

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF COMPLICATED BLADDER DYSFUNCTIONS IN GERMANY

Hypothesis / aims of study

Urodynamical and videourodynamical examinations are the gold-standard in diagnosing complicated dysfunction of the lower urinary tract. However epidemiologic data especially for videourodynamics (VUD) are scarce. The aim of this study was to analyze the proportional distribution of complicated storage and voiding dysfunction.

Study design, materials and methods

We retrospectively analyzed all videourodynamical examination in our centre in the time period from 07/2001 till 12/2012. All examinations were performed in a standardized manner. These urodynamical parameters were analyzed: detrusor pressure at maximum flow, stream rate, micturition time, maximum voided volume, maximum cystometric capacity, post void residual. Furthermore we analyzed personal characteristics of the patient population such as age and gender.

Results

4435 videourodynamical examination in 3850 Patienten were performed. 2029 women (52.7%) and 1821 men (47.3%) were examined. We excluded 54 examinations based on incomplete data. Mean age for women and men was 57.3 years (± 17.0) and 62.1 years (± 18.0) respectively. The distribution of the different diagnoses is presented in table 1. Furthermore women showed in 34.7%, men in 40.6% a second or even third co-morbidity of the bladder.

Table 1: Incidence of urodynamical main diagnosis

Gender			N	percent
female	Main diagnosis	normal	110	4,0%
		Bladder outlet obstruction	284	10,2%
		Sensoric Urgency	323	11,6%
		Chronic retention	24	,9%
		Extraurethral incontinence	10	,4%
		Power consumption process	35	1,3%
		Hypocontractile detrusor	334	12,0%
		Misc.	158	5,7%
		Idiopathic detrusor overactivity	304	10,9%
		Neurogenic detrusor overactivity	377	13,6%
		Stress urinary incontinence	823	29,6%
total	2782	100,0%		
male	Main diagnosis	normal	34	1,3%
		Bladder outlet obstruction	1127	43,6%
		Sensoric Urgency	90	3,5%
		Chronic retention	26	1,0%
		Power consumption process	103	4,0%
		Hypocontractile detrusor	197	7,6%
		Misc.	119	4,6%
		Idiopathic detrusor overactivity	355	13,7%
		Neurogenic detrusor overactivity	413	16,0%
		Stress urinary incontinence	119	4,6%
total	2583	100,0%		

Interpretation of results

The indication for this examination was similar in men and women. As expected the main diagnoses in women and men are varying. Women are more affected by stress urinary incontinence while men are suffering mostly on bladder outlet obstruction. Interestingly and clinically relevant in our opinion are the appearance of a second or even third co-morbidity, which require further treatment. This study could show a huge variety in storage and voiding dysfunction as well as combinations which approved the necessity of this diagnostic approach.

Concluding message

Urodynamics and videourodynamics are the cornerstone of a sufficient diagnostic approach. The data of this study underline the possibility of even more complicated dysfunction of the bladder in more than 34% of women and even more than 40% of men requiring this diagnostics.

Disclosures

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