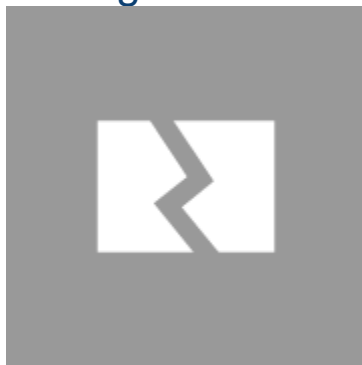


Caring for patients with fecal incontinence costs more than \$4,000 per person each year

U-M researchers found that condition has significant economic impact, demonstrating need for prevention and better management



Dee. E. Fenner, M.D., was the senior author on the study examining the economic impact of fecal incontinence

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Care for patients with fecal incontinence costs \$4,110 per person for both medical and non-medical costs like loss of productivity, according to new research from the University of Michigan.

The prevalence of fecal incontinence is expected to increase substantially, as the elderly population in the U.S. continues to grow rapidly. The study, published this month in the journal *Diseases of the Colon & Rectum*, is the first U.S.-based study to assess the per-patient annual economic costs of the condition.

“Very few studies have looked at the cost of this embarrassing and socially-isolating condition,” says the study’s senior author Dee E. Fenner, M.D., the Harold A. Furlong Professor of Women’s Health and Co-Director of the Michigan Bowel Control Program. The Michigan Bowel Control Program combines the expertise of Urogynecologists, Gastroenterologists, Colorectal surgeons and expert nurses to care for patients with complex defecation disorders, including fecal incontinence.

“The disease is prevalent among men and women, and this study shows the cost is a significant burden to patients and to society. We want to make sure it is not forgotten in the discussions about health care dollars.”

The condition usually involves unintentional loss of solid, liquid or mucous stool, and it affects 8.3 percent of adults who are not living in an institution like a nursing home. It is equally prevalent in women and men, and the prevalence increases significantly with age.

Among women in their 80s, research shows about 15 percent report monthly bouts of fecal incontinence, says Fenner, who also is Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Urology.

In the study, the researchers included three categories of cost: direct medical cost (diagnosis, treatment and management of the condition); direct non-medical cost (costs of non-medical resources like protective products or transportation to care); and indirect cost (loss of productivity).

“Our study suggests that the annual cost of fecal incontinence is similar to that of urinary incontinence,” says Fenner, adding that urinary incontinence doesn’t carry the same stigma as fecal incontinence and is often talked about in the media and by health care providers.

Those who suffer with fecal incontinence find it difficult to hide odor issues, and the condition can lead to depression and social isolation. Many suffer for five years or more before seeking treatment options, Fenner says.

“For many patients, the sooner you are treated, the better,” Fenner says. Diet management, physical therapy for pelvic floor issues, anti-diarrheal medications can all be used, and more and more surgical options are available.

“This study shows that more attention should be directed to the prevention of this condition,” Fenner says. “In addition, interventions that can help patients manage their symptoms could generate financial benefits as well, because the results show that patients with more severe incontinence also have higher annual costs of care.”

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About the University of Michigan's Women's Health services: Each year, urogynecologists from U-M's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology see more than 1,000 new patients in our Pelvic Floor Disorders Clinic, providing comprehensive surgical and non-surgical services for women suffering from urinary and fecal incontinence, as well as pelvic organ prolapse (falling or slipping out of place). The program has been in existence for 22 years and has received more than \$15 million in NIH research support.

In 2012, U-M's Women's Health program was ranked fifth in the nation in the Best Graduate Schools rankings by U.S. News and World Report. And in 2011, U.S. News and World Report named the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Michigan among the top 20 gynecology programs in the U.S.