

Overactive bladder symptom severity is associated with falls in community-dwelling adults: LOHAS study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To examine the association between overactive bladder (OAB) symptom severity and falls and the contribution of OAB symptoms to falls in a community-dwelling population.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: 2 Japanese municipalities.

Participants: A total of 2505 residents aged over 40 years, who participated in health check-ups conducted in 2010. OAB symptom assessed via overactive bladder symptom score (OABSS) was divided into six categories based on distribution and Japanese clinical guidelines. Mobility problems and depressive symptoms were assessed via the Timed Up and Go test and the short form of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, respectively. **Primary outcome measures:** Self-reported any fall and frequent fall (≥ 2) over the 1-month period. Independent contributions to any fall and frequent falls were assessed via logistic regression to generate population-attributable fractions (PAFs), assuming separate causal relationships between OAB symptoms, mobility problems and depressive symptoms and any or frequent falls.

Results: Among the total 1350 participants (mean age: 68.3 years) analysed, any fall and frequent falls were reported by 12.7% and 4.4%, respectively. Compared with no OABSS score, moderate-to-severe OAB and mild OAB were associated with any fall (adjusted ORs 2.37 (95% CI 1.12 to 4.98) and 2.51 (95% CI 1.14 to 5.52), respectively). Moderate-to-severe OAB was also strongly associated with frequent falls (adjusted OR 6.90 (95% CI 1.50 to 31.6)). Adjusted PAFs of OAB symptoms were 40.7% (95% CI 0.7% to 64.6%) for any fall and 67.7% (95% CI -23.1% to 91.5%) for frequent falls. Further, these point estimates were similar to or larger than those of mobility problems and depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: An association does indeed exist between OAB symptom severity and falls, and OAB symptoms might be important contributors to falls among community-dwelling adults. Further longitudinal studies are warranted to examine whether or not OAB symptoms predict risk of future falls and fall-related injuries.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Article focus

- An association has been reported between the mere presence of overactive bladder (OAB) and fall-related injuries in a US telephone-based survey study.
- Whether or not the severity of OAB symptoms is related to an increased likelihood of having falls in community-dwelling individuals and how much the OAB symptom impacts on falls remains unclear.
- We assessed the relationship between OAB symptom severity and falls and estimated the potential contribution of OAB symptoms on falls among community-dwelling individuals, assuming a causal relationship between OAB symptoms and falls.

Key messages

- OAB was associated with both any fall and frequent (≥ 2) falls over the 1-month study period in community-dwelling adults.
- An increasing trend was noted between OAB symptom severity and frequent falls over the 1-month period.
- Estimates of adjusted population-attributable fraction of OAB symptoms on falls were similar or larger than those of mobility problems and depressive symptoms.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Strengths of our study include large sample size, population-based format, adjustment for many potential confounding factors and the robustness of the relationship between OAB symptom severity and falls based on sensitivity analyses.
- However, the following limitations should be considered: the cross-sectional design cannot attribute causality based solely on associations between OAB symptom and falls and the assessment of OAB symptoms based on self-reported questionnaire cannot exclude the presence of other urological disorders.

INTRODUCTION

Overactive bladder (OAB) is a urological syndrome representing a common public

health problem worldwide; the overall prevalence of OAB in adults aged over 40 years was reported to be 12.4% in Japan and 16.6% in European countries, with incidence increasing with age.^{1–2} OAB is characterised by a primary symptom of urgency, with or without incontinence, usually accompanied by nocturia and increased frequency,³ although OAB can be diagnosed even without reports of incontinence or nocturia. Separately, falls are also a serious public health problem, with one-third of community-dwelling individuals aged over 65 years falling at least once annually⁴ and with 5–10% of falls resulting in fracture, head injuries or other serious injuries.⁵ While studies examining incontinence as a risk factor for falls have been well investigated,^{6–7} few have examined the relationship between OAB and falls, despite reported overlaps in symptoms between incontinence and OAB.⁸

While findings from one US telephone survey suggested an association between OAB and an increased likelihood of being injured in a fall in the previous year among adults aged over 18 years,⁹ whether or not the degree of OAB symptom severity is related to the frequency of falls among community-dwelling older adults over a certain period of time is unclear. This previous study also failed to examine the extent to which OAB symptoms contribute to falls. Clarification of this potential influence of OAB symptom severity on falls may help health policy-makers decide how much attention OAB symptoms should receive to prevent falls among community-dwelling individuals.

