



Does dyspareunia have an impact on urodynamic parameters?

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Dyspareunia is defined by genital pain experienced before, during, or after intercourse (1), having a significant effect on physical, mental health, and quality of life. The prevalence of dyspareunia varies from 3 to 18% worldwide (2), affecting 10 to 28% of the population in a lifetime (3). The aetiology of dyspareunia is multi-factorial, with urological contributors like bladder/pelvic floor dysfunction.

This novel study aims to identify differences in objective urodynamic (UDS) parameters in women with dyspareunia as a secondary symptom. The impact of dyspareunia on urinary symptoms and UDS parameters have not been previously studied.

	Dyspareunia % (no. women/1264)	Non-dyspareunia % (no. women/1728)
Low compliance	17 (219)	23 (399)
Provoked detrusor overactivity	10 (131)	13 (220)
systolic detrusor activity	7 (93)	13 (231)
urodynamics stress urinary incontinence	54 (686)	49 (841)
Normal urodynamics	21 (265)	20 (337)
Voiding dysfunction	98 (1238)	10 (172)
Pelvic Organ Prolapse	5 (65)	3 (54)
Overactive Bladder Symptoms	68 (858)	41 (709)
Nocturia	54 (684)	35 (610)
Painful Bladder Syndrome	78 (986)	50 (856)

- **Women with dyspareunia were more likely to present with a great number of lower urinary tract symptoms.**
- **Dyspareunia was associated with reduced maximum MCC.**
- **USI and DO were more frequently diagnosed for women reporting dyspareunia**

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