

THREE DAYS BLADDER DIARY IN WOMEN: TEN YEARS SUPPORTS UTILITYHypothesis / aims of study

LUTS are still a diagnosis challenge as Health Technology Assessment systematic review demonstrates in 2006. On it, bladder diary appears to be the most cost-effective of the three primary care tests (diary, pad test and validated scales) used in addition to clinical history. Since that date there were an increased interest in the need of making new studies in order to standardize diagnosis tests.

In 2006, guidelines still suggest the use of bladder diary (BD) in the initial evaluation of patients with LUTS with an A grade of recommendation. Although, there is no agreement in the best duration of BD, guidelines recommend a 3-7 days length (B grade). Our Functional Urology and Urodynamics Group, has developed since 2006 a 3 days bladder diary (3dBD) wich has proved being useful in overactive bladder (OAB) diagnosis in women in our Center and in subsequent postvalidation studies (1).

The objective of this abstract is to summarize ten years of developing works of our group about 3dBD in women and their conclusions.

Study design, materials and methods

We made a review of published articles by our Functional Urology and Urodynamics Group from 2006 to 2016 related to 3dBD in women

Interpretation of results

Results Charter 1. Describes basics studies characteristics

STUDY	N	Study design	Variables	Comparison test	Convergent validity	Statistical test for efficacy
Design and validation	136	Descriptive Cross-sectional Prospective	3dBD Test and retest	BSAQ UDS ICIQ-UI SF	Kappa ICC Spearman correlation coefficient	Feasibility Reliability Interobserver reliability Convergent validity
Unicentre	199	Transversal Cross-sectional	3dBD	CR UDS	Kappa ICC	Cost-efficacy
Multicentre	247	Observational Cross-sectional	3dBD	BSAQ PPIUS UDS	Kappa ICC	Diagnosis efficiency
Contradictions	56	Retrospective	Mistakes and contradictions	BD3d	Correlation	-----

BSAQ: bladder control self-assessment questionnaire.

UDS: Urodynamics investigation

ICIQ: International Consultation on Incontinence modular Questionnaire

PPIUS: Patient Perception of Intensity of Urinary Scale

ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient

CR: clinical record

Charter 2. Studies results and conclusions

STUDY	Filling out	Test Re-Test	Convergent validity USD	Convergent validity Questionnaires	Efficacy
Design and validation	Test: - 77.2% Re-test (15 days): - - 77.9%	Qualitative (urgency, incontinence, nocturia, frequency): no statistically significant differences Quantitative: ICC 0.7-0.9	No agreement	ICIQ-UI SF: moderate BSAQ moderate	- <u>Feasibility:</u> high - <u>Reliability:</u> Urgency, UUI, frequency, nocturia: good - <u>Interobserver reliability:</u> good - <u>Convergent validity:</u> moderate
Unicentre	100% fully completed	-----	No agreement	CR: moderate agreement	Best cost-efficacy: CR + 3dBD. Sensibility: 94%. Non invasive.
Multicentre	85.4-96.8% tests completed	-----	No agreement	PPIUS: poor BSAQ: poor	Best OAB diagnosis efficiency: 3dBD + BSAQ
Contradictions	100% fully completed	-----	-----	PPIUS: 51.3% Contradictions Kind of urinary incontinence: 46.3% Contradictions	-----

Concluding message

3dBD is a very useful tool in LUTS evaluation. Based in our experience and published literature, we can conclude It constitutes a great source of information in daily practice, and combined with clinical record and validated questionnaires like BSAQ, are the most cost effective diagnosis test in OAB.

References

1. "The 3-day bladder diary is a feasible, reliable and valid tool to evaluate the lower urinary tract symptoms in women" Jiménez Cidre et al. Neurourol Urodyn. 2015 Feb;34(2):128-32. 2013 Nov 22.

Disclosures

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