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## Developing of a new incontinence care product and investigation of the effect of it on perineal dermatitis in woman patients with urinary and fecal incontinence: A randomized clinical trial study

Hulya Leblebicioglu, Leyla Khorshid Ziyne Ondoğan and Günseli Oztürk  
Ege University, Turkey

**Aim:** The aim of this randomized controlled clinical trial prospective study is to developing a new incontinence care product for controlling the fecal and urinary incontinence and to examine the effect of this new product on prevention of perineal dermatitis.

**Methods:** Samples were enrolled from Neurology Unit within a hospital in the west of Turkey. A total of 12 bedridden patients who had fecal and urinary incontinence, and no diabetes mellitus, who were above 18 years old, and whose perineal and perianal skin is intact, had indwelling urethral catheter were considered for this study. Patients who had diabetes mellitus, whose had darkly pigmented area in the perineal and perianal area, had pressure ulcers or erythema and who have not accepted to participate to the study were excluded to the study. Data collection was done for the period of April 2, 2015 till July 3, 2015. This study was formally approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey and the Ethic Committee of the hospital's ethics committee. Information about research was given to the patients/relatives who met the criteria and written informed consent was obtained to include in the study. Patients in the diaper group used adult diaper and in other group used new incontinent care product. Subject in the new incontinent care product group were found to have a higher incidence of IAD when compared to those patients in diaper group but this difference was not statistically significant.

**Results:** IAD was found in average 4.66 areas in patients in the novel incontinent care product (study) group and in average of 0.66 in the patients in the diaper group (control group), this difference was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). A statistically significant difference was not found in the mean number of defecation, consistency of feces between two groups during the observation period.

**Conclusion:** As a conclusion, newly developed incontinence care product is in the available features as well as the diaper used in the control group and there was no statistically significant difference in terms of preventing dermatitis. New incontinence care product should be designed, developed and studies should be implemented to examine their effects on IAD.

### Biography

Hulya Leblebicioglu completed her secondary and high school education in KOCAELI. In 2011, she graduated from the Department of Health Care at the School of Health at Dumlupınar University. She worked as a research assistant at Celal Bayar University in 2012. In 2012-2013 she completed her English language education at Istanbul Technical University. She was appointed as a student at Ege University Faculty of Nursing, graduated from Fundamentals of Nursing Department Master's degree and started his doctoral education in 2015.

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