



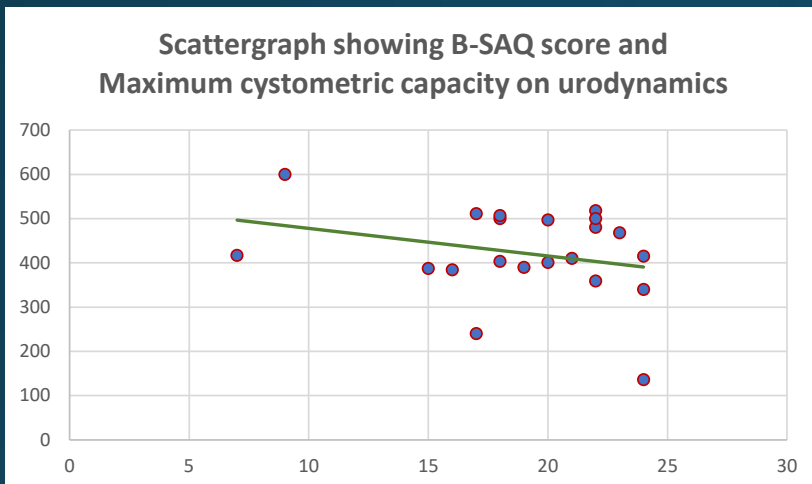
Correlation of validated self-assessment questionnaire scores with urodynamic parameters: How do patients' self-reported symptoms compare with "severity" seen at urodynamics?

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There have been numerous validated symptom questionnaires developed for the assessment of urinary symptoms, many to be used for specific patient groups. Self-assessment questionnaires are tools for use in research as well as in clinical practice. The bladder self-assessment questionnaire (BSAQ) and the overactive bladder-V8 questionnaire (OAB-V8) are two validated self-assessment questionnaires for women with UI. OAB-V8 focuses on OAB exclusively, whereas B-SAQ covers a wider range of urinary symptoms combining OAB and SUI.

In this study we aim to establish whether there is a correlation between self-assessment questionnaire scores, using BSAQ and OAB-V8, and markers of severity on urodynamics in women with UI associated with OAB and proven detrusor overactivity. We used "first desire to void" (FDV) and maximum cystometric capacity (MCC) as parameters of severity previously described. We expect that higher symptom scores should correspond to lower FDV and MCC in women with clinical OAB and proven detrusor overactivity (DO) on urodynamic testing.



Results:
BSAQ scores and MCC-
negative correlation but no
statistical significance
OAB-V8 scores and MCC
showed positive correlation
without statistical significance

	FDV	MCC	
OAB-V8	0.11	0.9	no statistical significance
BSAQ	-0.08	-1	no statistical significance

Table showing validated symptom questionnaires and Spearman correlation with UDS parameters

The present study highlights some of the challenges in the self-assessment of an individual's urinary symptoms. Interestingly, BSAQ scores appeared to correlate better with urodynamic parameters of severity despite being a tool designed for mixed UI, when compared to OAB-V8. This may be due the "quality of life" component included in the BSAQ score which is not included in OAB-V8. However, none of the outcomes showed correlations that reached statistical significance. Validated symptom self-assessment questionnaires play an important role as screening tools, however, the value of their scores as an indication of disease severity is questionable.