Comparative Study Between Bladder Stimulating Technique versus Quick Wee Method Among Infants in the Pediatric Emergency Department in a Government Hospital: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Background: Bladder Stimulating Technique and Quick Wee Method are two methods utilized to hasten voiding for urine collection among infants.

Objective: This study aims to compare the effectiveness of standard urine collection versus the Bladder Stimulation Technique and the Quick Wee Method in hastening the voiding time for urine collection among infants.

Methodology: A single blind, prospective, randomized controlled trial was carried out on 168 patients aged 1 to 23 months, requested with urinalysis. Infants were randomized into three groups: Bladder Stimulating Technique, Quick Wee Method, and control group. Successful urination (voiding within five minutes) and the time of urine onset were obtained.

Results: The Bladder Stimulating Technique group had higher rate of success in voiding compared to the Quick Wee Method and control groups (41.9% vs 23.5% vs 2%, $p<0.0001$). However, there was no significant difference in successful voiding between the Bladder Stimulating Technique and the Quick Wee Method groups ($p=0.09$). The Bladder Stimulating Technique ($p<0.0001$) and the Quick Wee Method ($p=0.002$) groups showed significant difference in successful voiding when compared with the control group. The Bladder Stimulating Technique group had faster time of urine onset compared to the Quick Wee Method and control groups (71.85 minutes vs 72.35 minutes vs 136.94 minutes, $p<0.0004$). There was no significant difference between the Bladder Stimulating Technique and the Quick Wee Method ($p=1.00$) groups in time of urine onset. The Bladder Stimulating Technique ($p=0.002$) and the Quick Wee Method ($p=0.004$) groups showed significant difference in time of urine onset when compared with the control group.

Conclusion: Both intervention groups showed significant difference in successful voiding and time of urine onset when compared to the control group.

Keywords: Bladder stimulating technique, Quick wee method, Standard urine collection