#20026 Correlations between metabolic syndromes related factors and urethral resistance in female functional bladder outlet obstruction

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**Methods**

**Conclusion**

Data of 64 FBOO patients and 105 healthy control females were analyzed. Age, presence of diabetes (DM), systolic BP, and heart rate showed significant correlations with presence of FBOO (Table 1).

- Significantly higher heart rates in FBOO patients suggests that LUTS and control of sympathetic tone closely interact each other.
- Significant correlation of consisting diseases or factors of metabolic syndromes and urethral resistance in pressure flow studies also suggest that metabolic syndromes contribute to develop or aggravate bladder and urethral function.

**References**


**Hypothesis**

- Metabolic syndromes are contributing as significant risk factors developing lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS).
- Our previous studies has supported that some factors of metabolic syndromes showed significant correlations with symptoms of overactive bladder (OAB) in females.
- More evidences are supporting that metabolic syndrome may alter neuromuscular functions by affecting tissue oxygenation and neurotransmission.

**Aim of Study**

we aimed to investigate the correlation among factors contributing metabolic syndromes and female functional bladder outlet obstruction (FBOO)

**<Subjects>**

- Female patients with LUTS who had been diagnosed as FBOO
- All of them had confirmed not having anatomical bladder outlet obstruction(BOO) on cystoscopy and high urethral resistance appearing as Pdet Qmax > 60cmH2O, Qmax <15mls/sec on the pressure flow studies.

**<Control>**

- Healthy females without LUTS with normal urinalysis results were enrolled as control group.

**<Data & Analysis>**

Data of fasting blood sugar (FBS), diastolic/systolic blood pressure (BP), serum triglyceride (TG), and serum total cholesterol levels, heart rate, body mass index(BMI), and medical histories were retrospectively analyzed using logistic regression analysis.