

584 Clinical Features And Course Of Overactive Bladder Syndrome In 347 Women. Russian Prospective Cohort Study



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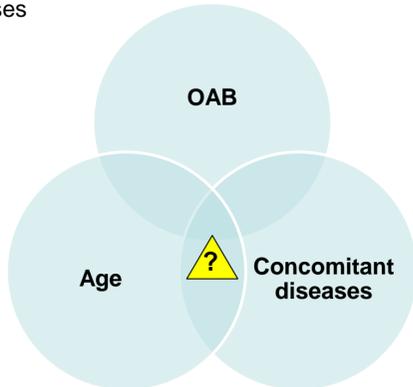


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Introduction

Bladder function, according to the recommendations of the International Continence Society (ICS), is evaluated based on a study of sensitivity, detrusor activity, bladder extensibility and maximum cystometric capacity. The results of cystometry should be interpreted taking into account the history and clinical manifestations of the disease, as well as the results of other studies such as uroflowmetry and bladder ultrasound.

The aim of this study is to identify the symptoms and clinical manifestations of overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome in women, identify symptoms associated with the age of patients and the presence of concomitant diseases



Methods

Structure:

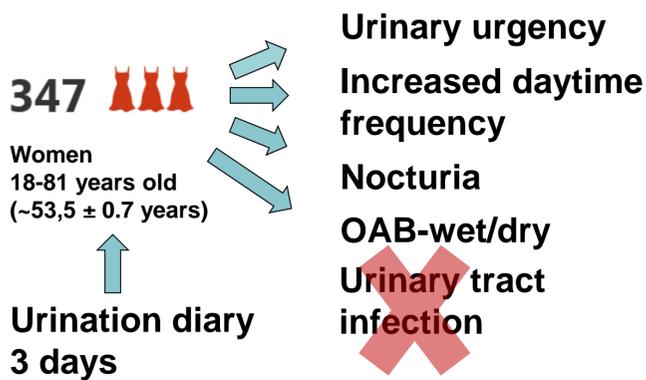
347 women aged from 18 to 81 years old (average age 53.5 ± 0.7 years) with symptoms of the OAB syndrome.

Inclusion criteria:

All patients underwent a comprehensive urological examination to exclude any other diseases, except for the OAB syndrome, which could affect the function of the lower urinary tract

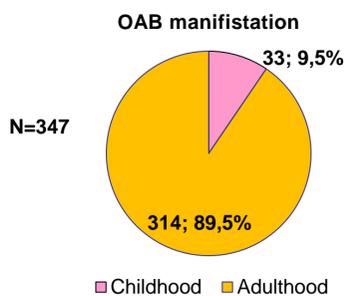
Symptoms assesment:

Urination diaries, which the patients had been filling in for 3 days

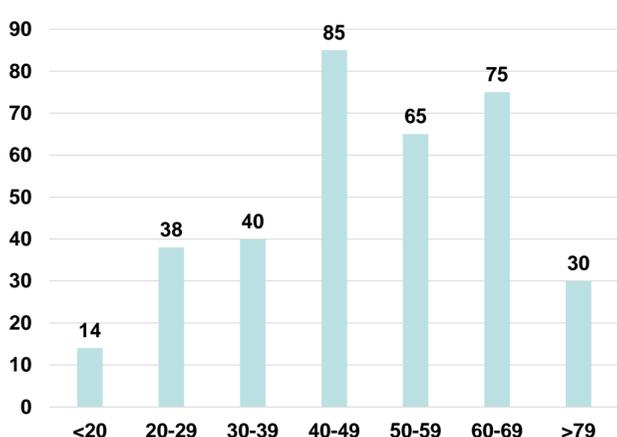


Results

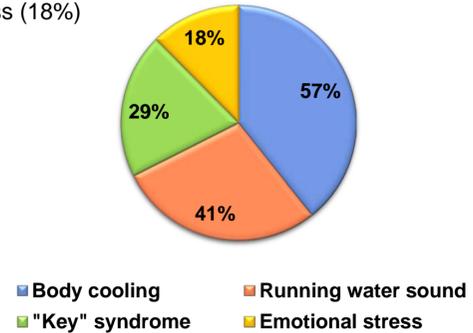
The study results showed that in the overwhelming number of women, the OAB syndrome could be considered an acquired disease. Only 33 (9.5%) women had symptoms of OAB syndrome since childhood.



