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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL HABITUS AND LUTS BY IPSS, OABSS QUESTIONNAIRE

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study was to examine the association between social habitus like cigarette smoking, drinking, coffee and lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) by the international prostate symptom score (IPSS), overactive bladder symptom score (OABSS) questionnaires.

Study design, materials and methods

A total 260 patients who have LUTS were enrolled in this study. All patients completed questionnaires that included the IPSS and OABSS. A detailed cigarette smoking, drinking, coffee intake history were also obtained by personal conversation. Then, that were scored by table 1. Statistical analyses included the spearman's correlation SPSS ver18.0 and the differences were considered significant at a p-value of less than 0.05.

Results

124 Male and 136 female patients were enrolled in this study and mean age was 57.9 ± 10.2 years old. Association between cigarette smoking and IPSS, OABSS score showed a direct proportion and inverse proportion. (correlation coefficient : 0.113, -0.161) But, statistically no significant correlation. ($p=0.199$, $p=0.068$) Association between drinking and IPSS, OABSS score showed a similar result with cigarette smoking and, there was no significant correlation, also. (correlation coefficient : 0.118, -0.061, $p=0.181$, $p=0.488$) Association between coffee and IPSS, OABSS score showed a inverse proportion (correlation coefficient : -0.270, -0.238) and, a statistically significant correlation. ($p=0.002$, $p=0.05$)

Concluding message

These findings suggest that an amount of coffee has a inverse proportional association with voiding symptom and cigarette smoking and drinking have no association.

Disclosures

Funding: No **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics not Req'd:** epidemiologic study **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** No