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Epidemiology and social impact of Enuresia in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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Enuresia remains unknown in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The objective was to assess the epidemiology and social impact of bedwetting in order to promote the overall management of enuretic children in Mbujimayi.The study was descriptive across November 20 to December 20, 2020, including 272 family leaders of enuretic children. Female sex was predominant (87.87%); the average age were 36.82 ± 8.94 years; 79.41% were biological mothers and housewives (52.21%); 61.03% of fathers had the level of secondary and primary education for mothers (70.22%). The history of enuresis in both mother and father was (44.85% versus 18.75%). The case of bedwetting was 2 infants per household (34.56%). The blue hole affected both sexes in a positive way (50.77% versus 49.23%) and the 5-8 age group was affected (58%, 43%); 75% of the kids used to pee in bed every night. The enuretic child's managers did not consult a Doctor for bedwetting; the reason for the lack of consultation was that it would pass alone (62.87%). As for the impact, 43.38% of the respondents complained of the annoying smell. The origin of bedwetting was ignored by 39.34% of respondents, while 35.66% attributed a natural origin. Bedwetting is a common disorder in households, with a significant social impact. Raising awareness among enuretic children about the need to consult a doctor for care would be an asset in mitigating the consequences of this disorder.

Biography

Badiambile Mpulumba Remy, Official University Of Mbujimayi, Democratic Republic of the Congo. His research work says "The breast cancer represents a major problem of public health in Democratic Republic of the Congo". This study aims at assessing the knowledge about breast cancer and the practice of breast self-examination among schoolgirls, and to propose effective intervention measures to promote early diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer in Mbujimayi.