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SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS OF VOIDING DYSFUNCTION IN JAPANESE WOMEN WHO COMPLAINED OF INFRAVESICAL OBSTRUCTION SYMPTOM

Aim of Study: We aim to clarify the Japanese female voiding dysfunction by using the subjective and objective assessments.

Patients & Methods: Of 534 women who underwent a video/urodynamic studies for filling or voiding disturbance, 127 women had a voiding disturbance who consisted of 56 females with urinary incontinence and 71 patients without incontinence. Median age was 57 year (14-84 year) including 63 year (26-84 year) in patients with incontinence and 50 year (14-76 year) in patients without incontinence.

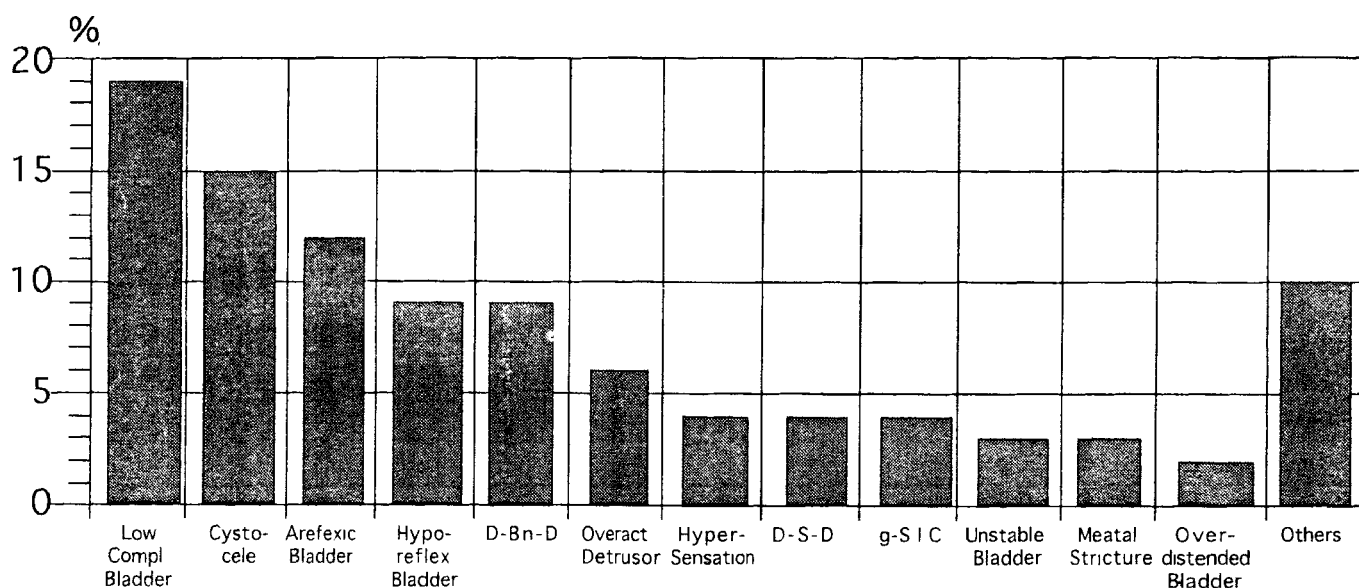
Clinical examinations included the urological physical examination, neurourological studies, urological laboratory tests, independent uroflowmetry, ultrasonography for the measurement of residual urine and follow-up survey of intrapelvic and upper urinary tracts, and video-urodynamic study.

Results: From the results of uroflow measurements, 37 of 80 women who voided over 120 ml showed less than 15 ml/second and 23 of them had over 20 ml/second. The patient with residual urine over 50 ml was only 46 women (36%). From these results, there was no correlation between the patient's complaints and objective assessments. However, 96% of them voided using abdominal straining (76%). It is quite difficult to define the female voiding disturbance using subjective and objective assessments.

The final urodynamic diagnosis was shown on **figure 1**. The urodynamic diagnosis included the various disorders of filling and voiding dysfunction; low compliance bladder, cystocele, areflexic bladder, hyporeflexic bladder, detrusor bladder neck dyssynergia and detrusor

urethral external sphincter dyssynergia were main 6 disorders. Another disfunctions overactive detrusor, vesical hypersensitivity, detruster/sphincter dyssynergia and genuine stress incontinence. Seventy-four of them (58%) were diagnosed as having infravesical obsdtruction by urodynamic examinations.

Fig.1: Final Urodynamic Diagnosis of Female Voiding Dysfunction



Conclusions: The prevalence of female voiding dysfunction has been reported to be about 15 to 20% of the patients presenting to urological or gynecological clinics. However, this estimates does not seem to be acculate, because it has been described that practical rate of voiding dysfunction confirmed by objective studies was only third of them. Our study showed 58% of 127 females who were diagnosed as having infravesical obstruction by urodynamic studies.