

1. Indicate the category of the abstract by choosing a category from the list below:

N. Other : Nocturia

13. Preferred type of presentation: **oral.**

LA Møller & G Lose.

Dept OB/GYN. & Dept Preventive Medicine, County Hospital of Glostrup, University of Copenhagen, DK - 2600 Glostrup, Denmark.

ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF NOCTURIA IN WOMEN 40-60 YEARS OF AGE.

Nocturia is receiving increasing awareness from the international scientific community. Little is known about the natural history.

Aims of Study: To study the natural history of nocturia in women 40-60 years of age.

Methods: A questionnaire was sent to 4,000 women randomly recruited from the Civil Registration System in Denmark. Incidence and remission rates were defined as the transitions of symptoms regarding two nightly voids as the cut-off level.

Results: Inclusion rates = 71.7% (baseline) and 57.0% (one-year follow), respectively. Test-retest of the question in 100 women showed overall agreement = 0.99 and Kappa coefficient = 0.88.

	Baseline study	One-year follow-up study	
	Prevalence rates	Incidence rates	Remission rates
Nocturia % (95%CI)	2.6 (1.9-3.3)	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	36.8 (34.8-38.9)

The following diagram shows in detail the one-year transitions:

	Incidence:		
	Never	One or two times nightly	More than two times nightly
Prevalence (%):			
Never	89.2	10.8	0.0
One or two times nightly	15.5	82.8	1.7
More than two times nightly	1.5	50.0	48.5

Conclusions: Nocturia is a common, however, fluctuating symptom.