Here, we investigated the relationship between OAB symptom severity and frequency of falls over a 1-month period using data from a large community-dwelling population. We also assessed the potential contribution of OAB symptom severity to falls in the population.

METHOD

Our cross-sectional study of the locomotive syndrome and health outcome in Aizu cohort study (LOHAS)—which aims to evaluate the risk of cardiovascular disease, quality of life, medical costs and mortality attributable to locomotive dysfunction¹⁰—was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Fukushima Medical University School of Medicine. Locomotive syndrome is conceptualised as a condition characterised by a set of associated symptoms due to problems of the locomotive systems.¹¹ The locations involved are located in valleys surrounded by mountains, and the main industry in the region is agriculture. Our target population comprised the general population of two communities (Tadami and Minamiaizu Towns) in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan. Eligibility criteria were ‘aged over 40 years’ and ‘participated in annual health check-ups conducted in 2010’.¹⁰ Details of the design of the LOHAS have been reported previously.¹⁰

OAB symptoms, mobility problems and depressive symptoms

OAB symptoms were the main exposure and assessed based on the OAB Symptom Score (OABSS),¹² which is designed to quantify OAB symptoms over the previous week based on four items: daytime frequency, nighttime frequency, urgency and urgency incontinence (see online supplementary table S1). The OABSS has been psychometrically validated and has demonstrated reliability, discriminant validity and responsiveness among patients with OAB.^{12–13} Able to be used as an alternative to a bladder diary,¹⁴ which is considered the gold standard tool for the assessment of OAB symptoms, the OABSS is recommended in Japanese clinical practice.¹⁵ A total OABSS score of 3 or more and an urgency score of 2 or more is the recommended cut-off for diagnosing OAB, and the severity is further divided into mild (total score of 3–5 points), moderate (6–11 points) and severe (12 or more points), according to Japanese clinical practice guidelines.¹⁵ Therefore, individuals with a total OABSS score of 2 or less or an urgency score of 1 or less are considered to be ‘non-OAB’. To assess the dose–response relationship of the strength of the association between OAB symptom severity and falls citing non-OAB individuals with a total score of 0 as reference, participants with and without OAB were divided into six categories based on the severity of total OABSS score and the distribution of the participants: non-OAB with 0, 1, 2 or 3 or more points; mild OAB; and moderate-to-severe OAB. The median and range of total OABSS score among the six groups are described in table 1, along with the number of participants.

In addition to accounting for the contribution of OAB symptoms to falls, we considered the contributions of mobility problems (ie, problems in gait, balance and mobility) and depressive symptoms as well, citing these parameters as secondary exposures in light of their prevalence in ageing societies and their predictability of fall risk in the literature.^{6–16–17} Mobility problems were assessed using the Timed Up and Go (TUG) test, in which the individuals are timed with a stopwatch when rising from a chair, walking 3 m and turning to return to sit on the chair. The TUG test is considered to be a reflection of function in gait, balance and mobility¹⁷ and is commonly used among older persons in geriatric clinics to evaluate physical performance,¹⁸ with a greater score indicating more mobility problems. Given the findings from a meta-analysis suggesting that reference TUG values differ by age group (mean=8.1 s for 60 to 69, 9.2 s for 70 to 79 and 11.3 s for 80 to 99-year-olds),¹⁹ specifying a uniform cut-off of TUG value to discriminate the presence of mobility problems was difficult, and the TUG value was therefore treated as a continuous variable. Although no reference TUG values have been established for persons aged 40–59 years, we believe that ‘5.5–8.1 s’ is a feasible range, as a previous study

