

# Gastroenterological disorders increase the prevalence of Overactive Bladder in females at various ages

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## Abstract

**ABSTRACT Objective:** In this study we aimed to determine the coexistence of overactive bladder in patients with gastroenterological disorders including hepatitis, cirrhosis and IBD. **Materials and Methods:** we prospectively collected the data of patients who admitted to the outpatient clinic of department of gastroenterology at xxx hospital between May 2017 and February 2019. All patients with chronic gastroenterological disorders such as hepatitis and irritable bowel syndrome willing to participate the study after the verbal consent were included the study **Results:** A total of 289 female patients were included the study. The mean age of the patients was  $49.9 \pm 13$  years. The mean BMI value was  $27.9 \pm 4.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Among 289 patients, 135 (46.7%) had Hepatitis B, 53 (18.3%) had ulcerative colitis, 35 (12.1%) had Crohn's disease, 22 (7.6%) had autoimmune hepatitis, 19 (6.6%) had primer biliary cirrhosis, 13 (4.5%) had Hepatitis C and 12(4.2%) had celiac disease. The mean age of patients was similar between patients having OAB-v8 higher and lower than 8 ( $p=0.46$ ). However, patients having OAB score $>8$  had higher BMI compared to patients who had OAB score  $<8$ ,  $29.1 \pm 5$  vs.  $27.2 \pm 4.1$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>,  $p=0.001$ . In multivariate regression analysis, BMI was the sole indicator of OAB ( $p=0.001$ ) whereas age ( $p=0.46$ ), menopause status ( $p=0.33$ ), smoking status ( $p=0.97$ ) were not. **Conclusion:** The incidence of OAB in our patient cohort was higher than the reported incidence which might suggest evaluation patients with gastrointestinal disorders in terms of overactive bladder on routine follow-up.

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