

CLINICAL VALUE OF THE INVOLUNTARY DETRUSOR CONTRACTIONS IN OAB PATIENTSHypothesis / aims of study

The role of involuntary detrusor contractions (IDC) in OAB patients is still a controversial subject. Some authors deny the role of IDC in OAB clinical manifestations while others have an opposite opinion. The aim of current research was to define a clinical value of IDC in OAB patients.

Study design, materials and methods

341 non-neurogenic OAB patients - 252 (73,9%) females and 89 (26,1%) males - were underwent complete urodynamic investigation. Mean age was 54,7±0,5 years old. Severity of OAB symptoms was estimated analyzing data of 3 days voiding diaries. Patient's quality of life was assessed by King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ).

Results

Involuntary detrusor contractions (IDC) were revealed in 114 (33,4%) patients. Incidence of IDC in male patients was significantly prevalent than in female ones (87,6% and 14,3%, $\chi^2 = 159,0$, $p < 0,001$). Patients experienced IDC were older than those who did not (60,6±1,3 and 51,2±0,8 years old, $t=6,20$, $p < 0,001$). Correlation between the presence of IDC and the history of enuresis in childhood was found ($r=0,19$; $p=0,015$). From all the co-existing pathology which we took into account analyzing data of urodynamic investigations it was the correlation only between the ischemic heart disease and IDC ($r=0,29$; $p < 0,001$). As it was proved patients with IDC presented a higher number of urgency and urge urinary incontinence episodes than those without IDC. Number of urination did not differ according to the presence of IDC.

Interpretation of results

When the data was analyzed to reveal differences in OAB course of patients experienced IDC according to their gender the similar tendencies were observed for both male and female. The most significant fact for both sexes was that patients with IDC had a higher risk to develop urge urinary incontinence. At the same time correlation between presence of IDC and urge urinary incontinence in female was significantly higher than in male. 86,1% female experienced IDC suffered from urge urinary incontinence while urge urinary incontinence was present only in 35,9% male with IDC.

Concluding message

Obtained results defined the role of IDC in OAB clinical course. As it was shown IDC turn the disease to the more severe stage because of an increased risk of urge urinary incontinence development.

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<i>What were the subjects in the study?</i>	HUMAN
<i>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</i>	Yes
<i>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</i>	Local Ethics Committee of St Petersburg State Pavlov University
<i>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</i>	Yes
<i>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</i>	Yes