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THE EFFECT OF ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENT ON PAINFUL BLADDER SYNDROME

Hypothesis / aims of study
Although many studies on the therapeutic effects of anticholinergics in patients with overactive bladders have been found in the literature, there have been few studies on such effects in patients with painful bladder syndrome whose common complains are frequency and urgency. This study was attempted to investigate the difference in therapeutic effects of detrusitol SR, an anticholinergic, between patients with overactive bladders and those with painful bladder syndrome.

Study design, materials and methods
A total of 207 patients who had both ≥8 episodes of frequency and a grade ≥2 according to the Indevus urgency severity scoring system were enrolled in this prospective, uncontrolled, observational study. Of the 207 patients, 147 (mean age, 48.1 years) who were followed up for 12 weeks were analyzed. The patients with diabetes mellitus, neurogenic bladder, urinary tract infection and interstitial cystitis were excluded from this study. The patients were divided into 2 groups according to the ICS classification: group 1 which consisted of 76 patients with overactive bladders (mean age, 47.5 years) and group 2 which consisted of 71 patients with painful bladder syndrome (mean age, 48.2 years). After 12 weeks of detrusitol SR (4 mg daily) administration, the patients were analyzed using the results of uroflowmetry and changes in symptoms described in their voiding diary. The Global Response Assessment which was translated into Korean was used for the evaluation of patients' satisfaction. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows (version 13.0, Chicago, IL, USA). Comparisons of the results of uroflowmetry and changes in symptoms after detrusitol SR administration were made with the paired *t* test. The degrees of improvement in GRA were compared with the Student's *t* test.

Results
After 12 weeks of detrusitol SR administration, frequency, nocturia and urgency were improved in 22.1%, 76.4% and 35.7%, respectively, of the patients in group 1, and 7.3%, 12.1% and 9.7%, respectively, of the patients in group 2 by voiding diaries and Indevus urgency severity scoring system. Urine volume measured by uroflowmetry was increased in 18% of the patients in group 1 and in 4.8% of the patients in group 2 ($p<0.001$). As for patients' satisfaction, those who were "satisfied," "moderate" and "dissatisfied" were 73.7% (n=56), 14.5 % (n=11) and 11.8 % (n=9), respectively, in group 1, and 35.2 % (n=25), 38.0 % (n=27) and 26.8 % (n=19), respectively, in group 2.

Interpretation of results
Overall, patients' satisfaction was significantly higher in group 1 than in group 2 ($p<0.001$).

Concluding message
The improvement rate and patients' satisfaction after detrusitol SR administration were higher in group 1 than in group 2. This result suggests that pain symptom may be more distressful than the other voiding symptoms. However, in this study, frequency and urgency were improved in 35.2 % the patients with painful bladder syndrome by GRA, suggesting that further studies are needed to confirm this result.

References
Neurourol Urodyn, 24:149-150, 2005.

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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	**IRB in SCH Univ. Hospital**
Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?	**Yes**
Was informed consent obtained from the patients?	**Yes**