Voiding efficiency in uroflowmetry may serve as an indicator of bladder contractility in pressure flow study in males.

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- The relationship between voiding efficiency (VE), ICS-BOOI and ICS-BCI, calculated through PFS, in men presenting with voiding symptoms.

✓ n=143
✓ Median
- Age= 68 years (range: 45–95, IQR: 18)
- Prostate volume of 41 mL (range: 15–140, IQR: 32)
- PVR 140 ml (range: 10–700, IQR: 245)
- VE 65% (range: 10–99, IQR: 32)

Parameter	BOOI≤40 (n=81)	BOOI>40 (n=62)	p	BCI<100 (n=94)	BCI≥100 (n=49)	p
Median age, years	67	70	0.3	69	67	0.4
Median PV, ml	40	44	0.1	40	50	0.1
Presence of DM, n (%)	20 (25)	12 (19)	0.1	22 (23)	10 (20)	0.2
Median PVR, ml (range; IQR)	137 (10-654; 200)	150 (10-700; 256)	0.4	**173 (10-700; 289)**	**80 (10-435; 87)**	**0.001**
Median VE %	67 (10-99; 30)	62 (10-99; 37)	0.3	**61 (10-99; 28)**	**79 (20-99; 32)**	**0.003**

- Retrospective analysis of data between January 2018 and February 2025
- Included:

➢ Patients over the age of 45 with unremarkable neurological workup

- $VE = (VV / (VV + PVR)) \times 100$

❖ VV=voided volume in uroflowmetry

- **No relationship between PVR and/or VE and ICS-BOOI**
- **Patients with adequate bladder contractility had significantly different PVR and VE values compared to those with insufficient contractility.**
- **However, the negative correlation between PVR and ICS-BCI could not be confirmed by ROC analysis.**
- **For the statistically significant difference observed in the VE & ICS-BCI relationship, the optimal VE cutoff value was determined as 74.4%**