PICO 8 og 9 Bækkenbundstræning

Review information

Authors

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Contact person

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What's new

Date / Event	Description

History

Date / Event	Description

Abstract

Background

Objectives

Search methods

Selection criteria

Data collection and analysis

Main results

Authors' conclusions

Plain language summary

[Summary title]

[Summary text]

Background

Description of the condition

Description of the intervention

How the intervention might work

Why it is important to do this review

Objectives

Methods

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Types of interventions

Types of outcome measures

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Secondary outcomes

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Authors' conclusions

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Implications for research

Acknowledgements

Contributions of authors

Declarations of interest

Differences between protocol and review

Published notes

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Damon 2014

Methods	RCT
Participants	Alle patienter som var henvist til US pga AI på 8 centre i Frankrig blev inviteret, symptomer mere end 6 mdr. mindst x 1 ugtl.
Interventions	Intervention: PFMT x 20 indenfor 4 mdr. + standardbehandling Kontrol: Standardbehandling som beskrevet i franske guidelines Begge interventioner uklart beskrevet. Perinealretraining består af mange forkellige elementer ikke kun bækkenbundstræning, kontrolgruppen får langt færre besøg, uklart om det er bækkenbundstræning, de andre elementer i interventionen eller antal besøg der gør forskellen. Uklart hvem der har ilbudt behandling til grupperne
Outcomes	Inkontinenstilfælde, frafald/compliance
Notes	Frankrig. Funding:The study was sponsored by a grant from the Programme Hos-pitalier de Recherche Clinique regional (HCL/P/2006.429/22).

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random-ization was centralized at the public health department of the University Hospital of Lyon and was stratified by centre in blocksof 6.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Random-ization was centralized at the public health department of theUniversity Hospital of Lyon and was stratified by centre in blocksof 6.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding unlikely
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding not likely
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	Der er stort frafald i træningsgruppen, men desuden ikke gjort rede for frafald i Tabel 2, kun 52 ud af 75 i kontrolgruppen og 40/67 i træningsgruppen afleverer disse
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No apparent selective reporting
Other bias	Low risk	No other apparent bias

Heymen 2009

Methods	RCT
Participants	168, Patients were recruited from a consecutive series of chronically incontinent patients referred to University of North Carolina Hospitals between December 2000 and March 2006 for diagnostic assessment of FI
Interventions	Intervention:manometric biofeedback training combined with PFE to teach a coordinated contraction of the pelvic floor muscles in response to diminishing volumes of intrarectal balloon distensions, Control: PFE training alone, verbal instruction.
Outcomes	Inkontinensepisoder, frafald
Notes	USA Funding: Supported by National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease Grants R01DK57048 and R24 DK067674; General Clinical Research Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Grant RR00046; and Sandhill Scientific, Incorporated.

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Coinvestigator (KJ) produced the randomization table by use of a random number generator (SPSS®, version 7.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomiseringen sker forud for Run-In perioden, behandler (SH) i Run-In perioden er ikke blindet for gruppeallokeringen. Group membership was reported to the therapist
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Ublindet investegator ringer og spørger om adequate relief der afgør om pt. går videre i forsøget. Herudover ingen oplysninger om blinding, men det formodes at pt. og behandler ikke kan blindes grundet behandlingens karakter.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding not likely
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	168 ptt. randomiseres, 15 vs. 20 opnår adequate relief i Run-in perioden, Withdrew from Run-In 17 vs 7. Resultat uens gruppe størrelse 45 vs 63.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	High risk	Design critical since patients were randomized before run inn period. last observation carried forward at 12 months follow-up for patient with no positive effect at three months follow up

Johansson 2012

Methods	RCT
Participants	Sixty-five consecutive female patients, median age 57 (range 27–78) referred to a tertial center for fecal incontinence were included
Interventions	Intervention: Biofeedback (4–6 months) Controle: Medical treatment with loperamide and bulking agents (2 months)
Outcomes	Incontinence episodes, Quality of life, drop-out
Notes	Funding:Not reported Study only as an abstract

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described, abstract only
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding unlikely
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding unlikely
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	57 out of 65 randomized participants complete the study
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Abstract only
Other bias	Unclear risk	Abstract only

Norton 2003

Methods	RCT
Participants	171, Patients attending their first biofeedback assessment session were informed about the study and informed consent to enter the trial was sought. Inclusion criterion was any patient referred for symptoms of fecal incontinence, regardless of frequency or severity of incontinence
Interventions	Intervention: Pelvic floor muscle training with or with out biofeedback training and home training device Controle: Standard care
Outcomes	Incontinence episodes, quality of life, drop-out

Notes	England Funding: Supported by Action Research for 3 years of the study (to S.C.). Action Research was not involved in the study design or the decision to publish.

