

THE ASSOCIATION OF LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOM WITH FALLS IN KOREAN MEN: COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Hypothesis / aims of study

The aim of this study is to evaluate the association of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) with falls.

Study design, materials and methods

We analyzed data from the 2011 Korean Community Health Survey (KCHS) to identify the association of falls with LUTS in a representative population-based sample of community-dwelling Korean men. The KCHS is a nationwide health interview survey carried out by the Korean centers for disease control and prevention (KCDC) to estimate the pattern of disease prevalence and morbidity of men (age >40) and over in a period of 3 months (August 2011 – October 2011). The trained interviewers performed the face-to-face survey of sociodemographic questionnaires with Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), international prostate symptom score (IPSS), Quality of life (EQ-5D) and questionnaire of fall.

Results

The data were collected and analyzed from 67,457 of 103,017 men after we excluded 35,560 subjects due to the insufficient information on sociodemographic variables and incomplete questionnaires. In relation between fall experience and LUTS, fall experienced group had higher scores of every IPSS component, severity of LUTS (total IPSS score), voiding LUTS and storage LUTS than none-experienced group ($p < 0.001$). Fear of falls and number of falls events were increased with LUTS severity ($p < 0.001$). Characteristics of subjects according to LUTS shows the place where they fall. In men with mild and moderate LUTS, toilet and bath were the most fallen place (4.3%, 3.4%, $p < 0.0001$). However, in severe LUTS group, room was the first place (13.4%, $p < 0.0001$), living room was third (10.2%, $p < 0.0001$) and toilet and bath were fourth (8.8%, $p < 0.0001$).

Interpretation of results

Multivariable model of relationship between falls and LUTS severity shows every components of IPSS has relationship with fall. The more severity of LUTS get worse, the possibility of fall would be higher (Mild, Moderate, Severe : OR 1.00, 2.53, 3.91, $p < 0.0001$).

Concluding message

This study emphasizes the close relationship between LUTS and fall. Also, Severity of LUTS made higher risk of incidental fall.

References

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Disclosures

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