

Category No.

7

Video
Demonstration

Ref. No.

377

Abstract Reproduction Form B-1

Author(s):

TLJ Tammela, M Nuotio, A-M Koivisto, M Jylhä

Double Spacing

Institution
City
CountryDivision of Urology, Tampere University Hospital, and Tampere School of Public
Health, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Double Spacing

Title (type in
CAPITAL
LETTERS)**ASSOCIATION OF SMOKING WITH URGENCY IN ELDERLY
PEOPLE**

AIMS OF STUDY: Overactive urinary bladder is a common condition among elderly people. Its etiology, pathophysiology and epidemiology are poorly known. The most typical symptom of an overactive urinary bladder is urgency. Smoking has been reported to be associated with an increased risk of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) in males (1) and a relationship was found between smoking and incontinence in middle-aged women (2). The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of smoking on urgency in elderly people in a population-based cross-sectional cohort study.

METHODS: The study population consisted of people aged 60-89 years. The subjects were drawn from the population registry of a specific geographical area. The same number of women and men from each five-year age cohort were selected using systematic sampling. The sample included 1494 persons. A total number of 1059 persons were interviewed of whom 528 were men and 531 women. The statistical response rate was 71%, but after deducting from the total 160 persons who had died and the 25 persons who had moved out, the percentage of persons interviewed was 81. The data was collected using structured questionnaires and the in-person interviews were undertaken at home by interviewers. The measure for prevalence of urinary urgency was the response to the question: "Do you ever have trouble getting to the lavatory in time - yes or no?" Former smoking was defined as a history of smoking regularly almost every day at least for one year but not smoking currently, and current smoking as smoking regularly presently. Alcohol consumption was defined as using in general spirits, wine or beer and coffee drinking as drinking coffee more than one cup per day.

In order to analyze the data, the study material was in the beginning divided according to gender into two 15 year age groups: 60-74 years and 75-89 years. The records were then analyzed by using the two-classed urgency variable as an explanatory variable and crossing it with the smoking, coffee drinking and alcohol consumption variables in the two age and gender groups. Finally odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated with logistic regression analysis controlling for age and gender in order to evaluate the association of smoking with urinary urgency as well as the effect of alcohol consumption and coffee drinking on the symptom.

Category No.

7

Video
Demonstration

Ref. No. (Page 2)

377

Abstract Reproduction Form B-2

Author(s): TLJ Tammela, M Nuotio, A-M Koivisto, M Jylhä

RESULTS: Prevalence of urgency among the responders was 13.2% (n=140), in males 12.2% (n=64) and in females 14.3% (n=76). In the age group of 60- to 74-year olds it was 8% (n=44) (males 9.4% and females 6.6%) and in that of 75- to 89-year olds the prevalence was 19.0% (n=96) (males 19.8% and females 18.2%). Former smokers included 29.5% (n=309) and current smokers 10.4% (n=110) of the respondents. Of the former male smokers, in the younger age group 7.7% (n=10) of the male responders had urgency and in the older one 15.7% (n=21), and in females 15.2% (n=5) and 40% (n=4) correspondingly. In the current smokers 8.1% (n=5) of younger males and 33.3% (n=9) of older males had urgency, in females 16.7% (n=3) and 33.3% (n=1) correspondingly. In the never smokers, only 3.9% (n=3) of younger and 16.7% (n=15) of the older males had urgency, and 8.0% (n=18) and 18.6% (n=44) of females correspondingly. After adjusting for alcohol drinking and coffee drinking, the odds ratios for current and former smokers were 2.8 (CI 1.4-5.4) and 1.6 (CI 0.9-2.7), respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: Prevalence of urgency increases in relation to aging in both sexes. Smoking is associated with an increased risk of urgency in elderly people. The decreased risk of urgency after cessation of smoking suggests that the process is reversible.

REFERENCES:

1. Koskimäki J, Hakama M, Huhtala H, Tammela TLJ. Association of smoking with lower urinary tract symptoms. *J Urol* 159:1580-1582, 1998.
2. Bump RC, McClish DK: Cigarette smoking and urinary incontinence in women. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 167:1213-18, 1992.