

## PREVALENCE OF OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYMPTOMS IN PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN IN CAMPINAS, BRAZIL.

### Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of the study was to identify the prevalence of Overactive Bladder Symptoms in Premenopausal women in Campinas, Brazil. The epidemiologic study was based on the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire – Overactive Bladder (ICIQ-OAB).<sup>1</sup>

The symptoms were correlated with age, parity, BMI and marital status.<sup>2</sup>

### Study design, materials and methods

The epidemiologic study was based on interviewing 1052 women aged 20-45 (premenopausal) in the area of Campinas, Brazil, to investigate the prevalence of Overactive Bladder Symptoms.

The women with diabetes, chronic pulmonary disease, or with recurrent urinary tract infections were excluded, as well as the ones that had treated urinary incontinence surgically. In this study we used the ICQI-OAB questionnaire, ICS standard, in its validated Portuguese version and a specific questionnaire for the demographics

The determination of the 1052 women sample was provided by the Statistic Department of the State University of Campinas, Brazil.<sup>3</sup>

### Results

Among the women interviewed, 5,56% were Asian, 81,95 % were Caucasian, 5,17 were *mulatas*, 3,8 were African-American and 3,51 were “other”.

In the marital status parameter, 28,29% were married, 1,45% were divorced, 2,23% were separated, 67,15 % were single, 0,78% were living with partner and 0,1 % were widows. The average age was 28, 6, the average BMI was 22,8. The average parity was 0,5.

In the questionnaire, the average OAB score was 2,4.

### Interpretation of results

When relating the scores with the race, there was no significant difference.

There was a significant difference between the ages. Women aged 35-45 had a frequency twice as high as women aged 28-34. There was also a difference between the ages 35-45 and 23-27, and the ages 20-22 and 23-27. The older women all had a higher frequency ( $p < 0,0001$ ).

There was also a difference in the urgency ( $p < 0,0001$ ) and score ( $p < 0,0001$ ).

The married women have more nocturia than the single ones ( $p = 0,0059$ ) and also a difference in the score.

When comparing women with different BMIs, the ones between 18,5 and 24,9 had less nocturia than the ones with BMI over 30 ( $p = 0,0020$ ) and there was also a difference in the score ( $p = 0,0066$ ). Nulliparous women had a lower score than the ones with 1 pregnancy and the ones with 2 or more. ( $p > 0,0001$ )

### Concluding message

With these results it possible to make a correlation between age, parity, BMI and marital status and the overactive bladder symptoms. According to the numbers, a higher BMI means more OAB symptoms, as well as a higher number of pregnancies and a higher age. This is interesting data to work with because it shows that even in premenopausal women the OAB symptoms increase with age, as well as the other parameters aforementioned.

### References

- 1) Abrams Paul, Cardozo Linda, Fall Magnus, Griffiths Derek, Rosier Peter, Ulmsten Ulf, Kerrebroek Philip van, Victor Arne, Wein Alan. The Standardisation of Terminology of Lower Urinary Tract Function: Report from the Standardisation Sub-committee of the International Continence Society. *Neurourology and Urodynamics* 2002; 21: 167-178
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3. Teloken Claudio, Caraver Fernanda, Webwr Fernanda A, Teloken Patrick E, Moraes Joao F, Sogari Paulo R, Graziottin Tulio M. Overactive Bladder: Prevalence and Implications in Brazil. *European Urology* 2006; 49: 1087-1092

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<b>Is this a clinical trial?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>What were the subjects in the study?</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<b>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</b>	<b>Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Faculdade de Ciências Médicas</b>

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(Ethics in Research Comitee of the Medical Sciences University,  
UNICAMP< Brazil)

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*Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?*

Yes

*Was informed consent obtained from the patients?*

Yes

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