THE RESEARCH OF TREATMENT OPTIONS AND PROGNOSIS'S SIGNIFICANCE OF URINARY ATP QUANTIFICATION AND URODYNAMIC TESTING IN PATIENTS WITH BPH AND OAB

Hypothesis / aims of study
The aim of this study was to investigate the significance of Urinary ATP quantification and urodynamic testing in the patients with BPH combined with OAB.

Study design, materials and methods
The patients were divided into two groups, pure BPH group(58 men) and BPH+OAB group(55 men). The urodynamic testing and urinary ATP quantification were applied in patients before and after treatments. In experimental group, 34 men were treated with surgical operations(severe obstruction), and 21 men were treated with solifenacin and tamsulosin hydrochloride (slight obstruction). The control group was treated with surgical operations. Detrusor histopathological changes were measured by HE stain.

Results
In experimental group, volumn at first desire to void(FD) and maximum cystometric capacity(MCC) were smaller, bladder compliance was lesser, decrease of detrusor contractility was more obvious compared to control group (P<0.05). The urine ATP before treatment in experimental group were lower than control group (P<0.05). The detrusor of experimental group was obviously incrassate and muscle fiber was in irregular arrangement. Two months after treatment, the urine ATP were decreased, maximum flow rate(Q_max) were increased and PVR were decreased both in the two groups (P<0.05).

Interpretation of results
The detrusor of the patients with BPH and OAB was impaired more seriously than the ones with simple BPH, and the reduced level of detrusor contractibility is positively correlated with the decrease of urinary ATP.

Concluding message
Urinary ATP quantification and urodynamic testing are significant to patients with BPH and OAB, which can be used as a marker of bladder function.

References

Disclosures
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