

배뇨장애 : 일차진료 의사의 관점

Voiding Dysfunctions in Primary Care Practices

50

Kyu - Sung Lee, M.D.

Department of Urology

Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center

E - mail : lks@smc.samsung.co.kr

Abstract

The availability of new urologic medications has made it possible to manage a variety of urologic disorders successfully in a primary care setting. As a result, primary care physicians(PCPs) need to be familiar with the terminology and screening instruments used by urologists to decipher and categorize urologic symptoms. PCPs are often responsible for the treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms and benign prostatic hyperplasia(BPH). Evolving strategies of management include utilization of both symptom - modifying treatment and disease - modifying treatment. Alpha-blockers excellently provide symptomatic treatment, but do not alter long - term disease progression. 5 - reductase inhibitors can reduce the need for surgical intervention and the incidence of acute urinary retention. The combination of alpha - blockers and 5 - reductase inhibitors would be the choice of therapy in some patients, typically those with large prostate glands indicative of disease progression. Overactive bladder(OAB) is defined as urinary urgency with or without urge incontinence, usually with frequency and nocturia, in the absence of a pathologic or metabolic condition that can explain these symptoms. The diagnosis of OAB should be made after a careful history taking, physical examination, laboratory evaluation, and use of tools such as voiding diaries. Anticholinergic agents are the first choice for drug therapy. Treatment that couples drug therapy with behavioral techniques aimed at modifying abnormal voiding patterns may provide the best outcomes in many patients with OAB. There are situations for referring patients to urologists for more detailed evaluation and management, including when the PCP has a lack of interest in or sufficient knowledge about lower urinary tract symptoms and if the patient shows a poor response to prior noninvasive therapy, requiring in - depth investigation.

Keywords : Lower urinary tract symptoms;
Benign prostatic hyperplasia; Overactive bladder

: ; ;

가 가

. ,
(- blocker) 5 -
(5 - reductase inhibi-

tor)

가

가

1.

가

•

가

(lower

(over-

- Slow urinary stream
- Splitting or spraying of the urinary stream
- Intermittent stream
- Urinary hesitancy
- Straining to void
- Terminal dribbling

2. 가

10

1. Impotence
2. Sexually transmitted diseases
3. Physical and sexual abuse
4. Prostate problems
5. Incontinence of bladder or bowel symptoms
6. Emotional problems (eg, depression)
7. Eating disorders
8. Alcohol or drug abuse
9. Birth control and sex (especially teenagers)
10. Menopause

(1).

가

가

(1).

가,

3.

Initial Evaluation: Recommended Tests	Optional Tests: Urologic (Specialized) Evaluation
1. History	1. Flow Rate Recording
2. Quantification of Symptoms : International Prostate Symptom Score (I - PSS) with Bother Score (BS)	2. Residual Urine
3. Physical Examination and Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)	3. Pressure - Flow Studies
4. Urinalysis	4. Imaging of the Prostate by Transabdominal or Transrectal Ultrasound (TRUS)
5. Serum Prostate - Specific Antigen (PSA)	5. Imaging of the Upper Urinary Tract by Ultrasonography or Intravenous Urography (IVU)
6. Voiding Diary (Frequency - Volume Chart)	6. Endoscopy of the Lower Urinary Tract

가

4, 5

(2).

가 가

가

가

가

가

(Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, BPH)

가

1.

(2).

37a

International Consultation on

60

BPH(2000, Paris)

60%, 85

85%

(2).

PSA

 $(3)(3).$

4.		(IPSS)						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1.			5	2				
	?		1	1				
2.	2		5	2				
가	?		1	1				
3.		가	5	2				
	가	?	1	1				
4.		가	5	2				
	?		1	1				
5.	가	가	5	2				
	?		1	1				
6.			5	2				
	가	?	1	1				
7.			1	2	3	4	5	
	?							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
가								
?								

가 .

