Aim: In this study, the symptoms of overactive bladder (OAB) were investigated in patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS).

Material and methods: The patients having snoring, witnessed apnea, daytime sleepiness complaints and diagnosed as OSAS (apnea-hypopnea index >=5) by polysomnography (PSG) were included to the study. The patients were examined by urologists and filled a questionnaire which consisted of 4 questions. The demographic properties, PSG data and OAB results were recorded. The patients were divided into two groups: Group 1 (AHI<5) and Group 2 (AHI>=5).

Results: Sixty four of 77 patients answered the questionnaire. Twenty patients were excluded from the study because of insufficient data. So the data of 44 patients were evaluated. The patients who had sleep disorders. Due to PSG, 7 (M/W:4/3) patients had AHI<5, 37 (M/W:28/9) patients had AHI>=5 (34.48±4.75 e/hr, VKI 30.78±1.01 kg/m2). The OAB score of groups were respectively; 2.86±0.55 and 3.73 ± 0.49 (p>0.05). There was a positive correlation between OAB score and AHI (r=0.341, p=0.039). Although one patient had pollakiuria, Group 2 had 11 pollakiuria. There were 19 urgency incontinence and 10 missed urine in Group 2. The urgency incontinence (n=12) were mostly seen symptoms in patients with AHI>=30. The pollakiuria (n=7), nocturia (>=3) (n=9) and urgency incontinence (n=13) were seen more in patients with ODI>=30.

Conclusion: There was a relationship between OSAS and OAB symptoms and OAB symptoms increase with the severity of the disease. Thus, the patients should be questioned for sleep disorders during the diagnosis of OAB.