

PREDICTIVE SYMPTOMS OF OVERACTIVE DETRUSOR IN MAN AND WOMEN WITH OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYNDROME.

Hypothesis / aims of study:

overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome is described as the presence of mictional urgency, with or without urge incontinence (UI), usually accompanied by increased urinary frequency and nocturia (1). The presence of overactive detrusor (DO) is urodynamics observation of involuntary contractions of the detrusor on the filling phase, which can be spontaneous or provoked. Previous observations have been documented some differences between men and women to correlate symptoms of overactive bladder and the existence of non-inhibited contractions (2). The objective was to define that symptoms of overactive bladder syndrome could predict the presence of hyperactive detrusor in men and women.

Study design, materials and methods:

the study included men and women older than 18 with symptoms of overactive bladder (urinary urgency, increased urinary frequency, nocturia and IOU) between January 2009 and July 2011 was held that urodynamic study. The relationship of such symptoms in the presence of overactive detrusor was determined by the Fisher test and chi square method.

Results:

739 women and 78 men were evaluated. The relationship of mictional urgency with overactive detrusor in males and females was 74.6% and 38.2% (OR 4.76 p 0.001) respectively. In assessing urinary frequency increased, the proportion of involuntary contractions of the detrusor was 78.7% for males and 56.1% in women (OR 2.89 p 0.007). The presence of nocturia and OAD was 76.6% and 57.1% (OR 2.46 p 0.008) in men and women respectively. If the mictional urgency was accompanied by IU the presence of OAD in men and women was 87.7% and 41.5% (OR 10.09 p 0.0001)

Interpretation of results:

the existence of OAD in patients with symptoms of OAB is higher in the male sex. These results imply that the underlying pathophysiology of OAB might be different between males and females and that the treatment outcome of OAB should be evaluated with distinction of sex.

Concluding message:

the Association of symptoms of OAB and overactive detrusor is greater in males. In women, the presence of increasing urinary frequency and nocturia are major predictors of involuntary detrusor contractions. The UI represents the largest predictor of OAD in men

References

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2. Hashim H, Abrams P. Is the bladder a reliable witness for predicting detrusor overactivity? *J Urol* 2006;175:191-4.

Disclosures

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