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the analysis population

	Total (N=1350)		No falls over the previous month (N=1179)		Any fall over the previous month (N=171)			
	n	Per cent	Mean (SD); median (range)	n	Per cent	Mean (SD); median (range)		
Age (years)			68.3 (8.7)			68.0 (8.7)	70.4 (8.6)	
Age group (years)								
40–59	196	14.5		180	15.3	16	9.4	
60–69	490	36.3		436	37	54	31.6	
70–79	585	43.3		499	42.3	86	50.3	
≥80	79	5.9		64	5.4	15	8.8	
Gender								
Women	746	55.3		637	54	109	63.7	
Men	604	44.7		542	46	62	36.2	
Body mass index (kg/m ²)								
<25	892	66.1	23.9 (3.0)	783	66.4	109	63.7	24.2 (3.0)
25–29.99	414	30.7		356	30.2	58	33.9	
≥30	44	3.3		40	3.4	4	2.3	
Exercise habit								
Present	607	45		532	45.1	75	43.9	
Absent	743	55		647	54.9	96	56.1	
Living arrangement								
Alone	217	16.1		175	14.8	42	24.6	
Cohabiting	1133	83.9		1004	85.2	129	75.4	
Hypertension								
Present	879	65.1		769	65.2	110	64.3	
Absent	471	34.9		410	34.8	61	35.7	
Cerebrovascular disease								
Present	68	5		51	4.3	17	9.9	
Absent	1282	95		1128	95.7	154	90.1	
Diabetes								
Present	135	10		113	9.6	22	12.9	
Absent	1215	90		1066	90.4	149	87.1	
OAB symptom severity*			2.6 (2.5); 2 (0–15)			2.5 (2.4); 2 (0–15)		3.4 (2.8); 3 (0–14)
OAB symptom severity groups†								
Non-OAB with 0 points	193	14.3		181	15.4	12	7	
Non-OAB with 1 point	360	26.7		324	27.5	36	21.1	
Non-OAB with 2 points	280	20.7		251	21.3	29	17	
Non-OAB with ≥3 points	247	18.3		204	17.3	43	25.2	
Mild OAB	114	8.4		94	8	20	11.7	
Moderate-to-severe OAB	156	11.6		125	10.6	31	18.1	

Continued

Table 1 Continued

	Total (N=1350)			No falls over the previous month (N=1179)			Any fall over the previous month (N=171)		
	n	Per cent	Mean (SD); median (range)	n	Per cent	Mean (SD); median (range)	n	Per cent	Mean (SD); median (range)
Timed Up and Go (s)	1350		7.5 (2.1); 7.1 (3.9–26.1)			7.4 (2.0); 7.0 (3.9–26.1)			8.4 (2.5); 8.0 (4.6–22.5)
Depressive symptoms									
Present	209	15.5		159	13.5		50	29.2	
Absent	1141	84.5		1020	86.5		121	70.8	
Any fall over the previous month									
Present	171	12.7							
Absent	1179	87.3							
Frequent (≥ 2) falls over the previous month									
Present	60	4.4							
Absent	1290	95.6							

OAB, overactive bladder.

*OAB symptom severity was derived from OABSS.

†Median (range): 3 (3–6) for non-OAB with ≥ 3 points, 4 (3–5) for mild OAB and 7 (6–15) for moderate-to-severe OAB.

found the mean TUG value to be 5.5 s in healthy young adults (mean age: 22.3 years) the mean TUG value in adults aged 60–69 years was 8.1 s as described above.²⁰

Depressive symptoms were assessed using the 10-item version of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Screening Index (CES-D), which is designed to quantify the number and frequency of symptoms of depression. Depressive mood was defined as a score of 10 or greater.²¹

Clinical outcomes

We examined two clinical outcomes of interest—‘any fall over a 1-month period’ and ‘frequent (≥ 2) falls over a 1-month period’—based on subjects’ answers to the question, ‘Over the past year, have you fallen down?’ to establish fall history. Participants who responded, ‘Yes’, were then asked the follow-up question, ‘How many times have you fallen down over the past month?’ with responses of ‘zero’, ‘once’, ‘twice’ or ‘three or more times’ allowed. Those who reported at least ‘once’ were considered to have had ‘any fall’ over the previous month. Those who reported at least ‘twice’ (≥ 2) were, in addition to ‘any fall’, further considered to have had ‘frequent falls’.

Measurement of potential confounding variables

Potential confounding variables examined in the present study were sociodemographic characteristics including age, gender, exercise habit and living arrangement (alone or cohabitating), as well as the presence of cerebrovascular disease, all obtained via self-reported questionnaire; body mass index and blood pressure, as measured by local nurse practitioners; hypertension, defined as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg or by individuals reporting attending a physician for treatment; and diabetes, defined as having glycosylated haemoglobin values $\geq 6.1\%$, as described by the Japanese Diabetes Society (equivalent to $\geq 6.5\%$ described in National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP) values²²) or by individuals reporting attending a physician for treatment. Individuals were considered to engage in exercise if they answered ‘Yes’ to the question concerning whether or not they had participated in moderate physical activity (making the individual breathe somewhat harder than normal and including situations such as carrying light loads, bicycling at a regular pace or doubles tennis) in the previous 7 days.

Statistical analysis

Participants with complete data were entered into the primary analyses. Statistical analyses were conducted using Stata V.11.0 (Stata Corp., College Station, Texas, USA). Sociodemographic characteristics, comorbidities, main (OAB symptom severity) and secondary exposures (TUG values and depressive symptoms) and outcomes (any fall and frequent falls over the previous month) were described.

