

Abstract Poster Presentation (MP54-20)

# Identifying an overactive bladder phenotype with audio visual intervention in an oral hydration study

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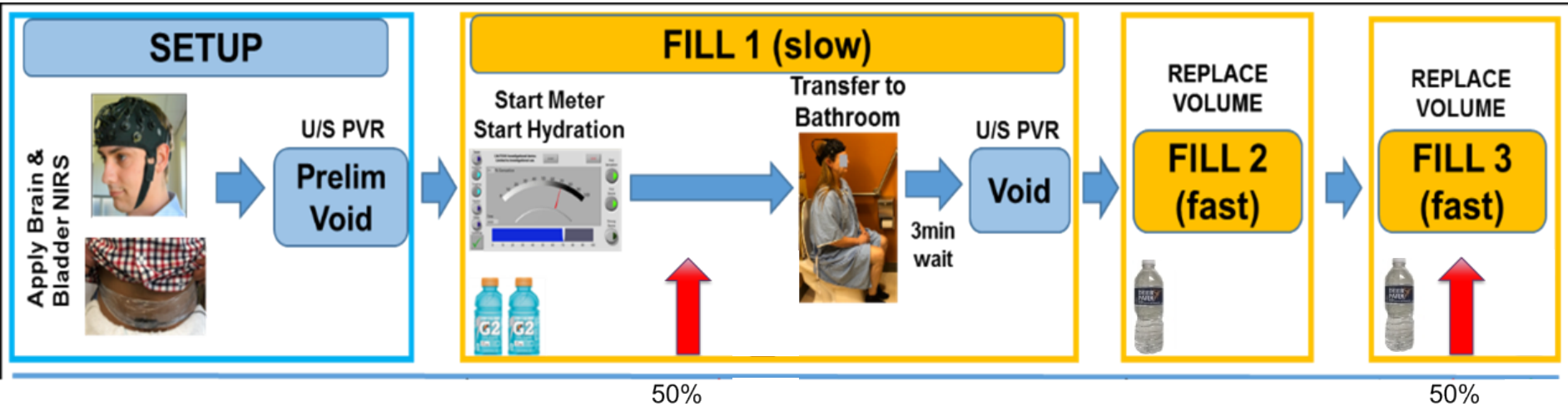
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# Objective and Methods



- **Objective:** to quantify changes in sensation due to A/V intervention in individuals with normal and overactive bladders during a non-invasive oral hydration study
- Healthy & OAB groups based on ICIq-OAB survey question 5a (5a=0 healthy and 5a≥2)
- Survey rating their expected responses to potential triggers of urgency, including the sight and sound of running water, on a 0=never to 4=always scale
- 3-fill hydration protocol drinking 2L Gatorade G2 during fill 1 and water during fills 2 & 3
- Tablet-based meter to record bladder sensation from 0-100%
- After reaching 50% sensation during fills 1 and 3, participants watched a 3-minute video showing scenes of running water, flushing toilets, waterfalls, etc. (red arrows)
- The change in %sensation from the beginning to the end of the video was calculated for each group



# Results and Conclusions

## Trigger Survey Results

### Sight or Sound of Running Water

Response	Healthy	OAB	p value
$\geq 2$	0	10	0.0001
$< 2$	12	1	

## Sensation Change During Trigger Video

### Fill 3 (faster fill)

Change in %Sensation	Healthy	OAB	p value
$\geq 30\%$	0	4	0.0261
$< 30\%$	14	7	

## Correlation of Experimental Trigger and Survey Results

### Sight or Sound of Running Water

### Change in % Sensation in Fill 3

Survey Response	$\geq 30\%$	$< 30\%$	p value
$\geq 2$	4	6	0.0237
$< 2$	0	13	

## Trigger Survey Results

- Running water trigger was significantly associated with OAB

## Experimental Trigger Video Results – Fill 3

- A sensation increase of  $\geq 30\%$  during the trigger video was significantly associated with OAB

## Experiments and Surveys Correlated

- In Fill 3, a sensation increase of  $\geq 30\%$  during the trigger video was significantly associated with corresponding survey scores for running water

## Conclusions:

- Results suggest that some OAB participants may have heightened sensation due to A/V stimuli compared to healthy individuals
- Responses to the video of running water correlated with trigger survey results
- Results indicate that a non-invasive hydration protocol may help identify an environmental-trigger-specific OAB phenotype
- Further research is needed to understand the effects of environmental triggers on bladder sensation in OAB