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	At the time of referral patients were randomized to 1 of the 2 therapists (random numbers generated by Excel function; Microsoft, Redmond, WA)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	none detected
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding not likely
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Patient reported outcomes. Blinding not likely
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	Endpoint data foreligger på ca. 82% af de randomiserede.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

Footnotes

Characteristics of excluded studies

Footnotes

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Footnotes

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Footnotes

Summary of findings tables

Additional tables

References to studies

Included studies

Damon 2014

Published and unpublished data

[Empty]

Heymen 2009

[Empty]

Johansson 2012

Published and unpublished data

[Empty]

Norton 2003

[Empty]

Excluded studies

Studies awaiting classification

Ongoing studies

Other references

Additional references

Other published versions of this review

Data and analyses

1 PICO 8

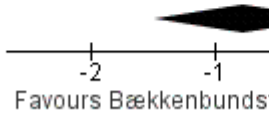
Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Inkontinenstilfælde pr dag	1	92	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.10 [-0.39, 0.59]
1.2 Inkontinenstilfælde pr. uge	1	140	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.00 [-1.66, -0.34]
1.3 Antal dage pr uge med inkontinens	1	93	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.77 [-1.48, -0.06]
1.4 Frafald	3	496	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.57, 2.30]
1.5 Complete responder, no incontinens last week of study	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable

Figures

Figure 1 (Analysis 1.3)

Study or Subgroup	Experimental Mean	SD	Total	Control Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Fixed, 95% CI	Year
Heymen 2009	0.83	1.5	40	1.6	2	53	100.0%	-0.77 [-1.48, -0.06]	2009
Total (95% CI)			**40**			**53**	**100.0%**	**-0.77 [-1.48, -0.06]**	

Heterogeneity: Not applicable
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.12 (P = 0.03)

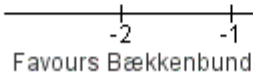


Forest plot of comparison: 1 PICO 8, outcome: 1.3 Antal dage pr uge med inkontinens.

Figure 2 (Analysis 1.1)

Study or Subgroup	Experimental Mean	SD	Total	Control Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
Damon 2014	0.8	0.7	40	0.7	1.6	52	100.0%	0.10 [-0.39, 0.59]	2014
Total (95% CI)			**40**			**52**	**100.0%**	**0.10 [-0.39, 0.59]**	

Heterogeneity: Not applicable
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.40 (P = 0.69)

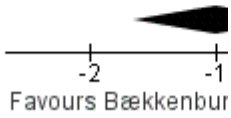


Forest plot of comparison: 1 PICO 8, outcome: 1.1 Inkontinenstilfælde pr dag.

Figure 3 (Analysis 1.2)

Study or Subgroup	Experimental Mean	SD	Total	Control Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Year
Norton 2003	0	2.0055	111	1	1.5	29	100.0%	-1.00 [-1.66, -0.34]	2003
Johansson 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0		Not estimable	2012
Total (95% CI)			**111**			**29**	**100.0%**	**-1.00 [-1.66, -0.34]**	

Heterogeneity: Not applicable
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.96 (P = 0.003)

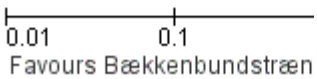


Forest plot of comparison: 1 PICO 8, outcome: 1.2 Inkontinenstilfælde pr. uge.

Figure 4 (Analysis 1.4)

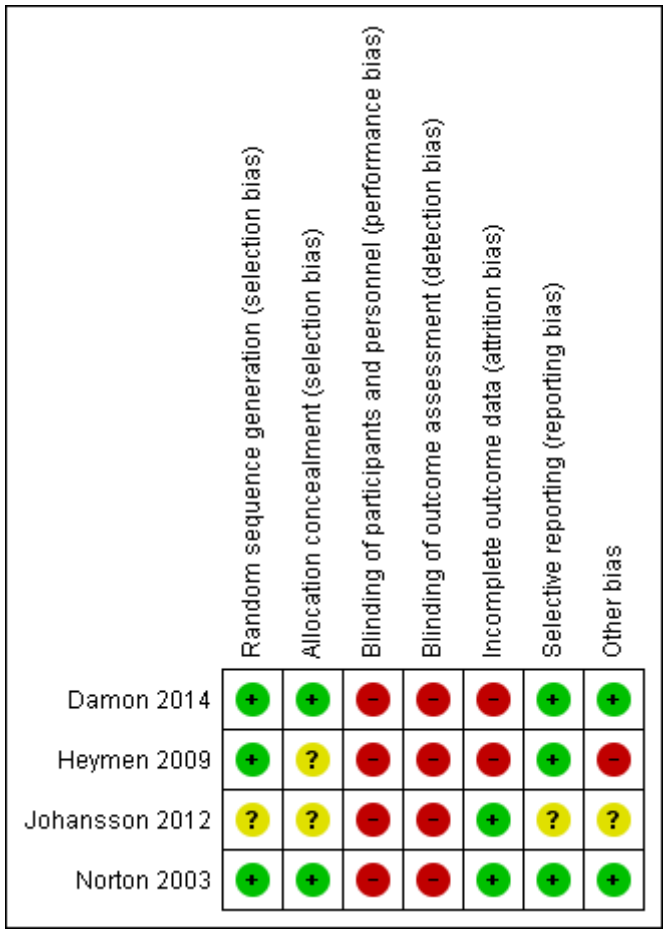
Study or Subgroup	Experimental Events	Total	Control Events	Total	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year
Norton 2003	14	134	7	37	31.7%	0.55 [0.24, 1.27]	2003
Heymen 2009	23	83	17	85	42.6%	1.39 [0.80, 2.40]	2009
Damon 2014	10	77	5	80	25.6%	2.08 [0.74, 5.80]	2014
Total (95% CI)		**294**		**202**	**100.0%**	**1.15 [0.57, 2.30]**	
Total events	47		29				

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.22; Chi² = 4.72, df = 2 (P = 0.09); I² = 58%
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.39 (P = 0.70)



Forest plot of comparison: 1 PICO 8, outcome: 1.4 Frafald.

Figure 5



Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

Sources of support

Internal sources

- No sources of support provided

External sources

- No sources of support provided

Feedback

Appendices