Effect measures in the present study were ORs of the three exposures for any fall and frequent falls estimated using logistic regression models, with separate models applied for any fall and frequent falls over the previous month. To estimate adjusted ORs, the potential confounding variables described above were simultaneously forced into the models along with the three exposures. The goodness of fit of the models was assessed using the Hosmer-Lemeshow test.

The potential effect modification of gender difference, TUG and depressive symptoms on the association between OAB symptom severity and any fall or frequent falls over the previous month was tested by adding three interaction pairs (the product terms of OAB symptoms severity with gender, TUG or depressive symptoms) to the logistic regression models.

In addition, using the regression models based on a previously reported method, a test of linear trends across six OAB symptom severity categories was performed by treating the categories as a continuous variable using their median values.²³ To estimate the potential contribution of each of the exposures (OAB symptom severity, mobility problems or depression symptoms) to falls, we computed population-attributable fractions (PAFs). In general, in a cross-sectional study, PAF is the fraction of the prevalent outcomes that would be prevented if a certain exposure was removed. In other words, if the exposure was removed, then some fraction of the outcomes could be prevented, and that fraction is PAF. For this study, outcomes used were both 'any fall' and 'frequent falls', and exposures used were OAB symptom severity, mobility problems and depression symptoms. One assumption of this computation is that there is an unconfounded, causal relation between exposure(s) and outcome(s). PAFs were computed with the logistic regression models and the user-written command 'punaf' in Stata V.11.0.^{24 25}

We also conducted sensitivity analyses by imputing missing covariate values. A multiple imputation approach using a chained equations method was used,^{26 27} with

results showing that 1037 participants (41.9%) had missing covariate values. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

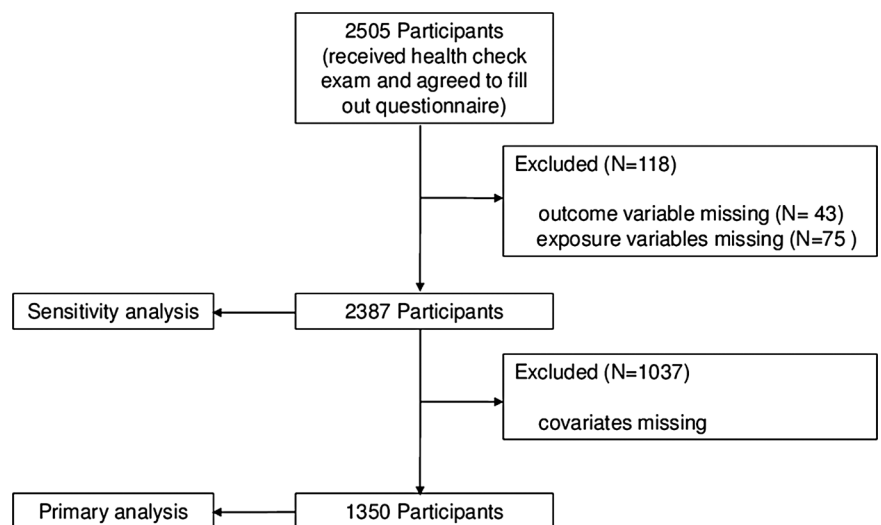
RESULTS

Of the 2505 participants in the health check-up (figure 1), 2387 (95.3%) had both exposure and outcome variables. After excluding 1037 participants with at least one confounding variables missing, the remaining 1350 participants were ultimately entered into the primary analyses.

Baseline characteristics are presented in table 1. Participants tended to be older, with 85.5% aged over 60 years. The prevalence of hypertension and diabetes were 65.1% and 10.0%, respectively. The prevalence of OAB which met the criteria described in the Japanese clinical guidelines was 20.0%, with prevalence of moderate-to-severe OAB at 11.6%. Of note, the prevalence of non-OAB individuals with ≥ 3 points was 18.3%. Age-stratified prevalence of OAB in our participants was 9.7% for 40 to 59, 14.7% for 60 to 69, 27.0% for 70 to 79 and 26.6% for 80 to 89-year-olds, values similar to those noted in a previous study in Japan.² Mean TUG time in the present study was 7.5 s (SD 2.1 s), ranging from a minimum of 3.9 s to a maximum of 26.1 s. Age-stratified mean TUG values were 6.4 s for 40 to 59, 6.8 s for 60 to 69, 8.2 s for 70 to 79 and 9.8 s for 80 to 89-year-olds, values which were smaller than the reported reference.¹⁹ The prevalence of depressive symptoms was 15.5%. The prevalence of any fall and frequent falls over the previous month was 12.7% and 4.4%, respectively, while age-stratified prevalence of any fall and frequent falls over the previous month were 8.2% and 2.0% for 40 to 59, 11.0% and 3.3% for 60 to 69, 14.7% and 5.6% for 70 to 79, and 19.0% and 8.9% for 80 to 89-year-olds, respectively.

