the children are girls and 52.9% are boys. When the characteristics of children about toilet, disease and wetting are examined; 72.3% of them use European toilet, 71.4% of them wet their bottom more at night and 63.4% of them have not applied to any treatment before. When looking at the answers given to İBSS scoring; It was determined that 39.9% of the children had urinary incontinence sometimes during the day, 58% of those with urinary incontinence in the daytime had urinary incontinence drop by drop, 66% of them had urine leakage 1-2 nights a week, and 62.2% of those with incontinence at night had their underwear or pajamas wet.

**Conclusions**: It was observed that our research results were in parallel with the rates of voiding disorders determined in studies with a limited number. Within the scope of primary health care services, it is recommended that parents should be educated on this subject, teachers should be informed about school health, and in-service training should be given to midwives and nurses.

**Keywords:** Enuresis, wetting, voiding disorder.