

EFFECT OF CONSTIPATION TREATMENT ON WOMEN WHO HAVE OVER ACTIVE BLADDER AND CONSTIPATION

Hypothesis / aims of study

Urination and defecation functions are the basic body functions which are interrelated anatomical and physiological. Especially in children, constipation plays an important role in the formation of voiding dysfunction. In this study, we evaluate the effect of constipation treatment on women who have over active bladder and constipation.

Study design, materials and methods

21 female patients with overactive bladder and constipation included the study between 2012-2014. Over active bladder is diagnosed with validated over active bladder short form and constipation is diagnosed with Rome-3 constipation criterias. Patients included in the study received treatment of constipation during the first months of protocols including co-organized diet and laxatives by gastroenterologists order. After confirming the improvement of defecation functions, each question again in overactive bladder questionnaire are evaluated through individual and total score.

Results

The mean age of 21 patients was 64.75 ± 12.84 . Before treatment, mean overactive bladder score (OABS-1) was 25.76 ± 6.76 . After treatment of constipation mean OABS-2 was 15.42 ± 8.55 (Table 1). The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Evaluation of each values of constipation (before and after the value of individual values of constipation), all responded questions values are decreased with treatment of constipation. But especially statistically significant decrease in falls 1,3,5 and 6 in question has established highly significant (Table 2).

Interpretation of results

By treatment of constipation, symptoms of 4 (19%) patients decreased under the level of diagnostic criterias.

Concluding message

The results of this study reveal that overactive bladder symptoms and constipations may be related to each other in adulthood. Treatment of constipation in patients who diagnosed overactive bladder, make a positive contribution to the improvement of overactive bladder symptoms.

Table-1: General Findings

Number of patient	21	
Age of patients (avarage)	64.75 ± 12.84 (44-82)	
OABS-1 (avarage)	25.76 ± 6.76 (median 25 - limits 13-39)	$p < 0.001^*$
OABS-2 (avarage)	15.42 ± 8.55 (median 12 - limits 5-32)	

* Paired samples t test. Statistically significant

Table-2: Evaluation of each questions separately in OAB questionnaire form

	OABS1	OABS 2	OABS 3	OABS 4	OABS 5	OABS 6	OABS 7	OABS 8
Before Treatment	4.09 ± 0.99	3.25 ± 1.29	3.33 ± 1.35	2.80 ± 1.722	3.52 ± 1.03	3.42 ± 1.07	3.04 ± 1.68	2.57 ± 1.77
After Treatment	2.55 ± 1.57	1.90 ± 1.30	1.57 ± 1.28	1.80 ± 1.72	2.14 ± 1.06	2.23 ± 0.99	1.61 ± 1.68	1.61 ± 1.49
p	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.005

Disclosures

Funding: No specify source of funding or grant **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Gülhane Askeri Tip Akademisi Haydarpaşa Eğitim Hastanesi Etik Kurulu **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes