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URINARY INCONTINENCE: CORRELATION BETWEEN EYE BALL CISTOMETRY (EBC) AND MULTICHANNEL URODYNAMICS (MU)

Hypothesis / aims of study
To evaluate EBC vs. MU in the diagnosis of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) and involuntary detrussor contractions (IDC)

Study design, materials and methods
Eighty nine patients with urinary incontinence (UI) history were prospectively evaluated with EBC and MU. MU was defined as the Gold Standard (GS). Sensibility (Sens), specificity (Spec), positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were assessed for detection of SUI at 300 cc of saline infusión and for UDS by EBC. Mcnemar discordance test was used to evaluate correlation between both tests.

Results
Results for EBC detecting SUI were as follows: Sens: 93.3% (48/52), Spec: 81.8% (27/33), PPV: 88.9% (48/54) and NPV 87.1% (27/31). For EBC detecting IDC, the values were as follows: Sens: 50.9% (26/51), Spec: 94.7% (36/38), PPV: 92.9% (26/28) and NPV: 59% (36/61).

Interpretation of results
Our results show that an associated pelvic organ prolapse procedure at the time of surgery, a previous SUI correction and a follow up longer than 3 years are variables associated with a bigger relapse chance for urinary incontinence treated with TOT.

Concluding message
EBC is comparable to MU for detection of SUI. For IDC detection, EBC showed poor results.

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Is this a clinical trial?	No
What were the subjects in the study?	NONE