Sociodemographic characteristics were similar between participants with and without missing confounding variables (see online supplementary table S2)

Figure 1 Flow chart of the study participants.



except for gender, as men were more likely to have missing variables. As a group, their OAB symptom severity, TUG value, proportion with depressive symptoms and proportions of any and frequent falls over the 1-month period examined were similar.

In crude analyses, the presence of OAB, increase in TUG, and the presence of depressive symptom indicated a greater likelihood of having both any and frequent falls (table 2), and ORs for these parameters were attenuated in adjusted analyses. Participants with moderate-to-severe OAB had a greater likelihood of having any fall and frequent fall than non-OAB individuals with 0 points (adjusted OR for any fall=2.37 (95% CI 1.12 to 4.98); and adjusted OR for frequent fall=6.90 (95% CI 1.50 to 31.6)). In addition, those with mild OAB and non-OAB individuals with ≥ 3 points had a similarly greater likelihood of having any fall (adjusted OR 2.51 (95% CI 1.14 to 5.52), and adjusted OR=2.46 (95% CI 1.23 to 4.92), respectively) than non-OAB individuals with 0 points. We noted no significant trends in likelihood of any fall across OAB severity categories ($p=0.062$), presumably because of similar strength of likelihoods among the top three categories of OAB severity. In contrast, we noted a significant increasing trend in the likelihood of frequent fall across OAB severity categories ($p=0.015$).

The adjusted ORs of TUG for any and frequent falls were 1.25 (95% CI 1.06 to 1.47) and 1.36 (95% CI 1.09 to 1.70), respectively, for each increase in SD of TUG,

suggesting that the increase in TUG was associated with these outcomes. The adjusted ORs of depression for any and frequent falls were 1.96 (95% CI 1.31 to 2.94) and 1.98 (95% CI 1.06 to 3.71), respectively. The goodness-of-fit values of the covariate-adjusted logistic regression models for any fall and frequent falls were 0.217 and 0.364, respectively.

Overall, effect modification by gender difference, TUG and depressive symptoms on the association between the OAB severity and any fall or frequent falls was not apparent (data not shown). Therefore, PAF analyses and sensitivity analyses were performed without considering the effect modification. Analyses results indicated that, if OAB symptoms could have been reduced to OABSS 0 points (with all other parameters remaining the same), a sizeable proportion of any and frequent falls could have been prevented potentially (40.7% (95% CI 0.7% to 64.6%) and 67.7% (95% CI -23.1% to 91.5%), respectively), although of note—the lower CI of the proportion for frequent falls was already below 0% (table 3). Similarly, if TUG could have been improved up to 4 s (the second smallest value in this population), the estimated proportions of the any and frequent falls that could potentially have been prevented were 30.4% (95% CI 7.6% to 47.6%) and 45.8% (95% CI 13.1% to 66.2%), respectively. As for depressive symptoms, these estimated proportions were smaller, at 11.7% (95% CI 3.8% to 18.9%) and 15.3% (95% CI -1.3% to 29.1%) for any and frequent falls, respectively.

Table 2 Associations between OAB symptom severity, mobility problems and depressive symptoms and falls

