

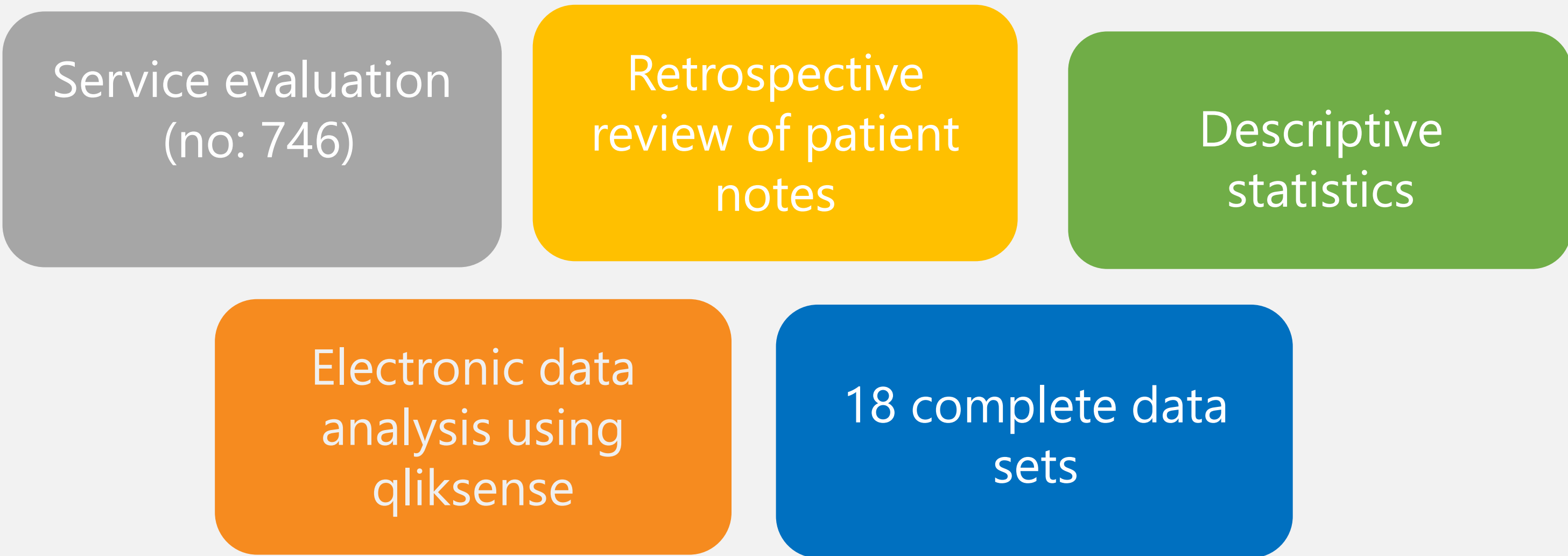
- There is no predominant bladder and bowel symptom/s experienced by patients who have been infected with COVID-19
- There is a high non-attendance rate in this population, likely due to multiple complex factors

An evaluation of the pelvic health physiotherapy service treating bladder and bowel symptoms in the post COVID-19 population

