

655

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URODYNAMICS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF CYSTITIS GLANDULARIS AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

To study the application of urodynamics in diagnose of cystitis glandularis and its significance, then calculate the value.

Study design, materials and methods

45 patients of cystitis glandularis(group A) and 20 cases compared(group B) aged 23 to 68 years (averaged 46 years) were studied. Maximum flow rate, pressure flow study, urethral pressure profile were measured in routine ways by urodynamic system . Group A were treated by transurethral resection combined with M-receptor and α 1-receptor antagonist . Group B were only treated by transurethral resection.

Results

Cystitis glandularis patients had higher maximum flow rate, average flow rate,maximum urethral pressure, urethral closure pressure than the normal($P < 0.01$).The difference of voiding volume and flow time between the cystitis glandularis patients and the control was significantly($P < 0.05$).The sense of bladder, bladder volume, compliance of bladder, contractility of the detrusor muscle and sphincter electromyography of these patients also had some alteration.

Interpretation of results

It is important to make clear of the etiological factor of cystitis glandularis patients by urodynamics.Through this way, we can improve our level of diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

Concluding message

It is important to make clear of the etiological factor of cystitis glandularis patients by urodynamics.Through this way, we can improve our level of diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

Disclosures

Funding: To study the application of urodynamics in diagnose of cystitis glandularis and its significance, then calculate the value. **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** Yes **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** First Affiliated Hospital Of Dalian Ethics Committee **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes