

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND OVERACTIVE BLADDER: RESEARCH SURVEY.

Hypothesis / aims of study

Couple of study showed the relationship between irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and overactive bladder (OAB) (1). However, exact relationship between OAB and IBS and its mechanism were not found. We investigated the relationship between irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and overactive bladder (OAB) in men and women by using questionnaires.

Study design, materials and methods

This research survey was based on multicenter and conducted among men and women attending the health care center with over 20 years old. Korean version of the Rome III criteria for the diagnosis of IBS, overactive bladder symptom score (OABSS) was used for screening OAB, Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) for depressive symptoms, and International prostate symptom score & Quality of life (IPSS & QoL) for checking the degrees of lower urinary tract symptom.

Results

Total number of 609 (men: 257, women :352) people answered the questionnaire. The prevalence of IBS and OAB was 31.9% (men vs. women : 27.3% vs. 39.2%) and 19.2% (men vs. women : 25.3% vs. 18.5%), respectively. Among OAB patients, 25.6% had IBS. Comparing OABSS between IBS and none-IBS were 1.70 ± 2.48 vs. 2.48 ± 2.79 ($p < 0.001$). OABSS question number 3 were 0.69 ± 1.16 vs. 0.87 ± 1.26 ($p = 0.08$). In SDS, IBS had higher score than none IBS ($n = 201$) (44.92 ± 13.71 vs. 39.19 ± 10.39 , $p < 0.001$). In men, none-IBS ($n = 56$) had higher OABSS and OABSS question number 3 than IBS (OABSS : 2.56 ± 2.69 vs. 1.57 ± 2.43 , $p = 0.01$, OABSS q3 : 0.92 ± 1.26 vs. 0.66 ± 1.13 , $p = 0.17$). Also in women, none-IBS ($n = 214$) had higher OABSS and OABSS question number 3 than IBS ($n = 138$) (OABSS : 2.40 ± 2.87 vs. 1.76 ± 2.52 , $p = 0.03$, OABSS q3 : 0.83 ± 1.25 vs. 0.70 ± 1.18 , $p = 0.32$).

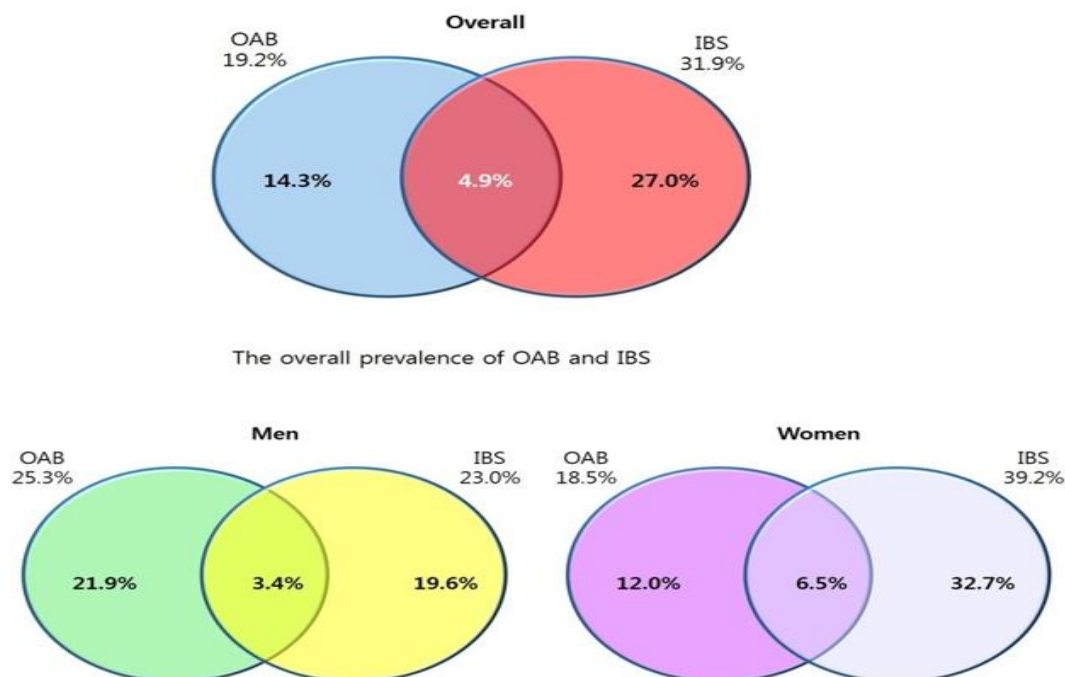
Interpretation of results

IBS and OAB had no relationship in adult in our study.

