

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERACTIVE BLADDER AND URGENCY URINARY INCONTINENCE**Sadikova D.I., Kurbanova D.I., Ibragimov F.A.**

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The overall prevalence of overactive bladder (OAB) reaches 22%. Urinary incontinence affects almost all aspects of patients' lives - both men and women -significantly impairing their social, domestic, professional, and family adaptation.

The symptoms of overactive bladder include increased urinary frequency, imperative (urgent) urges to void, and urgency urinary incontinence. The latter symptom is observed in 30–40% of patients with OAB and significantly aggravates the clinical course of the disease.

Objective of the study: To compare the main clinical and urodynamic parameters in patients with OAB with and without urgency urinary incontinence.

Materials and methods: A total of 200 patients with OAB were observed. Among them, 127 (63.5%) were women and 73 (36.5%) were men. To assess the severity of OAB symptoms, all patients completed a 3-day voiding diary.

All patients were divided into two groups depending on the presence of urgency urinary incontinence. Group 1 consisted of patients with OAB without urgency urinary incontinence (n = 103), and Group 2 included patients with OAB and urgency urinary incontinence (n = 97).

Results: No age differences were found between patients of Groups 1 and 2; however, the gender distribution differed. Men predominated in Group 1 (58.1%), whereas women were more common in Group 2 (69.5%). This indicates that urgency urinary incontinence occurs more frequently in women with OAB than in men. No differences were noted between the groups regarding the age of OAB symptom onset, symptom duration at the time of examination, or the frequency of congenital OAB. At the same time, patients in Group 2 significantly more often had a tendency toward constipation. Constipation may be one of the factors that worsen the clinical course of OAB and contribute to the development of urgency urinary incontinence.

Analysis of voiding diaries showed that daytime and nighttime urinary frequency did not differ significantly between the two groups. However, the frequency of urgent urges during the day and at night was significantly higher in patients of Group 2.

Comparison of urodynamic study results between Groups 1 and 2 revealed no significant differences in any of the evaluated parameters. The frequency of involuntary (unstable) contractions was nearly the same in Group 1 (45.4%) and Group 2 (42.6%). There were also no differences in bladder volume at the first and maximum involuntary contraction, detrusor pressure at the first and maximum involuntary contraction, bladder volume at first, normal, and strong desire to void, or maximum cystometric capacity.

Conclusion: The study results showed that urodynamic parameters in patients with OAB are practically the same regardless of the presence of urgency urinary incontinence. This fact should be taken into account when planning the diagnostic approach for patients with OAB.