	Number of participants	Any fall over the previous month		Frequent (≥ 2) falls over the previous month	
		Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)
OAB symptom severity groups					
Non-OAB with 0 points	193	1	1	1	1
Non-OAB with 1 point	360	1.68 (0.85 to 3.30)	1.61 (0.81 to 3.21)	3.29 (0.73 to 14.9)	2.97 (0.65 to 13.6)
Non-OAB with 2 points	280	1.74 (0.87 to 3.51)	1.46 (0.71 to 2.99)	3.17 (0.68 to 14.8)	2.17 (0.45 to 10.4)
Non-OAB with ≥ 3 points	247	3.18 (1.63 to 6.22)	2.46 (1.23 to 4.92)	4.88 (1.08 to 22.1)	3.35 (0.72 to 15.6)
Mild OAB	114	3.21 (1.50 to 6.85)	2.51 (1.14 to 5.52)	6.25 (1.28 to 30.6)	4.30 (0.84 to 22.0)
Moderate-to-severe OAB	156	3.74 (1.85 to 7.56)	2.37 (1.12 to 4.98)	12.5 (2.84 to 54.6)	6.90 (1.50 to 31.6)
		Trend $p=0.018$	Trend $p=0.062$	Trend $p=0.006$	Trend $p=0.015$
Timed Up and Go					
Per 1 s	1350	1.21 (1.13 to 1.29)	1.11 (1.03 to 1.20)	1.28 (1.17 to 1.39)	1.16 (1.04 to 1.29)
Per 1SD		1.49 (1.30 to 1.71)	1.25 (1.06 to 1.47)	1.67 (1.39 to 2.00)	1.36 (1.09 to 1.70)
Depressive symptoms					
Absent	1141	1	1	1	1
Present	209	2.65 (1.83 to 3.84)	1.96 (1.31 to 2.94)	3.16 (1.82 to 5.48)	1.98 (1.06 to 3.71)

OAB, overactive bladder.

*Estimated from logistic regression models adjusted for age, gender, body mass index, exercise habit, living arrangement, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes and all variables in the table.

Table 3 Population-attributable fraction for falls*

	Any fall over the previous month Estimates (95% CI)	Frequent (≥ 2) falls over the previous month Estimates (95% CI)
OAB symptom	40.7% (0.7% to 64.6%)	67.7% (-23.1% to 91.5%)
Timed Up and Go [†]	30.4% (7.6% to 47.6%)	45.8% (13.1% to 66.2%)
Depressive symptoms	11.7% (3.8% to 18.9%)	15.3% (-1.3% to 29.1%)

OAB, overactive bladder; TUG, Timed Up and Go.

*Estimated from logistic regression models adjusted for age, gender, body mass index, exercise habit, living arrangement, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes and all the variables in the table.

†Estimated assuming that all participants have TUG value of 4 s, the second smallest value in this population.

In sensitivity analyses using multiply imputed data for 2387 participants, similar associations were noted between OAB severity symptoms and increased ORs for both clinical outcomes (see online supplementary table S3).

DISCUSSION

In this large, cross-sectional study of community-dwelling adults, moderate-to-severe OAB and mild OAB were both associated with any falls over the 1-month study period. We also observed an increasing trend in OAB symptom severity with frequent falls, and moderate-to-severe OAB was strongly associated with frequent falls. In addition, OAB symptoms were found to likely experience similar or greater impact on falls than mobility problems and depressive symptoms. These findings may encourage health policy-makers and physicians to pay more attention to OAB symptoms than at present to help prevent falls among community-dwelling adults.

Our findings here agree well with those of a previous study, which showed that the presence of OAB increased the likelihood of being injured from a fall in the previous year (OR 2.26).⁹ However, the present and previous studies differed in several respects. First, the mean age of the participants in our study was much higher than that in the previous study (68.3 vs 54.2 years), suggesting that our findings will be more applicable in ageing societies. Second, the previous study used matching to compare subjects with and without OAB; as such, their study design limited the accurate determination of prevalence of OAB symptom severity and estimation of PAF. Our use of PAF in the present study suggested the potential magnitude of reduction in falls that could theoretically be prevented in an ageing society such as the one examined here. PAF estimates of OAB symptoms in societies such as that involved in the present study with an unignorable proportion of falls would be of significant relevance to health policy-makers and physicians. Third, the telephone-based survey method hampered the determination of several biological measures in the previous study, such as body mass index and mobility problems (ie, TUG), which are potentially confounding variables that should be considered in the accurate assessment of the relationship between OAB and falls. Fourth, the dose-response relationship between OAB symptom severity and falls was not evaluated in the

previous study; therefore, we feel that the logical connection between OAB and falls in the previous study is less convincing than that in the present study.

Several strengths to the present study warrant mention. First, we demonstrated the relationship between OAB symptom severity and falls in a large, community-dwelling population, adjusting for confounding variables such as body mass index and depressive symptoms, which are potentially related to both OAB and falls. Second, we showed that the contribution of OAB symptoms to falls might be similar or larger than that of mobility problems and depressive symptoms, according to PAF estimates. These findings provide a basis for considering the effective use of limited medical resources to prevent falls. Noted similarities in the relationship of OAB symptom severity and falls in our sensitivity analyses indicate that our results are robust.