Concluding message

IBS in the adult had no relationship with OAB in our study. These data suggest more studies are need to figure out relationship between IBS and OAB.

Fig 1. The prevalence of OAB and IBS



*OAB :Overactive Bladder, IBS : Irritable bowel syndrome.

Table 1. Comparison of IBS and none-IBS group's OABSS(Men).

N=257	Normal(n=199)	IBS(n=58)	P Value
Age	51.01±16.54	39.38 ± 13.84	<0.001
Height	164.56±8.41	165.55±7.12	0.42
Weight	64.08±12.41	61.96 ± 10.81	0.25
OABSS	2.56±2.69	1.57±2.43	0.01
OABSS Q3	0.92±1.26	0.66±1.13	0.17
IPSSQ1	1.14±1.39	1.14 ± 1.42	0.98
IPSSQ2	1.29±1.24	1.21±1.23	0.67
IPSSQ3	1.09±1.44	0.86 ± 1.20	0.26
IPSSQ4	0.93±1.35	0.52±0.85	0.03
IPSSQ5	1.44±1.66	0.95±1.41	0.04
IPSSQ6	0.61±1.49	0.68±1.16	0.07
IPSSQ7	1.08±1.12	0.86±1.12	0.18
IPSS voiding	4.72±5.24	3.64 ± 4.61	0.17
IPSS storage	3.32±2.98	2.57±2.78	0.09
IPSS Total	8.40±7.86	6.68±6.85	0.14
QoL	2.07±1.71	1.70±1.26	0.13
SDS	38.32±10.28	44.32±12.94	<0.001

*OABSS : Overactivebladder symptom score, Q3 : Question number 3, IPSS : Intenational Prostate Symptom Score, QoL : Quality of Life, SDS : Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale

Table 2. Comparison of IBS and none-IBS group's Questionnaire of women's OAB patient.

N=352	Normal(n=214)	IBS(n=138)	P Value
Age	47.27±15.04	40.58 ± 13.67	<0.001
Height	163.68±7.22	162.57±6.24	0.14
Weight	62.19±12.19	60.45 ± 12.25	0.19
OABSS	2.40±2.87	1.76±2.52	0.03
OABSS Q3	0.83±1.25	0.70±1.18	0.32
IPSSQ1	1.02±1.41	0.82 ± 1.41	0.20
IPSSQ2	1.37±1.56	0.92±1.21	<0.001
IPSSQ3	0.98±1.56	0.64 ± 1.16	0.03
IPSSQ4	0.98±1.43	0.70±1.24	0.06
IPSSQ5	1.03±1.62	0.69±1.31	0.04
IPSSQ6	0.76±1.40	0.82±1.04	0.01
IPSSQ7	1.22±1.33	0.82±1.04	<0.001
IPSS voiding	3.77±5.10	2.49 ± 4.00	0.01
IPSS storage	3.61±3.65	2.43±3.08	<0.001
IPSS Total	8.04±5.54	5.14±6.54	<0.001
QoL	1.71±1.71	1.38±1.35	0.05
SDS	40.03±10.62	45.23±13.23	<0.001

*OABSS : Overactivebladder symptom score, Q3 : Question number 3, IPSS : Intenational Prostate Symptom Score, QoL : Quality of Life, SDS : Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale

References

1. Matsumoto S, Hashizume K, Wada N et al. Relationship between overactive bladder and irritable bowel syndrome: a large-scale internet survey in Japan using the overactive bladder symptom score and Rome III criteria. BJU Int 2013; 111: 647–52

Disclosures

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