

Table 3 Male and female patients' perceptions about the underlying causes of urinary incontinence (number and percentage of those who agree or strongly agree)

Underlying cause	Males (n = 113)		Females (n = 240)		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Female sex	81	71.7	210	87.5	0.036
Pregnancy & childbirth conditions					
Increased number of vaginal deliveries	92	81.4	198	82.5	0.736
Large babies	80	70.8	140	58.3	0.019
Use of labour-inducing medications	178	69.0	173	72.1	0.654
Pelvic prolapse	63	55.8	139	57.9	0.729
Ageing	96	84.9	210	87.5	0.682
Menopause	103	91.2	208	86.7	0.254
Neurological abnormalities	89	78.8	113	47.1	0.003
Previous pelvic operation ^a	101	89.4	201	83.8	0.598
Recurrent urinary tract infections	90	79.6	188	78.3	0.862
Constipation, stool impaction	82	72.6	169	70.4	0.743
Lifestyle					
Smoking	83	73.5	118	49.2	< 0.001
Being overweight/obese	65	57.5	172	71.7	0.006
High impact physical activities (recreational, occupational)	38	33.6	49	20.4	0.075
Excessive caffeine consumption	73		79	32.9	0.003
Drinking too many fluids	92	64.6	129	53.8	0.007
Restricted mobility	45	81.4	86	35.8	0.368
Artificial sweeteners/dietary supplements	47	39.8	92	38.3	0.643
Increased stress/anxiety	58	41.6	154	64.2	0.068
Medications ^b	62	54.9	170	70.8	0.002
Perception of underlying causes [median (IQR) score] (maximum = 100)	58.6 (10.3)		76.4 (6.1)		0.007 ^c

^aPrevious pelvic operations, for women include hysterectomy, ovary removal, urethral stricture or dilatation; for men: radical prostatectomy.

^bMedications include beta-blockers, diuretics, antidepressants, sedatives, narcotics, antipsychotics, some gout medications, herbals and chemotherapy.

^cMann-Whitney U-test.

IQR = interquartile range.