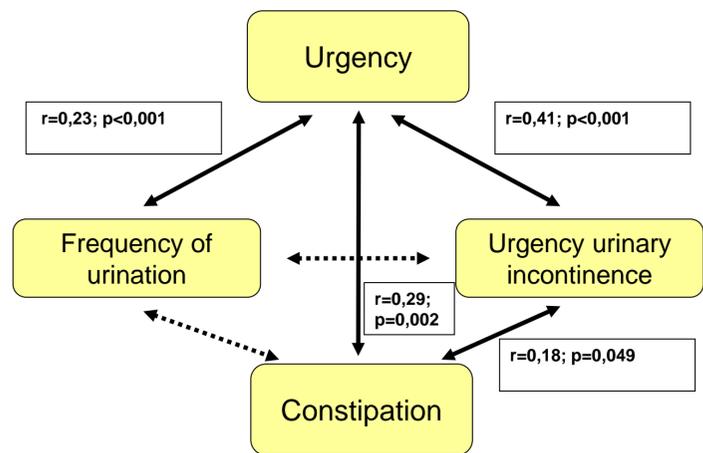
The average age of onset of symptoms of OAB syndrome was 47.1 ± 0.9 years. The peak incidence of OAB syndrome occurred in the age period from 40 to 49 years.



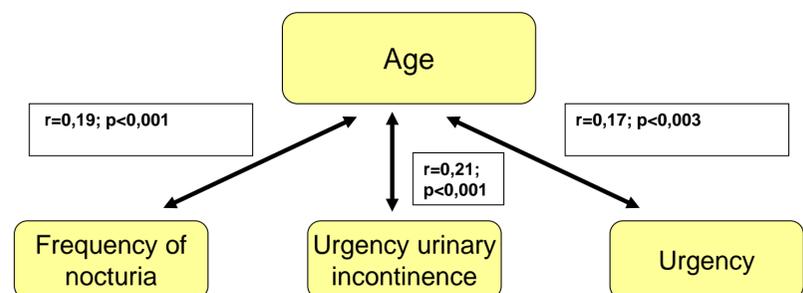
Factors that provoke urgency and their frequency were discovered: cooling the body, for example, when leaving a warm room and go out into the cold (57%), the sound of running water (41%), «key» syndrome(29%), emotional stress (18%)



Positive correlation with urgency was traced for the frequency of urination ($r = 0.23$; $p < 0.001$) and the frequency of urgency urinary incontinence ($r = 0.41$; $p < 0.003$). A significant effect on the severity of the symptoms of the OAB syndrome in women had an impaired bowel function. This is evidenced by a statistically significant correlation between the presence of constipation and the urgency ($r = 0.29$; $p = 0.002$) and urgency incontinence ($r = 0.18$; $p = 0.049$).



Also a positive correlation with age was traced for the frequency of nocturia ($r = 0.19$; $p < 0.001$), the frequency of urgency ($r = 0.17$; $p = 0.003$) and the frequency of urgency urinary incontinence ($r = 0.21$; $p < 0.001$).



Interpretation of results

The study on the relationship between the main symptoms of the OAB syndrome in women was conducted. Of all the symptoms, only for the urgency, a reliable positive correlation with the severity of the other two symptoms was revealed, while the correlation between the frequency of urination and the frequency of urinary urgency incontinence was not revealed. Thus, the analysis of the links between the symptoms of OAB syndrome in women led to the conclusion that the urgency is a kind of "binding" symptom of the OAB syndrome, which allows us to distinguish them as the most important clinical manifestations of OAB syndrome

Conclusions

The severity of the symptoms of the OAB syndrome in women is associated with the age of the patients and the state of bowel function. Among the main symptoms of the OAB syndrome are urgency, the severity of which is determined by the intensity of the other two main symptoms of the OAB syndrome – increased daytime urinary frequency and urgency urinary incontinence.

References

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