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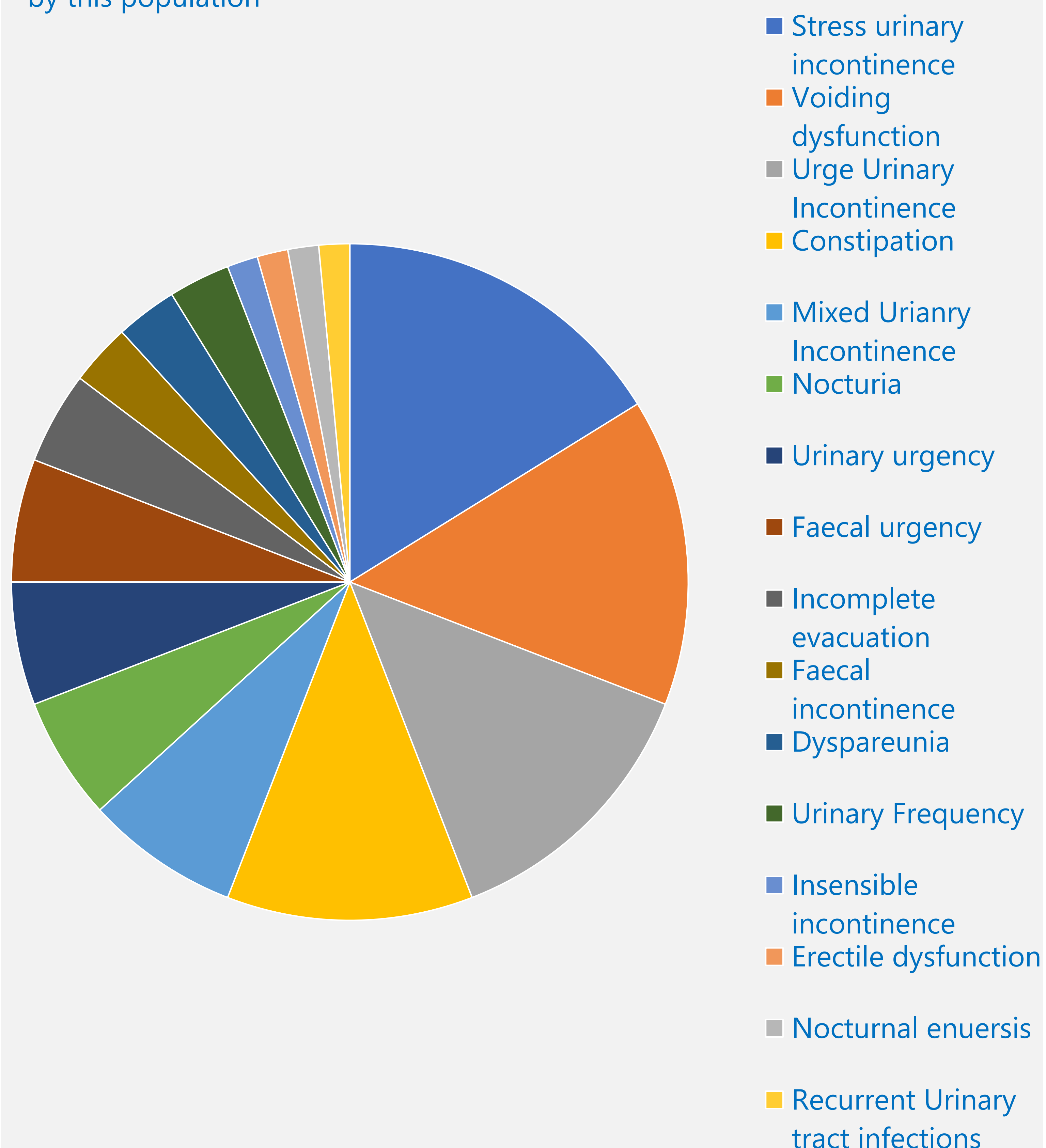
Background: Following the COVID pandemic, MDT clinics were established, where patients reported new or worsening of pelvic floor dysfunction, up to 15% bladder symptoms and 25% constipation (1). A post-covid bladder and bowel service was established by the Imperial Pelvic Health Physiotherapy team as a result. This evaluation investigated whether the service served the community, whether there were predominant bladder and bowel symptoms following covid-19 infection and whether the physiotherapy care was in line with best practice.

Methods:



Results:

