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THE ANAYLSIS OF KEY FACTOR FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE TWOC IN MALE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE URINARY RETENTION

Hypothesis / aims of study
 Acute urinary retention (AUR) is a condition characterized by a sudden inability to urinate. Recently TWOC (Trail without catheter) has been implemented in the primary. This study aims to examine the success of TWOC and the factors affecting the success of TWOC by the type of AUR.

Study design, materials and methods
 This study was based on 441 patients who were treated for the AUR from January 2006 to August 2011. The patients were classified into the spontaneous AUR group (Group S, n=272) and the precipitated AUR group (Group P, n=169) which is consecutive to triggering events. The success of TWOC, age, PSA and volume of prostate were analyzed in each group.

Results
 The managements following catheterization in the group S vs group P were TWOC 215 (79.0%) vs 154 (91.1%), the immediate surgery of 33 (12.1%) vs 7 (4.1%), the elective surgery of 24 (8.8%) vs 8 (4.7%). TWOC was successful in 151 (70.2%) vs 112 (72.7%). Age was significantly higher in the group S (74.4±11.9 years vs 70.6±10.9 years, p=0.003), and there was no difference in success rate of TWOC, PSA and volume of prostate between two groups.
 The volume of prostate in patients with a successful TWOC was significantly small in the group S (success: 46.4±28.9gm vs failure: 59.9±35.1gm, p=0.044) and the group P (success: 37.8±28.1gm, failure: 51.4±32.6gm, p=0.034). Age and PSA did not show significant differences in both groups.

Interpretation of results
 Success rate of TWOC was more than 70% regardless of the type of AUR, and the smaller volume of prostate was, the higher success rate was.

Concluding message
 Although TWOC was recommended primarily in the treatment of AUR, early surgical intervention should be considered if the volume of prostate large.