However, several limitations to the present study also warrant mention. First, we were unable to include the medication usage and all chronic conditions in our analyses; given that use of antihypertensives or sedatives are also potential risk factors for falls, the association between OAB symptom severity and falls in the present study might be confounded by these factors. To mitigate this limitation, we adjusted for individuals with hypertensive problems. Effects of depressive symptoms on falls might be mediated partly by sedatives, as individuals with depressive symptoms are often prescribed sedatives to treat depressive emotion or sleep problems. However, we believe it unlikely that effects of OAB on falls are confounded by sedatives. While some specialists may express concern about whether or not antimuscarinics for OAB are associated with an elevated risk of falls among treated individuals, to date, little evidence has been generated which supports such an association.²⁸ Cognitive impairment and arthritis (including osteoarthritis) are also potential risk factors for falls^{29 30}; however, individuals with cognitive impairment are unlikely to participate in epidemiological studies and complete self-reported questionnaires.³¹ Regarding arthritis in particular, its burden on functional mobility should be reflected by TUG. As such, we believe that these confounding factors had negligible effects on our analyses. Second, given that the definition of OAB in this study used the criteria defined by the Japanese Urological Associations,¹⁵ the presence of other urological

disorders (such as benign prostatic enlargement and urinary tract infection) cannot be ruled out. Third, the cross-sectional design of the present study means that we cannot attribute causality from the associations between any exposures and falls. While we believe that OAB being a cause of falling is possible and biologically plausible, some associations such as those between depressive symptoms and falls can be explained by reverse causality. Fourth, although sensitivity analyses using 95.2% of the participants in the health check-up exam showed an association similar to that noted in primary analyses between OAB symptom severity and falls, a high rate of missing data was noted in the primary analyses. Fifth, PAF of OAB symptom for frequent falls had low precision, although its point estimate suggested that a sizeable proportion of frequent falls might be preventable. Further, we were unable to estimate PAFs in the sensitivity analysis because, at present, statistical analyses are difficult to conduct using multiply imputed data. However, distributions of OAB symptom severity, TUG and depressive symptoms are similar between individuals with complete data and those with missing covariates. Therefore, it is unlikely that PAF estimates in the complete dataset would be starkly different from those in the target population.

We feel that the present findings will influence the activities of physicians and health policy-makers for several reasons. First, OAB symptoms are potentially modifiable risk factors for falls, able to be managed with a combination of behavioural therapy and antimuscarinics indicated for OAB. Indeed, well-designed clinical trials have shown that antimuscarinics such as solifenacin and tolterodine reduce the severity of OAB symptoms by more than 60%.¹⁵ A further study is needed to clarify whether or not the treatment of OAB symptoms is associated with the reduction of falls. However, community-dwelling individuals may hesitate to consult physicians regarding OAB symptoms, in light of potential stigma attached to the disorder.⁹ As such, when physicians encounter patients who have suffered falls, they should be sensitive when asking patients about their experiencing any OAB symptoms. This communication is applicable to both genders, as no gender differences were apparent in the relationship between OAB symptoms and falls. Second, the dose-response relationship between OAB symptom severity and frequent falls suggests that not only nocturia and incontinence but also urgency and frequency may contribute to the risk of fall. While previous fall-related studies have thus far focused primarily on nocturia and incontinence,^{6, 32} more frequent walking to the bathroom may raise the risk of falling. In addition, urgency may cause individuals to lose focus while walking due to nocturia or frequency, rendering them to be more susceptible to falling. Third, given the large PAF values for OAB symptoms for falls in our study, health policy-makers and physicians should consider OAB to be not only a mere syndrome reducing the health-related quality of life but also a large

contributor to falls among community-dwelling individuals. As such, screening for OAB at health check-ups and appropriate referral may be a reasonable health plan to interact. We should also point out that physicians caring for fall victims and those treating OAB patients are usually different and may therefore not be communicating well. Compared with these physicians, primary care physicians and their team may provide better and care for the symptoms of the individuals.

In conclusion, OAB symptom severity in community-dwelling adults was found to be associated with any and frequent falls over a 1-month period. Further, OAB symptoms might have a similar or greater contribution to falls than mobility problems or depressive symptoms, both common in ageing societies. Further longitudinal studies are warranted to examine whether or not OAB symptoms predict future falls and fall-related injuries.

