Correlation of Urodinamic Parametrs in Disuria in Women Wich Urinary Disoders

Sharipova K.K., Bekmukhambetov Ye., and Kurmangaliev O.M.

Abstract— Among numerous complaints presented by women during a visit to the urologist, a basic place is occupied by complaints about disorders of urination, the main manifestation of this state is enuresis. Enuresis is the state being characterized by the urine flow that can be demonstrated and presents a social-hygienical problem. [Bartoli 2009]

Keywords— enuresis, incontinence, urodynamic examination, disorder of urination

I. INTRODUCTION


Life quality of women of reproductive age is determined by many factors. Pregnancy and delivery are physiological processes of organism, but exert certain influence, both on the function of separate organs and on the woman’s organism on the whole and contributing to the appearance of different symptoms which significantly reduce life quality of women.

Numerous researches showed that in enuresis there are marked disturbances of sphincter mechanism of urinary bladder neck, changes of its form, mobility, and axis “urinary bladder-urethra the normal function of the urinary bladder consists of the complex coordinated interaction between cerebral cortex, pons cerebelli spinal centres and anatomical components of lower urinary ways.

The origin of LUW dysfunction may be due to functional or morphological changes at any level of this complex chain. The term “detrusor hyperactivity” (overactive bladder) HAUB applies in cases where manifestations of disorders of urination established according to the data of urodynamic researches are noted.

The aim of this research is the study of analysis of relationship of urodynamic indices and clinical manifestations in disorders of urination in women and a choice of the right treatment strategy.

A. The tasks

1. Study of urodynamic changes in disorders of urination in women.
2. Diagnostics and urodynamic characteristics and profile of intraurethral pressure in disorders of urination in women in different periods of menopause.
3. The administration of M-anticholinergic drugs according to urodynamic indices as one of the method of HAB treatment.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

For all types of disorders of urination, the complete urodynamic study is the main method of research. To define more exactly the features of urination disorders and changes in urodynamic parameters in women with varying degrees of severity of urogenital disorders, 130 women aged 25 to 75 years (mean age 45,3 ± 2,5 years) were examined, in the respondents of menopause with its duration from 2 to 35 years (mean duration 5,5 ± 2,5 years).

The maximum urethral pressure in patients with average and severe degree of urogenital disorders was significantly lower (53 ± 2,5 ± 2,5 and 66 cm of water column) than in patients without disorders (63 ± 2,5 ± 2,5 cm of water column) (p = 0.05).

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http://dx.doi.org/10.15242/IICBE.C0615051 124
with mild degree of urogenital disorders (46 ± 2.5 cm of water column) as well as the difference in the functional length of the urethra, decreasing in cough from 37.6 ± 2.5 to 23.2 ± 1.5 and at rest 38 ± 2.5 to 25.2 ± 2.5 cm water column. The transmission pressure which tends to decrease depending on the severity of the disorder of urination from 90 cm to 73 v water is of no small importance.

### Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Reproductive age (mean age - 38,5 ± 2,5 years)</th>
<th>Menopausal women (mean age - 56,8 ± 1,5 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollakuria (%)</td>
<td>16,7</td>
<td>15,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevoturia (%)</td>
<td>14,2</td>
<td>21,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakuria + Nevoturia (%)</td>
<td>11,2</td>
<td>16,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakuria + Nevoturia + imperative urge (%)</td>
<td>25,5</td>
<td>32,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakuria + Nevoturia + imperative urge – urinary incontinence (%)</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>15,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakuria + Nevoturia + imperative urge – without urinary retention (%)</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>5,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical aid applicability (%)</td>
<td>6,4</td>
<td>2,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the received data of the results of urodynamic studies showed, different changes of urethral pressure during urination disorders in women are noted.

To evaluate the clinical efficiency of "Spazmeks" (tropesium chloride) preparation in the treatment of urinary incontinence in women, as well as the presence of disorders of urination with vertebral diseases we examined 65 patients who complained of urgent, frequent urination. 10 patients of the 40 were women of reproductive age and 25 women during the menopause.

### III. RESULTS

According to the examination results, the patients were divided into two groups. In 20 women there was "moist" HAUB (with urgency incontinence), and in the 45 - "dry" (without urgent incontinence of urine). According to urodynamic studies revealed the presence of chronic cystitis was revealed in 20(34%) patients, 3 patients (4.6%) had leukoplakia of mucous membrane, prolapse of the vagina of the 1st degree was found in 10 (15%) patients. After 24 weeks of treatment, while taking “Spazmeks” in the dose of 30 mg per day (15 mg two times a day) the decrease of the urination frequency per day was noted in all groups. Treatment resulted in a slight decrease in the number of urgent urge to urination and episodes of urgent urinary incontinence in all studied groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAUB types</th>
<th>Good result (%)</th>
<th>Satisfactory result</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAUB «dry»</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAUB «moist»</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In taking tropesium in the dose of 30 mg per day in 3 (4.6%) patients had constipation, 2 patients (3%) complained of dry mouth. The severity of side effects was very low and did not require discontinuation of the drug.

### IV. CONCLUSION

1. The main method of examination in women with urinary disorders is complex urodynamic study;
2. Complex urodynamic study should be carried out according to the appeal of the patients with disorders of urination to the clinics;
3. The maximum urethral pressure is one of the indicators needed during surgery and allows to perform accurate staging process, which undoubtedly affects the further prognosis of the disease and allows to determine further treatment approach;
4. Administration of M-anticholinergic drugs in the presence of urination disorders with symptoms of enuresis and HAUB is one of the correct methods of treatment strategy in these patient

### REFERENCES


