

INPLASY

A systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of magnetic stimulation with different interventions in patients with urinary incontinence

INPLASY202480048

doi: 10.37766/inplasy2024.8.0048

Received: 08 August 2024

Published: 08 August 2024

Li, WK; Gao, WY.

Corresponding author:

Wenkai Li

liwenkai0427@163.com

Author Affiliation:

Shandong Traditional Chinese Medicine University.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - No.2023-WJZD206.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202480048

Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 08 August 2024 and was last updated on 08 August 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective ①To compare the effect of different frequency, intensity and time of magnetic stimulation on patients with urinary incontinence ②To compare the effects of different parts of magnetic stimulation on patients with urinary incontinence.

Condition being studied Stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is a common disease. is characterized by involuntary leakage of urine from the external urethra in response to increased abdominal pressure (, such as coughing, sneezing, laughing, etc.) . This symptom not only affects the patient's quality of life, and the patient's physical and mental health brings great distress. Stress incontinence is particularly common in adult women.

METHODS

Participant or population Inclusion criteria are women diagnosed with stress urinary incontinence or mixed incontinence or urge urinary incontinence.

Intervention The patient has clear consciousness and reasonable intelligence, and can cooperate with treatment, examination and follow-up. No serious cardiopulmonary disease; Race and nationality are not limited.

Comparator The control group will include no treatment and placebo.

Study designs to be included Randomized controlled trial.

Eligibility criteria ncontinence is diagnosed by the International Association of Urogynecology and

Incontinence; The patient has clear consciousness and reasonable intelligence, and can cooperate with treatment, examination and follow-up. No serious cardiopulmonary disease; Race and nationality are not limited.

Information sources This systematic review will be searchable in English across multiple databases, including PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science. The search will run from the inception of these databases until March 2024, using MeSH terms and free text keywords related to stress incontinence and magnetic stimulation.

Main outcome(s) ① Pad weight test
② Incontinence Quality of life index.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The risk of bias will be assessed using the Cochrane Bias Risk tool.

Strategy of data synthesis For continuous variables, we will extract the mean and standard deviation in the literature, and the effect size is the mean difference. Data synthesis will involve comparing multiple interventions simultaneously. Statistical heterogeneity will be assessed using I^2 statistics and χ^2 tests. Random effects models will address variability between studies. Data analysis will be done using Revman 5.4.

Subgroup analysis None planned.

Sensitivity analysis The sensitivity analysis was carried out using STATE software, and the sensitivity of the article was reflected by the change of effect size after the deletion of a certain article.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords magnetic stimulation; Patients with urinary incontinence; ICIQ-SF; I-QOL; Non-invasive magnetic stimulation; meta-analysis.

Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Wenkai Li.

Email: liwenkai0427@163.com

Author 2 - Wenyan Gao.

Email: 2224510736@qq.com