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107 - Symptom assessment in women with acute cystitis using Acute Cystitis Symptoms Score (ACSS): are there differences according to age?

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AIMS OF THE STUDY

- Urinary tract infections are one of the main reasons for consultationin women.
- Adequate evaluation of symptoms is necessary since treatment is indicated without microbiological results.
- Age, estrogens status, and sexual activity are risk factors for UTIs.

We aimed to evaluate the differences in symptoms in pre-and postmenopausal females with acute cystitis.

STUDY DESIGN

We analysed urinary symptoms in patients with acute cystitis and subsequent microbiological confirmation. Symptoms were evaluated with the **Acute Cystitis Symptom Score (ACSS)**

- A patient self-reporting questionnaire for the clinical diagnostics and patient-reported outcome (PRO)
- It assess the symptoms and the effect on the quality of life in women with acute uncomplicated cystitis

A multicentre study was conducted in Spain, Colombia and Peru, in which we evaluated the differences in symptoms between premenopausal and postmenopausal women.

RESULTS

- The study included 126 patients: 80 premenopausal (mean age 33.79.6) and 46 (mean age 65.4-8.8) menopausal.

	premenopausal	menopausal	P value
Education			
Primary	2.5%	34.8%	
Secundary	31.3%	34.8%	<0.001
University	55.0%	26.1%	
PhD	11.3%	4.3%	
ORENUC			
O - NO	50.0%	55.8%	
R - Recurrent	31.6%	20.9%	0.353
E - Extrarenal	15.8%	23.3%	
U - Urological	2.6%	0.0%	
Sexual Partners			
0	5.3%	47.8%	
1	70.7%	52.3%	<0.001
2	16.0%	0.0%	
3	8.0%	0.0%	
Sexual Activity	95%	48.9%	<0.001

	premenopausal	menopausal	P value
Age	33.7 (9.6)	65.4 (8.8)	0.523
Frecuency	2.2 (0.8)	2.4 (0.6)	0.120
Urgency	2.1 (0.8)	2.2 (0.8)	0.815
Miccional pain	2.1 (0.8)	2.2 (0.6)	0.203
Incomplete bladder empty	1.8 (0.9)	1.6 (1.0)	0.534
Suprapubic pain	1.7 (0.9)	1.7 (0.9)	0.880
Haematuria	0.8 (1.1)	0.9 (1.2)	0.398
Flank pain	1.0 (1.1)	0.5 (0.8)	0.069
Vaginal discharge	0.6 (0.9)	0.1 (0.4)	<0.001
Urethral discharge	0.2 (0.6)	0.04 (0.3)	<0.001
Fever	0.2 (0.6)	0.09 (0.3)	<0.001

	premenopausal	menopausal	P value
Intestinal habit			
Normal	79.6%	51.7%	
Constipation	16.3%	48.3%	0.07
Diarrea	4.1%	0.0%	
Diabetes Mellitus	3.5%	10.7%	0.190
Post-UTI – Typical Symptoms sum	2.2 (2.7)	1.8 (1.6)	0.052
Post-UTI Differental Symptoms	0.6 (1.6)	0.15 (0.5)	0.011
Post-UTI QoL sum	0.9 (1.5)	0.9 (1.6)	0.695
Post-UTI ACSS score sum	3.6 (4.9)	2.8 (2.9)	0.054
Frecuency	0.5 (0.7)	0.6 (0.7)	0.683
Urgency	0.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.7)	0.414
Miccional pain	0.3 (0.7)	0.3 (0.6)	0.469
Incomplete bladder empty	0.4 (0.7)	0.2 (0.5)	0.023
Suprapubic pain	0.3 (0.6)	0.2 (0.4)	0.024

	premenopausal	menopausal	P value
Age	33.7 (9.6)	65.4 (8.8)	0.523
Typical Symptoms sum	10.8 (2.5)	11.2 (2.5)	0.686
Diferential Symptoms sum	2.1 (2.3)	0.7 (1.1)	<0.001
QoL (general)	2.0 (0.7)	2.2 (0.6)	0.352
QoL (job)	1.8 (0.8)	1.6 (0.9)	0.049
QoL (social activities)	1.7 (0.9)	1.6 (1.0)	0.244
QoL sum			0.318
ACSS Score	18.5 (5.1)	16.9 (4.2)	0.235

- Isolation of microorganisms other than Escherichia coli was more frequent in menopausal women.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- The Spanish validated Acute Cystitis Symptom Score (ACSS) questionnaire allows a correct assessment of symptoms associated with acute cystitis in pre-and postmenopausal women.
- Women of childbearing age may report lower urinary symptoms associated with cystitis and a higher degree of non-typical symptoms.

CONCLUSSIONS

The Acute Cystitis Symptom Score (ACSS) questionnaire is useful for evaluating patients' symptoms with acute cystitis.
It can be used as a patient's self-diagnosis tool in pre- and postmenopausal women.