

LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS AND URODYNAMIC FINDINGS IN WOMEN WITH PARKINSON DISEASE

Hypothesis / aims of study

This study was designed to assess the correlation between lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and urodynamic (UD) findings in female patients with Parkinson disease.

Study design, materials and methods

This was a retrospective study on female patients with Parkinson disease who underwent urodynamic (UD) evaluation for LUTS. LUTS was graded as per Urogenital Distress Inventory Short Form. All UD readings were evaluated by a single physician. Spearman correlation coefficients were determined to correlate LUTS symptoms with the UD findings. Univariate logistic regression analysis was used to determine the independent factors for bladder outlet obstruction and detrusor over activity.

Results

There were 17 UD reports that met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed. Patients were complaining of frequency (13, 76.5%), urgency (14, 82.4%), urgency urinary incontinence (13, 76.5%), nocturia (12, 70.6%), suprapubic or pelvic pressure (7, 41.2%), weak stream (11, 64.7%) or incomplete emptying (12, 70.6%). Eleven patients showed evidence of detrusor over activity (64.7%) and 7 patient (41.2%) has evidence of bladder outlet obstruction.

Interpretation of results

There was no correlation between the urinary symptoms and presence of DO. Weak stream correlated moderately with presence of BOO. There were no specific LUTS that can predict DO or BOO in female patient with Parkinson disease

Concluding message

Female patients with Parkinson disease and LUTS have poor correlation with UD finding. LUTS and UD findings are complementary to reach a more precise diagnosis and a more appropriate management plan.

Disclosures

Funding: none **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** University of Dammam Research Ethics Committee, Saudi Arabia **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** No