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Title (type in CAPITAL LETTERS)	ASSOCIATION OF COMPLETENESS OF SPINAL CORD INJURY AND DETRUSOR SPHINCTER DYSSYNERGIA

Aims of Study: The correlation between completeness of spinal cord injury and type of detrusor sphincter dyssynergia (DSD) is debated. This study investigates this relationship and the changes of DSD over time.

Methods: A retrospective review of the charts and video-urodynamic studies of 269 patients with well defined suprasacral spinal cord injuries was performed. The completeness of injury was assessed by complete neurologic examination. DSD was categorized as type 1, 2 or 3 (1). Also patients were categorized according to the year of injury into 5 year intervals spanning the past 20 years or a fifth interval if the year of injury was over 20 years ago.

Results:

	Number of patients (Percentage of total patients)			
	No DSD	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Complete Injury	--	--	5 (2)	31 (12)
Incomplete Injury	20 (7)	112 (42)	99 (37)	2 (1)

Year of Injury	Number of patients (Percentage patients per time interval)			
	No DSD	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1994-98	2 (5)	24 (61)	10 (26)	3 (8)
1989-93	4 (7)	25 (42)	23 (39)	7 (12)
1984-88	2 (6)	12 (33)	16 (44)	6 (17)
1979-83	--	9 (45)	9 (45)	2 (10)
Before 1978	12 (10)	42 (37)	46 (40)	15 (13)

Conclusions: This series reveals a statistically significant association between the completeness of cord injury and type of DSD (contingency coefficient = 0.664, $p=0.0001$). Also the percentage of each type of DSD essentially did not change across each of the post-injury time intervals.

Reference: 1. J. Urol., 125: 545, 1981.