

WORKSHOP A6 — GOOD URODYNAMIC PRACTICE

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GOOD URODYNAMIC PRACTICE: STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL IN MEASUREMENT AND DATA ANALYSIS

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Description:

The widespread application of urodynamics seems to be still hampered by the common believe, that good urodynamics is difficult to perform and to interpret, prone to artefacts, time consuming, and its invasiveness makes it at least unpleasant to the patient. This practically orientated course will show, that urodynamic studies, from free flow to pressure/flow are easy, reliable, and not at all lengthy troublesome procedures, when properly prepared and performed strictly standardized with inherent quality control, following the guidelines of "good urodynamic practice, GUP" of the International Continence Society, ICS. See **NEUROUROL URODYNAM 21:261-274, 2002**.

Good studies are easy to interpret. On different levels of sophistication, all methods of data analysis e.g. for bladder outflow obstruction provide very similar results, when used within their originally intended application. The most relevant methods can be performed in a simple manual graphical format. Computer application is helpful, but plausibility control of computer results is indispensable and requires comprehensive understanding of the underlying concepts and algorithms.

Participants are invited to bring their own original urodynamic studies for discussion.

Objectives: At the conclusion of this course, the attendee should be able to:

- Select suitable urodynamic equipment and catheters.
- Understand the differences between fluid or air-filled systems and microtips.
- Prepare the equipment and perform filling cystometries and pressure/flow studies in standardized form.
- Detect and correct, - but mainly avoid - , common errors and artifacts.
- Analyze pressure/flow data with simple graphical and numerical methods: such as the provisional ICS nomogram, Schäfer nomogram with linPURR, URA, A/G number, and normalized voiding coefficients OCO/DECO for grading outlet and detrusor function in men. Concepts for females are discussed.
- Understand the theoretical potential and practical limitations of computerized methods: PURR/DURR, CHESS, 3-parameter-model, OBI, analysis of detrusor contractility with Wf, and the CLIM program.