Results  Recruitment of 51 patients: urinary urgency (58%), nocturia (66%), stress urinary incontinence (45%), daytime urinary frequency (15%), enuresis (7%), dysuria (27%). Urodynamic studies show overactive detrusor (57%) with and without detrusor-external sphincter dyssynergia (42%), or intrinsic sphincter deficiency (42%). Dysuria (42%) at flow determination.

Discussion  Bladder dysfunctions in acute Chikungunya are frequent, and may become chronic. Hypothesis concerning aetiology are myelopathy or neuropathy. Evolution of symptoms is uncertain. A study evaluating the follow up of those patients is still going on.

Keywords  Chikungunya; Bladder dysfunction; Overactive detrusor

Disclosure of interest  The authors have not supplied their declaration of conflict of interest.

Reference

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CO40-007-e  Hinman syndrome: About 33 cases
S. Lahrabli (Dr)*, H. Azanmasso (Dr), A. Nait Khchat (Dr), N. El Amrani (Dr), F. Lmidmani (Prof), A. El Fatimi (Prof), Chu Ibn Rochd, Casablanca, Morocco  *Corresponding author.
E-mail address: samiralahrabli@hotmail.fr (S. Lahrabli)

Introduction  Hinman syndrome or neurogenic non neurogenic bladder is a severe voiding dysfunction of children. The objective of this study is to review its pathology and urodynamic complications.

Methods  A retrospective study, descriptive and analytical of 33 urodynamic explorations of children with Hinman syndrome, sent to the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation department between January 2011 and September 2014. The criteria for inclusion are based on the presence of urinary disorders in children without confirmed neurological disease.

Results  Thirty-three children were collected in this study. Sociodemographic data showed that there was a female predominance, the mean age of symptoms was 5 ± 1.7 years old. Urinary incontinence was the main symptom of bladder-sphincter dysfunction, the impact on the upper urinary tract as vesico-ureteral reflux in 11 cases (33.3%) of ureterohydronephrosis in 10 cases (30.3%). Our study showed 4 cases (12.20%) severe bladder trabeculation.

Discussion and conclusion  Diagnosis of Hinman syndrome in children is based on well-defined criteria, clinical examination and complete paraclinical is necessary for the elimination of a neurogenic bladder. Diagnosis and early management of the disease is critical to minimize the onset of complications involving the functional and vital prognosis.

Keywords  Hinman syndrome; Urodynamic testing; Urinary complications

Disclosure of interest  The authors have not supplied their declaration of conflict of interest.

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P064-e  Urinary incontinence in nulliparous sportswomen: Epidemiological survey about 150 cases
S. Ghroubi (Prof)*, S. Alila (Dr), W. Elleuch (Dr), M.H. Elleuch (Prof)
Service de médecine physique et de réadaptation, CHU Habib Bourguiba, unité de recherche de l’évaluation des pathologies de l’appareil locomoteur UR12ES18, université de Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia  *Corresponding author.
E-mail address: sghroubi@yahoo.fr (S. Ghroubi)

Introduction  Our aim is to assess the urinary incontinence particularly in young nulliparous sportswomen. In our work, we insist on their reluctance about this subject and on the type and level of sport practice.

Methods  A questionnaire was completed by 150 young nulliparous sportswomen. First, it tries to reveal urinary incontinence, to type this incontinence and to have an idea about the knowledge of this trouble. Then, it specifies the type of sport and the level of practice.