

THE CORRELATION OF DIABETIC DURATION WITH DIABETIC BLADDER DYSFUNCTION AMONG MIDDLE-AGED AND SENIOR FEMALE PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Hypothesis / aims of study

To analyse the OAB symptom score of related symptoms of diabetic bladder dysfunction in the different duration among type 2 diabetes mellitus, and to explore the value of bladder hyperactivity symptom score in the screening of early diabetic bladder dysfunction.

Study design, materials and methods

A total of 1157 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, aged 40-88 years, mean age 60.17 years old, were enrolled in the Department of Urology and Endocrinology from October 2013 to October 2016. The survey included the patient's basic information, previous history, current history, OABSS and Quality of Life (QOL) Index scores. T test, single factor analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis are used to analyze the survey results.

Results

1157 were qualified for final statistical analysis. OABSS is 1.94 ± 1.23 in group of less than 10 years of diabetes duration. OABSS is 3.24 ± 1.45 in group of more than 10 years and less than 20 years of Diabetes duration. OABSS is 4.00 ± 1.72 in group of more than 20 years of Diabetes duration. The Differences of OABSS in the different duration of diabetes was statistically significant. As diabetic duration increases, OABSS value increase ($F=48.419$, $P<0.001$) ; The Differences of OABSS in the different HbA1c level, different age and concurrent peripheral neuropathy was statistically significant. There was no significant difference of OABSS in the different BMI and distinct therapy. There were no statistically significant difference of OABSS in diabetic with hypertension and without hypertension, with cardiopathy and without cardiopathy, with cerebrovascular disease and without CVD, with cerebrovascular disease and without CVD, with hyperlipemia and without hyperlipemia. The significant factors are used to make multivariate analysis. The results showed that the duration of diabetes, HbA1c level, age, peripheral neuropathy were still statistically significant. Standardized partial regression coefficient of diabetic duration is 0.366. OABSS was positively correlated with QOL score ($r=0.434$, $P<0.001$).

Interpretation of results

The OAB symptom score of related symptoms of diabetic bladder dysfunction is correlated with the duration of diabetes, HbA1c level, age and concurrent peripheral neuropathy in the different duration among type 2 diabetic. The duration of diabetes is the most significant factor.

Concluding message

The progression of diabetic bladder dysfunction in middle-aged and senior female patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is involved with the prolonged diabetic duration. OABSS is likely to be one of the tools to assess the early symptoms of diabetic bladder dysfunction.

Disclosures

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