가 가 (International Prostate Symptom Score, IPSS) .

가 (4).

7 가 7 ,

8~19 , 20~35 .

가 PSA 50 가

가 33%

PSA가 .

* :

가 가 .

2.

2~5%

가가

.

,

,

,

2) 5 -

.

,

,

5 -

가

.

, 가 PSA ,

.

5 -

가 가

. 5 -

.

. 5 -

1

2

가

,

2

,

가

.

.

2 5 -

가 Finasteride

(Proscar)

Dutasteride(Avodart)

1

2

.

(meatal stenosis), ,

5 -

. 5 -

,

,

가 .

50~80%

.

5 -

1)

가

,

(30~40g)

가

가

.

가

5 -

. 60~75%

가

.

2~3 가

5 -

,

(4). 가 가

(5).

Terazosin(Hytrin), Doxazosin(Car

,

3~5%

dura), Tamsulosin(Harnal), Alfuzosin(Xatral)

.

,

,

,

가

.

10~15%,

12

PSA 가

50%

5.

가 ,

가

· ,

12

PSA가

(6).

50%

,
가

3.

?

5

- adrenoceptor

- ad-

renoceptor

100gm

가

2~3

(Overactive Bladder)

1.

acetylcholine

International Continence Society

(urgency)

가 ,

가

(6)(1).

가

6.		8.2%(10.8%,	5.7%),
Terms	Definition	가		가
Overactive bladder syndrome	Urgency, with or without urge incontinence, usually with frequency and nocturia		30.5%	
Increased daytime frequency	Complaint by the patient who considers that he/she voids too often by day. This term is equivalent to pollakisuria used in many countries.		.	
Nocturia	Complaint that the individual has to wake at night one or more times to void.		.	
Urgency	Complaint of a sudden compelling desire to pass urine which is difficult to defer.			
Urge urinary incontinence	Complaint of involuntary leakage accompanied by or immediately preceded by urgency.		.	

7.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• History: medical, neurologic, genitourinary• Prior treatment and results• Bladder diary and questionnaire• Urinalysis: culture, if urinalysis positive; cytology in patients with suspected carcinoma <i>in situ</i>• Physical examination: general, abdominal, pelvic, rectal, neurologic		가	,	가
			.	
		가 3	(9).	

2.		3.		
			,	
		(7)(6).		가
가 가 가 .				
40	16 ~ 17%			(10).
5	가			(V8)가
(7, 8).		(8). V8		
.				8
40	2,005			.
		20		.
17.4%(17.7%,	17.0%),		,
19.1%(22.4%,	15.8%),	가	.

8.

1.	?	0	1	2	3	4	5
2.	?	0	1	2	3	4	5
3.	?	0	1	2	3	4	5
4.	?	0	1	2	3	4	5
5.	?	0	1	2	3	4	5
6.	가	0	1	2	3	4	5
7.	가	0	1	2	3	4	5
8.	가	0	1	2	3	4	5

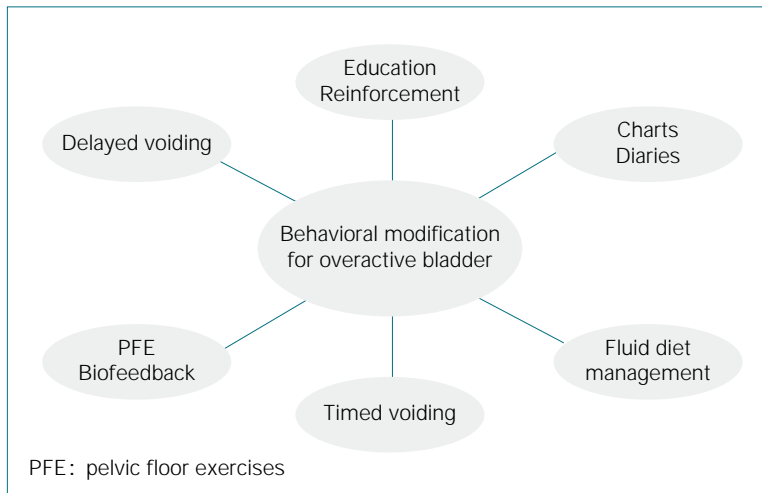
9.

