

## DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, STRESS PERCEPTION AND COPING STRATEGY IN FEMALE OVERACTIVE BLADDER PATIENTS

### Hypothesis / aims of study

An overactive bladder (OAB) symptoms have a negative impact on health-related quality of life (QoL) and result in various psychological problems. The objective of this study was to examine the psychologic features and coping strategies of female OAB patients.

### Study design, materials and methods

The participants included 30 female patients suffering from OAB (OAB group) and 18 female who visited our health care center for health medical examination without voiding symptoms (control group). The Korean King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ) and International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) were used to assess the OAB symptoms. Responses to Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Social Readjustment Rating Scale, Global Assessment of Recent Stress Scale (GARS) and Weisman Coping Strategy Scale were compared between the groups.

### Results

Age was significantly higher in the OAB group (56.4±10.5 vs 42.3±10.5, p<0.05). There was no demographic difference such as marriage, income, education, and religion. The KHQ score of the OAB group was significantly higher than that of the control group for all domains including "general health perceptions" (p<0.05), "impact on life" (p<0.05), "role limitations" (p<0.001), "physical and social limitations" (p<0.001), "personal relationships" (p<0.01), "emotional problems" (p=0.001), "sleep/energy disturbances" (p<0.001), and "severity measures" (p<0.001). The IPSS and BDI score did show significant differences between the groups (p<0.001, p<0.01). The most KHQ domains were correlated with "stress to work, job and school" and "interpersonal" domain of GARS (p<0.05, p<0.05) and these had more relationships with "displacement" and "fatalism" of Weisman Coping Strategy Scale (p<0.05, p<0.05).

### Interpretation of results

The OAB patients had depression and higher stress perception of usual life, especially "work, job", and "interpersonal relationship".

### Concluding message

"Displacement" and "fatalism" were mainly used coping strategy in the OAB patients.

<b>Specify source of funding or grant</b>	None
<b>Is this a clinical trial?</b>	Yes
<b>Is this study registered in a public clinical trials registry?</b>	No
<b>What were the subjects in the study?</b>	HUMAN
<b>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</b>	Yes
<b>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</b>	St. Paul's Hospital IRB
<b>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</b>	Yes
<b>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</b>	Yes