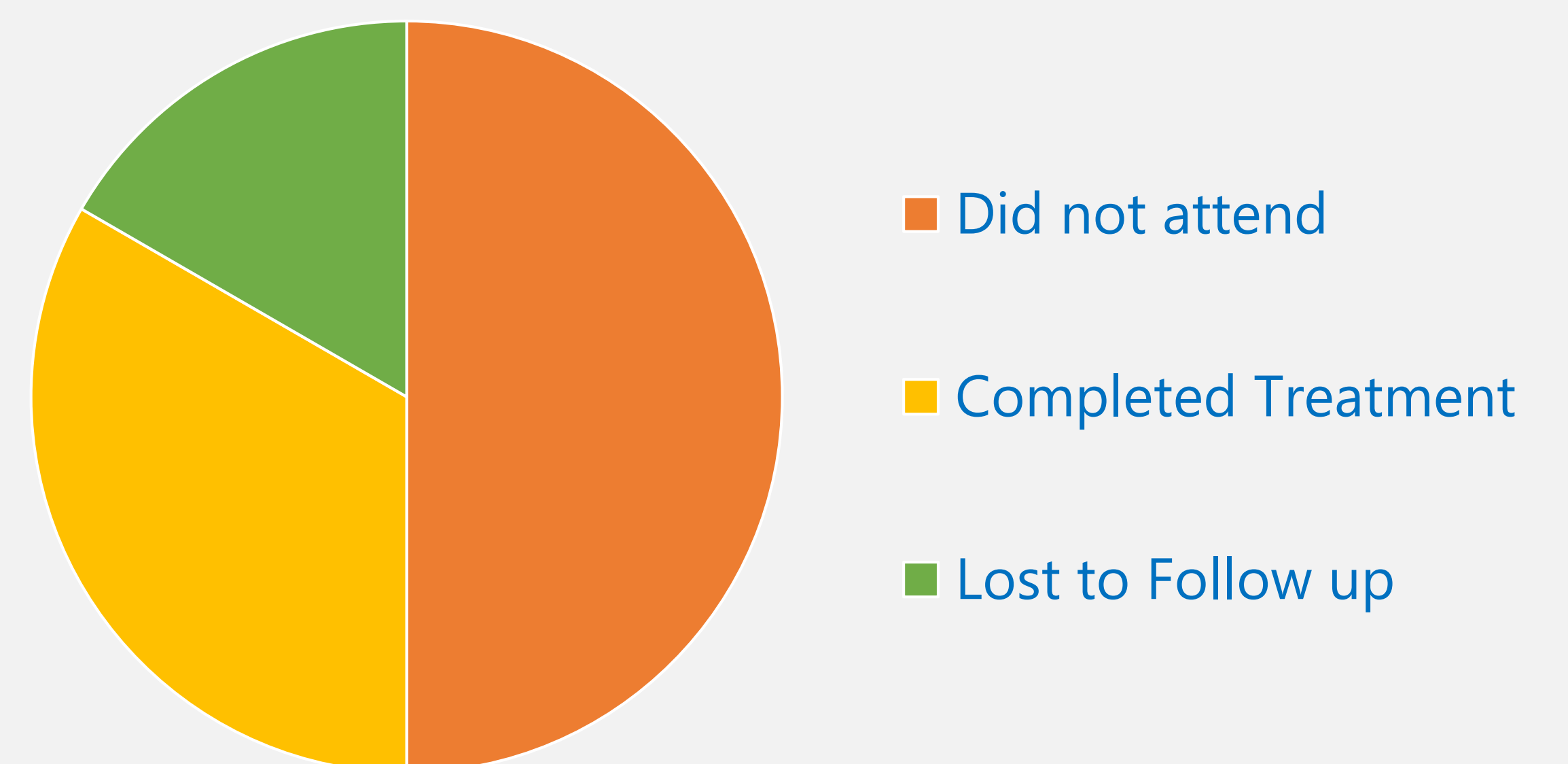
1. There is no predominant bladder or bowel symptom/s experienced by this population



2. There was a wide demographic of patients in the service

Patient Demographics		
Age	Median	47
	1st Quartile	41
	3rd Quartile	58.25
Gender (%)	Male	17%
	Female	83%
Pre-COVID bladder/bowel Symptoms (%)	Pre-COVID symptoms	33%
	No Pre-COVID symptoms	67%
Ethnicity (N)	Other - Not Stated	5
	Asian - Any Other Asian Background	2
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	2
	Other - Any Other Ethnic Group	2
	White - Any other Background	2
	White - British	2
	Asian or Asian British - Indian	1
	Black - Any Other Black Background	1
	White - Irish	1
	ITU admission (%)	
Sedation (%)		50%
Catheterisation(%)		50%

3. There is a high non-attendance rate in the post COVID-19 patient population



Limitations: A small number of patients included within this evaluation, a larger sample would allow deeper analysis of trends in this population.

Conclusion: There is a wide variety of bladder and bowel symptoms associated with COVID-19 infection. There was a diverse population being treated in the post-COVID-19 bladder and bowel service, although majority female patients. There is a high DNA rate likely due to multiple complex factors including co-morbidities associated with COVID-19, multiple medical appointments and social considerations which should be address when supporting this population of patients.

Reference:

Davis HE, Assaf GS, McCorkell L, Wei H, Low RJ, Re'em Y, Redfield S, Austin JP, Akrami A. Characterizing long COVID in an international cohort: 7 months of symptoms and their impact. *EClinicalMedicine*. 2021 Aug;38:101019. doi: 10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.101019. Epub 2021 Jul 15. PMID: 34308300; PMCID: PMC8280690