

## IMPACT OF ANTI-INCONTINENCE SURGERY ON OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYMPTOMS AND RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS CONCOMITANT WITH STRESS URINARY INCONTINENCE AND OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYMPTOMS

### Hypothesis / aims of study

To analyze of changes in overactive bladder (OAB) symptoms and quality of life after anti-incontinence surgery in patients concomitant with stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and OAB symptoms, such as urgency, frequency, nocturia, and urge incontinence. We assess the effect with validated questionnaires.

### Study design, materials and methods

Between February 2008 and January 2010, 161 patients with clinical and urodynamic diagnoses of female stress urinary incontinence (UI) and OAB symptoms underwent TVT-O (n=51) or TVT-S (n=49) or TOA (n=61) procedure. Preoperative and postoperative evaluations included physical examination, Incontinence-Quality of Life (I-QoL) and Overactive Bladder-questionnaire (OAB-q).

### Results

One-year follow-up was available on 126 of the initial 161 patients who were able to document with validated questionnaires. The overall success rate for stress urinary incontinence was 91.3%. The OAB symptoms were persistent in 39 (30.9%), and others were improved at least. Mean total I-QoL scores increased 41.8 scores and OAB symptoms severity scores decreased 33.3 scores.

### Interpretation of results

There were no significant differences of improvement between types of surgery. Most patients reported significant improvements in quality of life and overactive bladder symptoms.

### Concluding message

The results of this study, which suggest that anti-incontinence surgery is an efficient surgical treatment for the improvement of the overactive bladder symptoms and related quality of life as well as stress urinary incontinence itself.

**Table 1. Baseline patient characteristics**

	Total (n=126)	TVT-O (n=41)	TVT-S (n=36)	TOA (n=49)	p-value
Mean age (range)	56.07 (41-76)	55.52	56.70	57.10	0.612
Mean parity (range)	2.97 (1-6)	2.87	3.07	2.96	0.471
Mean BMI (range)(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25 (19-37)	24.73	25.54	24.91	0.349
Mean Sx duration (range)(years)	6.15 (0.25-28)	7.07	5.09	5.23	0.213
Mean follow up (range)(weeks)	5.91 (4-14)	6.00	5.81	6.14	0.742
Presence of UUI (%)	20 (15.87)	6	5	9	0.935
Sx grade I (%)	67 (53.17)	23	19	25	0.986
II (%)	59 (46.82)	18	17	24	0.986
Presence of POP (%)	27 (21.42)	7	6	14	0.820

**Table 2. Comparison of preoperative and postoperative I-QoL and OAB-q scores**

	Subscales	Preoperative scores	Postoperative scores	p-value
I-QoL	Total	35.44	77.31	<0.001
	Avoidance and limiting behaviors	36.80	76.94	<0.001
	Psychosocial impacts	39.61	79.89	<0.001
	Social embarrassment	25.78	73.28	<0.001
OAB-q	Symptom severity	49.05	15.75	<0.001
	Coping	50.55	85.50	<0.001
	Concern	51.71	87.43	<0.001
	Sleep	59.12	83.76	<0.001
	Social	69.52	91.76	<0.001
	HRQL total	55.71	86.94	<0.001

<b>Specify source of funding or grant</b>	<b>no funding or grant</b>
<b>Is this a clinical trial?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>What were the subjects in the study?</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<b>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</b>	<b>Ethics committee of Chonbuk National University Hospital</b>

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<i>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</i>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</i>	<b>Yes</b>

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