Lower urinary tract dysfunction and urinary tract complications in Multiple Sclerosis: A 328-patient Cohort-Study


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Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; Neurogenic bladder; Renal failure; Urinary tract complications

Purpose. Lower urinary tract dysfunction is common in multiple sclerosis (MS) patients with significant impact and frequent complications in the urinary tract. It is necessary to well explore and assess these complications and their risk factors to manage the urinary symptoms.

Patients and methods. Between 2004 and 2009, 328 MS patients were follow-up in a neuro-uropatients outpatient clinic of the Toulouse university hospital. We studied epidemiological data (age, gender), neurological data (EDSS, MS duration, MS progression), urological symptoms, and results of urological investigations (the 24-hour creatinine clearance (CL24H), urinary tract ultrasonography, and in some cases urodynamics and cystography). We assessed urinary tract complications and their risk factors.

Results. We included 105 men and 223 women (32% (68%), 49.8 ± 0.68 years old, with MS for 14.3 ± 0.6 years. The median EDSS was 6 (min-max= 1-9). 178 patients (54%) developed urinary complications: on the low urinary tract in 74 patients (23%), on the upper urinary tract in 67 patients (20%) and on both of them in 37 patients (11%). The associated risk factors were age, female gender, MS duration, and EDSS. Complications appeared after 20 ± 1.4 years, but the prevalence increased after 10 years. We found a renal impairment assessed by the CL24H (< 90 mL/min) in 50 patients (16%). This renal impairment implies adapting doses of some medications prescribed for MS patients (analgesics, antibiotics).

Conclusion. With a large cohort of MS patients, we confirmed that assessment of urinary tract complications is necessary as they are frequent, especially after 10 years of MS duration.

doi:10.1016/j.rehab.2011.07.113

CO21-004-EN

FLUE-MS (First Line Urological Evaluation in Multiple Sclerosis): Validation using Delphi method of a new algorithm designed to first line evaluation and treatment of bladder disorders observed in Multiple Sclerosis (MS)

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Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; Urinary disorders; Overactive bladder; Quality of life

Urinary symptoms are very frequent in MS (80%). Few tools allowing hierarchical and therapeutic strategies have been published (1,2) and only devoted to neuro-urolgie specialists. The aim of the study was the construction and validation of a specific algorithm designed to evaluation of MS bladder disorders by GP and neurologists.

Material and methods. Following a full literature analysis and neuro-urolgie reports, and abiding by international guidelines, we have constructed a first version (V1) of FLUE-MS algorithm. This version was validated using the Delphi method. The Delphi method is a structured communication technique, originally developed as a systematic, interactive forecasting method which relies on a panel of experts. Questions were accurate and graded on a visual scale (0 to 10). The experts’ answers were anonymously obtained by means of electronic mails via Internet. The expert panel was constituted of 8 urologists and 13 PMR specialists. Two rounds were necessary to obtain a full consensus.

Results. Round 1 included 49 items and consensus between experts was obtained 39/49. Round 2 concerned 4 questions. Final version is online (www.FLUE-MS.jimdo.com).

Comments. The Delphi method is a valid method, allowing a rapid consensus between experts. Thanks to this method, a specific algorithm is now available for GPs and neurologists in order to evaluate and treat urinary symptoms in MS.


CO21-005-EN

Correlation between EDSS and specific urinary symptoms (USP) and quality of life (Qualiveen) questionnaires in Multiple Sclerosis

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Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; EDSS; USP; Qualiveen; Quality of life; Urinary symptoms

EDSS is a specific tool designed to assess Multiple Sclerosis (MS) disabilities. The objective of our study was to verify the correlations between EDSS and specific urinary symptoms (USP) and quality of life (Qualiveen) questionnaires.

Material and methods. 207 MS patients were included in the study. We performed for each subject EDSS, USP (urinary symptoms profile) and Qualiveen questionnaires. Multivariate analysis tested correlations between the different items of the questionnaires and the general data (age, sex ...).

Results. 207 patients (mean age 47.5, sd 12.3, 134 females and 73 males), were included. Mean values were: EDSS 12.34 (sd 1.77); Qualiveen 1.71 (sd 0.95); USP 12.34 (sd 6.76). We found a significant correlation (P < 0.0001) between EDSS, total score of USP and OAB (overactive bladder) domain score, and Qualiveen.

Comments. Temporal and spatial diffusion of demyelinating lesions may explain the coexistence and the relationships between motor and sensory dysfunctions and urinary symptoms. Further studies, specially functional MRI, would be interesting in order to track down specific zones implicated both in motor and bladder control.


CO21-006-EN

Which urinary symptoms interfere with quality of life in multiple sclerosis patients?

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Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; Urinary disorders; Overactive bladder; Quality of life

Urinary symptoms are very frequent in multiple sclerosis (MS) (80%) and seriously impact quality of life of these patients. The aim of this prospective study was to determine which urinary symptoms interfere with quality of life.

Patients and method. 207 MS patients were prospectively included in the study. All underwent EDSS, Qualiveen and USP questionnaires. Multivariate analysis was done in order to verify correlations between each symptom (incontinence, urge, voiding dysfunction) and alteration of quality of life evaluated by means Qualiveen questionnaire.

Results. 207 patients (mean age 47.5, sd 12.2, 134 F, 73 M) with mean EDSS 5.13 (sd 4.6), USP 12.3 (sd 6.8), were recruited. 172 had OAB (overactive bladder) and 151 voiding dysfunction. Two items were statistically significant in impact on quality of life: urgency item (P = 0.03) and frequency (P = 0.02).
Sexual disorders are frequent in MS (40 to 90%) and interfere with quality of life. Many studies concerning male patients have been published, but only few studies are available in women. Moreover, sexual expectations of MS patients are not really known and no study was specifically designed to evaluate these expectations. The aim of the study was to create and validate such a specific questionnaire.

Material and method – Following a full literature analysis and neuro-urologists survey, we have constructed a first version (V1) of SEA-MS-F. This version was validated using the Delphi method. The Delphi method is a structured communication technique, originally developed as a systematic, interactive forecasting method which relies on a panel of experts. Questions were accurate and graded on a visual scale (0 to 10). The experts’ answers were anonymously obtained by means electronic mails via Internet.

Results – Three rounds were necessary to obtain a full consensus. Final version of this 8-questionnaires is online (www.SEEMS.jimdo.com). These questions concern sexual desire, arousal, pleasure, orgasm, body image, partner and couple’s relationship.

Comments – SEA-MS-F is the first questionnaire specifically designed to assess sexual expectations in MS patients. Psychometric validation of this questionnaire is ongoing.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; Sex; Expectation; Orgasm

Antibiotic prophylaxis, urodynamic evaluation and clean intermittent catheterization

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Keywords: Urodynamic evaluation; Clean intermittent catheterization; Antibiotic prophylaxis; Urinary tract infection