



Tests for Diagnosis of Bladder Conditions

Cystoscopy

A fiberoptic scope is placed through the urethra into the bladder to visualize the lining of the bladder, the ureters and the urethra.

Urodynamics

Measurements of the bladder and urethral pressures are obtained to determine bladder function. The test can help determine the difference between stress and urge incontinence and whether a mixed incontinence is present. Urinary flow and bladder capacity can also be measured.

Urine culture

The urine is cultured so any bacteria present in the urine will “grow” and be identified. Sensitivities are usually performed when a urinary tract infection is suspected so that the appropriate antibiotic can be prescribed.

Urinalysis

The urine is tested for microscopic red blood cells, white blood cells and bacteria.

Ultrasound

Sound waves are used to visualize the kidneys, ureters, bladder.

IVP (Intravenous pyelogram)

Radiologic procedure which involves injecting radio-opaque dye into the vein and visualizing flow through the kidneys, ureters and bladder as the urine is excreted. This is performed in a radiology office.

Voiding Diary

A record that you may be asked to complete that records when you void, how much you void and when incontinence occurs.