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Table S1. Overactive bladder symptom score (OABSS)

Item	Score
Q1. How many times do you typically urinate, from waking in the morning until sleeping at night?	
≤7	0
8–14	1
≥15	2
Q2. How many times do you typically wake up to urinate, from sleeping at night until waking in the morning?	
<i>None</i>	0
1	1
2	2
≥3	3
Q3. How often do you have a sudden desire to urinate, which is difficult to defer?	
<i>None</i>	0
<i>Less than once a week</i>	1
<i>Once a week or more</i>	2
<i>About once a day</i>	3
<i>2–4 times a day</i>	4
<i>≥5 times a day</i>	5
Q4. How often do you leak urine because you cannot defer the sudden desire to urinate?	
<i>None</i>	0
<i>Less than once a week</i>	1
<i>Once a week or more</i>	2
<i>About once a day</i>	3
<i>2–4 times a day</i>	4
<i>≥5 times a day</i>	5

Patients were instructed to circle the score that best applied to their urinary condition during the past week; the overall score was the sum of the four scores.

Table S2. Baseline characteristics of the participants with missing data in at least one covariate

	Number of Participants (n = 1037)	%^a	Mean (SD); Median (range)
Age, y			67.9 (9.2)
Age group, y			
40-59	178	17.2	
60-69	342	33	
70-79	448	43.2	
≥ 80	69	6.7	
Gender			
Women	677	65.3	
Men	360	34.7	
Body mass index, kg/m²			
< 25	449	65	
25-29.99	223	32.3	23.9 (3.0)
≥ 30	19	2.8	
Missing	346		
Exercise habit			
Present	340	40.8	
Absent	493	59.2	
Missing	204		
Living arrangement			
Alone	52	11.7	
Cohabiting	391	88.2	
Missing	594		
Hypertension			
Present	443	64.1	
Absent	248	35.9	
Missing	346		
Cerebrovascular disease			
Present	34	3.6	

<i>Absent</i>	911	96.4	
<i>Missing</i>	92		
Diabetes			
<i>Present</i>	60	9.3	
<i>Absent</i>	587	90.7	
<i>Missing</i>	390		
OAB symptom severity^b			2.5 (2.4); 2 (0-11)
OAB symptom severity groups			
<i>0</i>	165	15.9	
<i>1</i>	278	26.8	
<i>2</i>	190	18.3	
<i>≥3 without OAB</i>	188	18.1	
<i>Mild OAB</i>	99	9.6	
<i>Moderate or worse OAB</i>	117	11.3	
Timed Up and Go, s	1037		7.6 (2.4); 7.1 (2.3-36.7)
Depressive symptoms			
<i>Present</i>	140	13.5	
<i>Absent</i>	897	86.5	
Any fall over the previous month			
<i>Present</i>	104	10.0	
<i>Absent</i>	933	90.0	
Frequent (≥2) falls over the previous month			
<i>Present</i>	38	3.7	
<i>Absent</i>	999	96.3	

OAB: overactive bladder

^aProportion of participants in categories of a specific covariate among those who have the covariate's value

^bOAB symptom severity derived from OABSS

Table S3. Associations between OAB symptom severity, locomotive function, and depressive symptoms and falls

	Number of Participants	Any fall over the previous month	Frequent (≥ 2) falls over the previous month
		<i>Adjusted^a</i> <i>OR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Adjusted^a</i> <i>OR (95% CI)</i>
OAB symptom severity groups			
<i>Non-OAB with 0 points</i>	358	1	1
<i>Non-OAB with 1 point</i>	638	1.09 (0.65-1.83)	1.59 (0.61-4.14)
<i>Non-OAB with 2 points</i>	470	1.42 (0.84-2.40)	1.58 (0.59-4.25)
<i>Non-OAB with ≥ 3 points</i>	435	2.04 (1.22-3.40)	2.08 (0.79-5.46)
<i>Mild OAB</i>	213	2.07 (1.16-3.70)	2.95 (1.05-8.27)
<i>Moderate to severe OAB</i>	273	1.79 (1.02-3.13)	3.60 (1.36-9.50)
		Trend P = 0.086	Trend P = 0.004
Timed Up and Go			
<i>Per 1s</i>	2387	1.09 (1.04-1.15)	1.14 (1.07-1.22)
<i>Per 1SD</i>		1.22 (1.07-1.36)	1.34 (1.14-1.55)
Depressive symptoms			
<i>Absent</i>	2038	1.0	1.0
<i>Present</i>	349	2.53 (1.87-3.44)	2.44 (1.53-3.90)

OAB: overactive bladder, OR: odds ratio, 95% CI: 95% confidence interval

^aEstimated from logistic regression models adjusted for age, gender, body mass index, exercise habit, living arrangement, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, and all the variables in this table.