Hypothesis / aims of study
To explore the urodynamic characteristics and evaluate the clinical interventions efficacy of neurogenic bladder caused by cerebrovascular accident.

Study design, materials and methods
A total of 40 patients underwent a complete urodynamic study with electromyography from March 2007 to July 2011. The data were analyzed retrospectively.

Results
A total of 23 patients (58%) had detrusor overactivity. Of 5 patients (13%) had acontractile detrusor. Of 36 patients (90%) had security bladder. Of 2 patients (5%) had upper urinary tract dilation. None patients (0%) with cerebral disease had detrusor-sphincter dyssynergia. After given clinical interventions according to urodynamic characteristics, 1 of the 2 upper urinary tract dilation patients water disappeared, and the other reduced. Before clinical interventions, quality of life score (Qol) was (4.4±0.6). At 2 weeks after clinical interventions, Qol was (3.4±1.0), which reduced (1.1±1.0); and 3 months later it was (2.9±0.8), which reduced (1.5±1.0).

Interpretation of results
There was significant difference in the quality of life score before and after the clinical interventions (P<0.01). There was also significant difference in the quality of life score between 2 weeks later and 3 months later (P<0.01).

Concluding message
The main urodynamic characteristic of neurogenic bladder caused by cerebrovascular accident is detrusor overactivity, and the detrusor-sphincter dyssynergia, reflux and upper urinary tract dilation are rare. Clinical interventions according to urodynamic characteristics can protect renal function and improve the quality of life.

Disclosures
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