QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INSOMNIA MAY PREVENT INAPPROPRIATE TREATMENT FOR NOCTURIA.

Hypothesis / aims of study
Insomnia may result in nocturia and nocturia may cause insomnia. Since insomnia causes nocturia, and vice versa, the patients with insomnia and/or nocturia may be treated in an inappropriate way. The aim of this study is to clarify prevalence of insomnia and nocturia, and their correlation in Urological clinics irrelevant to their purpose of visit, and to achieve appropriate treatment strategy.

Study design, materials and methods
The 2388 patients were subjected to this study. We conducted a survey in the form of three types of questionnaires, questionnaire for Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS), IPSS and ICIQ-SF for patients. AIS consists of 8 items evaluating, sleep induction, awakenings during the night, final awakening, total sleep duration, sleep quality and sleepiness during the day.

Results
The presence of nocturia was correlated with higher age, and patients with insomnia (X2 test, p<0.0001). Thirty percent, however, those who had insomnia and nocturia revealed lower total score of IPSS, less than 8 and not fulfilling criteria of overactive bladder either.

Interpretation of results
Except the nocturnal polyuria, the selected patients in this category should be treated with hypnotics primarily, and nocturia as well as insomnia expected to be improved with or without administration of anti-muscarinic drugs.

Concluding message
The patients complaining nocturia might have insomnia as a primary problem, which may be clarified with careful interview and/or questionnaire. This endeavor elicits treatment of insomnia for subgroup of patients with nocturia and insomnia preventing unnecessary prescription of anti-muscarinic drugs.

References