

THE IMPACT OF OVERACTIVE BLADDER, STRESS AND MIXED URINARY INCONTINENCE ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN THAI POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN..

Hypothesis / aims of study

To assess the quality of life (QOL) of Thai postmenopausal women with overactive bladder (OAB), stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and mixed urinary incontinence (MUI)

Materials and methods

A total of 300 Thai postmenopausal women (120 had SUI, 60 MUI, 120 OAB and 120 controls) were recruited. QOL were assessed by the Thai version short form 36 (SF-36).

Results

The mean \pm SD of SF-36 scores in Thai postmenopausal women with different types of incontinence

Group	Physical functioning (PF)	Role Physical health (RP)	Body Pain (BP)	General health (GH)	Vitality (VT)	Social functioning (SF)	Role Emotion (RE)	Mental health (MH)	N
Control	74.3 \pm 18.8	84.2 \pm 25.5	66.9 \pm 20.6	60.5 \pm 20.6	64.1 \pm 20.1	83.3 \pm 17.5	71.6 \pm 37.6	72.2 \pm 16.1	120
Stress incontinence	69.8 \pm 17.5 (a)(b)	55.4 \pm 36.7	56.1 \pm 18.4 (a)(b)	51.4 \pm 16.1 (a)(b)	57.2 \pm 16.1 (a)(b)	70.6 \pm 20.9 (a)(b)	49.4 \pm 42.5 (a)(b)	66.8 \pm 14.6 (a)(b)	120
Overactive bladder (OAB)	66.3 \pm 26.3 (a)	50.0 \pm 37.8 (c)	53.3 \pm 26.1 (a) (c)	39.6 \pm 20.3 (a)	49.6 \pm 18.2 (a) (c)	68.4 \pm 28.3 (a) (c)	48.7 \pm 42.1 (a) (c)	59.6 \pm 20.2 (a) (c)	120
Mixed type incontinence	59.0 \pm 21.9 (b)	65.0 \pm 37.7 (c)	39.6 \pm 24.5 (b) (c)	43.2 \pm 28.9 (b)	62.0 \pm 16.1 (b) (c)	50.0 \pm 34.7 (b) (c)	66.6 \pm 42.5 (b) (c)	73.6 \pm 13.9 (b) (c)	60

(a) = statistically significant difference between SUI and OAB, (p value < 0.05)

(b) = statistically significant difference between SUI and MUI, (p value < 0.05)

(c) = statistically significant difference between MUI and OAB, (p value < 0.05)

All domains of SUI, OAB and MUI were statistically different from control group

Interpretation of results

There was no significant difference in the patients's characteristics. All domains of SF-36 in women with OAB, SUI and MUI were statistically significant lower than the control group. OAB and MUI had lower SF-36 scores than SUI in all domains except the role physical health. When compared between OAB and MUI, the women with MUI had lower SF-36 scores than OAB in all domains (except the physical functioning and general health).

Conclusion

OAB, SUI and MUI had more significant impaired QOL than control. We found the greater impact on QOL in OAB and MUI in Thai postmenopausal women.