- Primary measures
 - Behavioral modification
 - Drug therapy (oral, transdermal, intravesical)
- Secondary measures
 - Neuromodulation
 - Augmentation cystoplasty
 - Urinary diversion
- Others (efficacy debatable)
 - Denervation (decentralization)
 - Electromagnetic therapy
- Under study
 - Intravesical drug therapy for deafferentation
 - Detrusor injection of botulinum toxin

4.

(9)(6). 가

가 .



1.

10.

Antimuscarinic	Tolterodine
	Trospium
	Solifenacin
	Darifenacin
Drugs with mixed action	Oxybutynin
	Propiverine
	Desmopressin
Vasopressin analogues	

(11).

50 ~ 80%

1) (Behavior Therapy)

가 (), 10
) 10

(1).

2) (Pharmacological Therapy)

(anticholinergics),
, K⁺ channel
openers

. 2004 International
Consultation Meeting of Incontinence

6 가 가 oxybutynin chloride propiverine HCl

3

40%

3)

가 3~6

가

가

(1) ()

(Antimuscarinic Drugs)

Interstim sacral neuromodulation

achetylcholine

()

tolterodine, trospium, darifenacin, solifenacin

가 가

가

가

가

가



가

가

(2)

(Mixed Actions)

1. Abrams P, Cardozo L, Fall M, Griffiths D, Rosier P, Ulmsten U, et al. The standardisation of terminology in lower urinary tract function: report from the standardisation sub - committee of the International Continence Society. Urology 2003; 61: 37 - 49

Ca⁺⁺ channel blocking

2. Beduschi R, Beduschi MC, Oesterling JE. Benign prostatic

- hyperplasia: use of drug therapy in primary care. *Geriatrics* 1998; 53: 24 - 8, 33 - 4, 37 - 40
3. Takeda M, Araki I, Kamiyama M, Takihana Y, Komuro M, Furuya Y. Diagnosis and treatment of voiding symptoms. *Urology* 2003; 62(5 Suppl 2): 11 - 9
 4. McConnell JD, Barry MJ, Bruskewitz RC. Benign prostatic hyperplasia: diagnosis and treatment. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. Clin Pract Guidel Quick Ref Guide Clin 1994; 1 - 17
 5. McConnell JD, Roehrborn CG, Bautista OM, Andriole GL, Jr., Dixon CM, Kusek JW, et al. The long - term effect of doxazosin, finasteride, and combination therapy on the clinical progression of benign prostatic hyperplasia. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 349: 2387 - 98
 6. Wein AJ. Diagnosis and treatment of the overactive bladder. *Urology* 2003; 62(5 Suppl 2): 20 - 7
 7. Stewart WF, Van Rooyen JB, Cundiff GW, Abrams P, Herzog AR, Corey R, et al. Prevalence and burden of overactive bladder in the United States. *World J Urol* 2003; 20: 327 - 36
 8. Milsom I, Abrams P, Cardozo L, Roberts RG, Thuroff J, Wein AJ. How widespread are the symptoms of an overactive bladder and how are they managed? A population - based prevalence study. *BJU Int* 2001; 87: 760 - 6
 9. Steers WD, Lee KS. Depression and incontinence. *World J Urol* 2001; 19: 351 - 7
 10. Ouslander JG. Management of overactive bladder. *N Engl J Med* 2004; 350: 786 - 99
 11. Burgio KL, Locher JL, Goode PS. Combined behavioral and drug therapy for urge incontinence in older women. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2000; 48: 370 - 4



Peer Reviewer Commentary

()

20 ~ 30%

가
가