

Functional Incontinence

Functional incontinence is a form of urinary incontinence that occurs in patients who have normal voiding systems, but who have difficulty reaching the toilet because of physical or mental disabilities. Symptoms include increased urinary volume and the inability to timely urinate. The treatment for functional incontinence includes scheduled voiding times.



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Symptoms

Increased Urinary Volume

Up-arrow Urine

Symptoms of functional incontinence include increased urinary volume, even if the person is aware of the need to urinate.

Unable to Timely Urinate

Broken Clock

Difficulty being able to move quickly enough to reach the toilet, remove clothing, or transfer themselves from a mobility device in time causes conscious retention of urine.

Pathophysiology

Dementia

Demented D-man

Memory loss and confusion may also cause the patient to lose the ability to recognize the need to void, especially in the later stages or progression of the disease.

Excessive Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol-martini

Excessive alcohol consumption may lead to functional incontinence. Alcohol can cause the muscles around the bladder to relax, resulting in involuntary bladder leakage as well as inhibiting antidiuretic hormone causing increased urine production.

Immobility

Immobilized

Cognitive or physical impairments may impair the patient's mobility, resulting in the patient's inability to reach toileting facilities.

Treatment

Scheduled Voiding

[Schedule-planner and Void-toilet](#)

The treatment for functional incontinence includes having the patient follow a voiding schedule. This schedule helps the patient empty their bladder at predictable times to avoid incidents of incontinence.