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THE EFFECT OF A 6 CH URODYNAMIC CATHETER ON MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF PRESSURE/FLOW STUDY. DOES IT CAUSE ANY OBHSTRUCTION?

<u>Hypothesis / aims of study:</u> To evaluate the effects of catheterization with an urodynamic catheter on the maximum flow rate of voiding cystometry (QmaxUDS) versus free uroflowmetry (QmaxFF).

<u>Study design, materials and methods:</u> In two hundred eighty patients (127 males, 153 females) who referred for complete urodynamic investigation, both free uroflowmetry and pressure-flow studies were performed. A 6 Ch urodynamic catheter (Medtronic®) was used for bladder filling and vesical pressure measurement. Urodynamic tests were performed according to "good urodynamic practice". The QmaxFF and QmaxUDS were statistically analyzed with single linear regression model, in order to identify any possible correlation. Sex was evaluated as confounding factor. The statistical package STATA 13 was used for the statistical analysis.

Results: Mean age (SD) of patients was 50.15 (17.35). We have explored the possible correlation between QmaxFF and QmaxUDS.

	QmaxFF		QmaxFF	coefficient	
80 -		Q	Sex	2.731285	
40 -		max UDS	QmaxUDS	.8490074	
20 -			constant	4.5310	
0 -			Adj R-squared = 0.5641	lj R-squared = 0.5641	

The following mathematical formula emerged: QmaxFF= 4.5 + 2.7*sex + 0.85QmaxUDS (for sex: male =1, female = 0), thus for males QmaxFF= 7.2 + 0.85QmaxUDS and for females QmaxFF= 4.5 + 0.85QmaxUDS. The abovementioned model can explain 56% of the data variability.

Interpretation of results

Concluding message: Although the 6 Ch urodynamic catheter supposed to be an acceptable means for reliable urodynamic investigation, a significant effect on QmaxUDS is noticed for males and for lower values of Qmax.

Disclosures

Funding: No disclosures Clinical Trial: No Subjects: HUMAN Ethics not Req'd: is a retrospective study Helsinki: Yes Informed Consent: No