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THE INFLUENCE OF NIGHT TIME DRIVING TO MALE LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOM ON OCCUPATIONAL TAXI DRIVER.

Hypothesis / aims of study
Long-time driving and occupational driving is adverse effect to lower urinary tract symptom.[1, 2] We investigate the effect of night time driving and continuous driving without rest on lower urinary tract symptom on occupational taxi driver.

Study design, materials and methods
The lower urinary tract heath examination was done in 107 occupational taxi drivers. All drivers were underwent IPSS, OABSS questionnaire and serum PSA and urinalysis was done and post-voiding residual urine volume was checked and all performed the transrectal ultrasonography. Medical interview and physical examination was done. All drivers was done a health-related questionnaire. Working years, night-time driving, the number of duty-on and duty-off time, average driving time during a day/week and average duration of night time driving was identified. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS ver 18.0.

Results
Drivers mean age was 62.9 years old. Mean BMI was 25.39 and mean PSA was 1.40. Mean residual volume was 55.71cc and mean prostate volume was 71.50cc. Average career of taxi driving was 20 years. Mean 48.2 hours per daytime driving was performed and 2.25 days spent for duty-off. There were significant different in whether night-time driving was performed. In night-time driver, storage domain score in IPSS was higher than non-night-time driver. (4.36 vs. 3.84, p=0.012) On OABSS questionnaire, 1, 4, total score was higher in night-time driver.(0.28 vs. 0.39, p=0.022, 0.30 vs. 0.77, p=0.00, 2.96 vs. 4.07, p=0.004). NTD was longer career on taxi driving and longer day-time driving.(19.46 vs. 20.94, p=0.049, 44.43 vs. 51.61, p=0.029)

Interpretation of results
The night-time driving was adverse effect on storage symptoms.

Concluding message
Night-time driving was negative effect to storage symptom. Duration of driving career was also had adverse effect on lower urinary tract symptom especially on storage symptom.

References
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Disclosures
Funding: No **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** The Catholic University of Korea, Uijeongbu St.Mary's Hospital. Institutional Review Board **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes