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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Comparative study of the B-SAQ, OAB-V8 and OAB-V3 questionnaires as screening tools for overactive bladders in clinical practice[☆]J.C. Angulo^{a,*}, M.P. Calderín^b, Y. Fernández^c, M. González^d, E. Gómez^e, M.B. Herreros^f, P. Peñasco^g, M. Zapatero^h, J.F. Doradoⁱ^a Servicio de Urología, Hospital Universitario de Getafe, Departamento Clínico, Facultad de Ciencias Biomédicas, Universidad Europea de Madrid, Laureate Universities, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^b Centro de Salud Ciudades, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^c Centro de Salud El Greco, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^d Centro de Salud de Pinto, Pinto, Madrid, Spain^e Centro de Salud Getafe Norte, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^f Centro de Salud Parque Europa, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^g Centro de Salud Sector III, Getafe, Madrid, Spain^h Centro de Salud Juan de la Cierva, Getafe, Madrid, Spainⁱ Pertica S.L., Getafe, Madrid, Spain

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KEYWORDS

Overactive bladder;
Screening;
OAB-V3;
OAB-V8;
B-SAQ;
Voiding diary

Abstract

Objective: To compare the capacity shown by 3 self-assessment questionnaires validated in Spanish (B-SAQ, OAB-V8 and OAB-V3) for the screening of patients with overactive bladder (OAB) in clinical practice.

Material and method: A noninterventional observational study was conducted of men and women older than 30 years evaluated in primary care consultations. The clinical diagnosis of OAB was conducted through a case history review, physical examination, urine analysis, ultrasonography and voiding diary. The presence of coping strategies and discomfort was investigated. The differential diagnosis was established in patients with symptoms not due to OAB. We assessed the correlation between the clinical tests and diagnosis (kappa < 0.4 poor; 0.4–0.6 moderate; > 0.6 good; > 0.8 excellent) and ROC curves to define the capacity to screen the assessed questionnaires.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Vejiga hiperactiva;
Cribado;
OAB-V3;
OAB-V8;
CACV;
Diario miccional

Results: A total of 411 patients were investigated. OAB was detected in 207 (50.4%) patients, other causes for the lower urinary tract symptoms were detected in 63 (15.3%), and 141 (34.3%) patients had no diagnosis. The voiding diary suggested OAB in 197 (47.9%) patients. The correlation between the clinical diagnosis and the diagnosis based on the voiding diary was 0.702. The correlation between the clinical diagnosis and B-SAQ, OAB-V8 and OAB-V3 was 0.59, 0.673 and 0.732, respectively. The area under the curve (AUC) was 0.799 for B-SAQ; 0.837 for OAB-V8 and 0.867 for OAB-V3 (OAB-V3 vs. OAB-V8, $p=0.02$; OAB-V3 vs. B-SAQ, $p<0.0001$). The AUC for the voiding diary was 0.852 (OAB-V3 vs. diary, $p=0.47$).

Conclusions: OAB-V3 is a simple questionnaire with excellent performance for screening OAB in a specific population and that is superior to the OAB-V8 and B-SAQ. The accuracy of the voiding diary for the same indication is equivalent to that of the OAB-V3 in our setting.

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Estudio comparativo entre los cuestionarios CACV, OAB-V8 y OAB-V3 como herramientas de cribado de vejiga hiperactiva en la práctica clínica

Resumen

Objetivo: Comparar en la práctica clínica la capacidad que muestran 3 cuestionarios de auto-evaluación validados en castellano (CACV, OAB-V8 y OAB-V3) para el cribado de pacientes con vejiga hiperactiva (VH).

Material y método: Estudio observacional no intervencionista en hombres y mujeres >30 años evaluados en consulta de atención primaria. El diagnóstico clínico de VH se realizó mediante anamnesis, exploración física, análisis de orina, ecografía y diario miccional. Se investigó la presencia de estrategias de afrontamiento y molestias. Se estableció diagnóstico diferencial en pacientes con síntomas no debidos a VH. Se evaluó correlación entre pruebas y diagnóstico clínico ($\kappa < 0,4$ pobre; $0,4-0,6$ moderada; $> 0,6$ bueno; $> 0,8$ excelente) y curvas ROC para definir la capacidad para el cribado de los cuestionarios evaluados.

Resultados: Cuatrocientos once sujetos fueron investigados. En 207 (50,4%) se detectó VH, en 63 (15,3%) otras causas de síntomas del tracto urinario inferior y en 141 (34,3%) ningún diagnóstico. El diario miccional sugirió VH en 197 (47,9%). La correlación entre diagnóstico clínico y diagnóstico basado en diario miccional fue 0,702. La correlación entre diagnóstico clínico y CACV, OAB-V8 y OAB-V3 fue 0,59, 0,673 y 0,732; respectivamente. El área bajo la curva (ABC) fue 0,799 para CACV; 0,837 OAB-V8 y 0,867 OAB-V3 (OAB-V3 vs OAB-V8, $p=0,02$; OAB-V3 vs CACV, $p<0,0001$). El ABC para diario miccional fue 0,852 (OAB-V3 vs diario, $p=0,47$).

Conclusiones: OAB-V3 es un cuestionario sencillo con excelente rendimiento para el cribado de VH en una población concreta, superior a OAB-V8 y CACV. La exactitud del diario miccional para esta misma indicación resulta equivalente a la de OAB-V3 en nuestro entorno.

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Introduction

Overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome is a common condition affecting 12–17% of men and women in Europe.¹ Its prevalence increases with age; consequently, OAB is a major health and social problem of increasing economic impact.² This process affects women and men, and it has an impact on quality of life and occupational life.^{3,4}

Paradoxically, sometimes people with OAB tend to be reluctant to ask for help.⁵ Conducting an OAB screening will allow for the identification of patients with symptomatic discomfort that can benefit from the diagnosis and treatment of the process. This process would be managed according to the correct stratification of the severity of symptoms.^{6,7}

As OAB is defined by symptoms, it is important to evaluate the quality of life related to health. The Overactive Bladder Questionnaire (OABq) and its abbreviated versions

OABq-SF, OAB-V8 and OAB-V3 quantify symptoms described by the patient himself and are very useful in the detection and evaluation of the process.^{6,8–10} Both OAB-V8 and OAB-V3 have demonstrated to have good psychometric characteristics to detect patients with probable OAB in the Spanish population,¹¹ which supports its possible use as a self-administered screening tool. Bladder Control Self-Assessment Questionnaire is another tool that has been used to detect patients with lower urinary tract dysfunction¹² and for OAB¹³ screening.

The goal of this study is to compare the accuracy of three validated self-assessment questionnaires in Spanish (B-SAQ, OAB-V8 and OAB-V3) in clinical practice. Knowing the diagnostic capacity of these tools could facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of OAB in primary care and to have a more precise patient referral to specialists.

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