

# Incontinence

People of all ages may experience with controlling their bladder or bowel and this can have a real impact on their daily lives.

More than 3.2 million people over 65 in the UK suffer from urinary incontinence, and 6.5 million people of all ages are affected by some form of bowel problem. Many don't talk about these problems or seek any help, either out of embarrassment or because they think nothing can be done. However, there are actions you can take to help you deal with some of the common problems.

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## What is Incontinence?

The function of the bladder and the lower urinary tract is to store urine and then to permit efficient voiding when convenient. Problems can arise with both storage and voiding, which can result in bothersome symptoms.

There can be a number of factors that lead to incontinence, some of which are listed below.

- **Problems getting to the toilet** for example, being unsteady on your feet, taking a long time to get to a toilet, or forgetting where the toilet is
  - **Difficulty using the toilet** for example, having no handrails to grip when getting on and off the toilet, or having problems adjusting your clothes due to arthritis in your hands and finger.
  - **Memory problems** for example, forgetting what a toilet is and how it should be used.
  - **Bladder problems** if muscles around your bladder are weak, this may be called stress incontinence.
  - **Overactive bladder** this is when urine needs to be passed many times and very quickly. Leakage can occur if the toilet is not reached in time. Sometimes the bladder doesn't empty properly there can be an overflow and this usually results in a continuous dribble.
  - **Bowel problems** related to constipation. If the constipation is severe, the bowel can overflow and this causes faecal incontinence.
  - **Illness** for example, [Alzheimer's disease](#) or a [stroke](#)
  - **Medication** may mean you go to the toilet more often
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## Types of Urinary Incontinence

There are different types of bladder problem. [Urinary tract infections \(UTIs\)](#), such as cystitis, can cause temporary bladder problems, such as the urgent need to pass urine, or a burning sensation when you go to the toilet. There are several different types of longer term bladder

incontinence:

- **Stress incontinence** is usually experienced by women. It is caused by a weak bladder outlet and weak pelvic floor muscles, which can happen as a result of childbirth. Leakage occurs when walking, after gentle exercise, or even when sneezing. Men are likely to suffer from this type of incontinence after a prostate operation.
  - **Urge incontinence** is the result of an overactive or unstable bladder. This means that people have a desperate need to get to the toilet and are unable to get there in time. Urine may need to be passed more often than usual through the day and night. An overactive bladder can occur after a stroke or if a person has suffered from problems with their nervous system, whereby the brain is no longer able to tell the bladder to wait until a toilet is reached.
  - **Overflow incontinence** is when the bladder doesn't empty properly and urine builds up and overflows, which results in a constant dribbling leakage. There are several explanations as to why the bladder may not empty properly, such as a health condition, age-related problem, or severe constipation resulting in a blockage of the bladder outlet. People that have suffered a stroke, multiple sclerosis, or Parkinson's disease may have this kind of problem with their bladder.
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## Types of Faecal Incontinence

People with faecal incontinence tend to pass faeces or stools at a moment's notice with little warning. Faecal incontinence is common with one in twenty people who suffer from poor bowel control and it gets far more common as you get older.

### Constipation

This is the most usual type of bowel problem and happens when hard bowel motions become difficult to pass. Constipation may be caused by:

- not eating enough fibre
- not drinking enough (you should drink at least six to eight cups of liquid a day)
- not being able to move around much
- some medicines (such as painkillers)
- not being able to get to a toilet or putting off going
- some neurological diseases, such as Parkinson's
- bowel diseases such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) or colitis.

### Diarrhoea

Frequent, urgent watery bowel motions can cause you to have an accident if you can't find the toilet in time. Diarrhoea has many possible causes, including the overuse of laxatives, a bacterial or viral infection, an irritable bowel or other bowel disease.

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## Ways to help prevent incontinence

- **Seeking medical help** a professional assessment can be carried out by a district nurse or by a [GP](#). This assessment will tell you why you are experiencing incontinence. A plan will then be devised to help you to manage the problem.
- **Treatment** depending on the cause, medicines, bladder or bowel training programmes and, if necessary, an operation can be performed.
- **Diet** a high fibre diet and needs an increase in water intake and soft drinks may be beneficial. Bear in mind that too much caffeine can upset the bladder.

See [NHS.UK 10 ways to stop leaks](#) for more information.

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## Controlling Incontinence

Incontinence may persist regardless of treatment. As a last resort, a catheter can be used. Incontinence products are also available in the form of pads, underpants and bedding protection. These are available to buy in supermarkets and pharmacies, or you can speak to your GP or local Continence Service to see if you are eligible to receive these products free from the NHS.

NHS.UK provide information on [Incontinence Products](#) that may be helpful.

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## Local Information and Advice

[Newcastle Continence Service](#) can carry out assessments and provide advice and help for anyone with a bladder or bowel need.

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## Other Useful Information

- [Allanda](#) has information that is specifically aimed at helping carers to make life easier for those they care for who have continence problems, both inside the home and when out and about.
- [Bladder and Bowel Foundation](#)
- [Healthtalk.org](#)
- [Bladder and Bowel problems](#) factsheet from Age UK

**Please note** – The content on this website is provided for general information only, and should not be treated as a substitute for the medical advice of your own doctor or any other health care professional. If you are feeling unwell, make an appointment to see your GP or contact [NHS 111](#). In an emergency, dial 999.

Last updated: June 27, 2022

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## Useful Organisations

## **Patient Information Centre – Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust (CNTW)**

**Website:** [www.cntw.nhs.uk](http://www.cntw.nhs.uk)

**Telephone:** 0191 246 7288

**Address:** St Nicholas Hospital, NE3 3XT

## **RIDC (Research Institute for Disabled Consumers)**

**Email:** [mail@ridc.org.uk](mailto:mail@ridc.org.uk)

**Website:** [www.ridc.org.uk](http://www.ridc.org.uk)

**Telephone:** 0207 427 2460

**Address:** Unit 10 Blenheim Court, N7 9NY

## **Newcastle Continence Service**

**Email:** [nuth.newcastlespecialistcontinenceservice@nhs.net](mailto:nuth.newcastlespecialistcontinenceservice@nhs.net)

**Website:** <https://www.newcastlesupportdirectory.org.uk/newcastle-continence-service>

**Telephone:** 0191 282 6333

**Address:** NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE HOSPITALS NHS TRUST, NE3 3HD

## **Bladder & Bowel Community**

**Email:** [help@bladderandbowel.org](mailto:help@bladderandbowel.org)

**Website:** [www.bladderandbowel.org](http://www.bladderandbowel.org)

**Telephone:** 01926 357220

**Address:** Bladder and Bowel Community, B95 5AA

## **NHS**

**Website:** [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)

**Telephone:** 01926 357220

## **healthtalk.org**

**Email:** [info@healthtalkonline.org](mailto:info@healthtalkonline.org)

**Website:** [www.healthtalk.org](http://www.healthtalk.org)

**Telephone:** 01926 357220

## Allanda

**Email:** [info@allanda.co.uk](mailto:info@allanda.co.uk)

**Website:** [www.allaboutincontinence.co.uk](http://www.allaboutincontinence.co.uk)

**Telephone:** 01926 357220

**Address:** Allanda Ltd., S72 7BA

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[Your Doctor or GP](#)

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[Menopause](#)

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[Urinary Tract Infection \(UTI\)](#)