

ROLE OF URGENCY IN CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF OVERACTIVE BLADDER

Hypothesis / aims of study

Based on recent researches it is possible to suggest that urgency is the principal symptom in clinical manifestations of OAB and it is urgency that defines intensity of other OAB symptoms and impairs patients quality of life. Aim of our study was to conform statistically this suggestion.

Study design, materials and methods

Examination data of 533 non-neurogenic OAB patients was underwent statistical analysis. There were 347 (65,1%) female and 186 (34,9%) male patients. Mean age of the patients was $56,4 \pm 0,6$ years old and varied from 16 to 85 years. Intensity of each of OAB symptom was evaluated by 3-day voiding diary. Quality of life was assessed by King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ).

Results

Statistical analysis revealed it was only urgency that correlated definitely with two other OAB symptoms - frequency ($r=0,46$; $p<0,001$ и $r=0,24$; $p=0,003$) and urge incontinence ($r=0,23$; $p<0,001$ и $r=0,41$; $p<0,001$) in both men and women. Correlation between frequency and urge incontinence was not proved ($p>0,1$). Obtained results signify that urgency is the principal OAB symptom linking two other of them.

To confirm role of urgency in clinical manifestation of OAB effect of it on patients quality of life was assessed. Toward this end correlation between answers on the first question of KHQ: Q1 «How would you describe your health at present? » and intensity of OAB symptoms was analyzed. All answers were distributed on tree groups: very good and good, fair, poor and very poor. To perform statistical analysis data of 200 patients was chosen.

Patient's self assessment (Q1 answer)	Number of patients	Intensity of symptoms		
		Frequency	Number of urgency	Number of urge incontinence
Very good and good	9	$12,50 \pm 1,49$	$2,96 \pm 1,00$	$1,42 \pm 1,11$
Fair	141	$11,64 \pm 2,86$	$3,52 \pm 0,27$	$0,89 \pm 1,38$
Poor and very poor	50	$13,85 \pm 0,72$	$4,40 \pm 0,72$	$0,59 \pm 1,98$

It was observed that only urgency tended to increase as poorer patient estimated his/her quality of life. This regularity was not found for frequency and urge incontinence.

Interpretation of results

Correlation between number of urgencies on the one hand and number of frequencies and urge incontinence one the other signifies principal role of urgency in clinical manifestations of OAB. Obtained results also proved that it was urgency that made patients estimate their quality of life worse.

Concluding message

Thus our study revealed that urgency plays key and connective role among other OAB symptoms and influence most patient's quality of life. Two these facts prove hypothesis of number of investigators that urgency is the principal OAB symptom.

Specify source of funding or grant	No funding or grant
Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	HUMAN
Was this study approved by an ethics committee?	Yes
Specify Name of Ethics Committee	Local Ethics Committee of St Petersburg State Medical Pavlov University
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	Yes
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	Yes