# Men with large waists face an increased risk of frequent urination 

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Men with large waists urinate more frequently than their slimmer counterparts, according to research in the August issue of the urology journal BJUI.

Researchers from Weill Medical College, Cornell University, New York, found that men with waists measuring 100 cm plus reported up to three times more urinary problems than men with waists of 90 cm or less.

They also found that larger waist measurements were associated with a greater prevalence of high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and erection and ejaculation problems.
"The global epidemic of obesity and diabetes had led to a striking increase in the number of people with metabolic syndrome, which includes central obesity, glucose intolerance and high cholesterol and blood pressure levels" says co-author Dr Steven A Kaplan.
"Together, these have been traditionally associated with an increased risk of heart disease and sexual problems. However, emerging data now suggest that metabolic syndrome may have a hereto unrecognised effect on how often men urinate. Our study sought to examine the relationship between men's waist measurements and how often they urinate."

The researchers studied 409 consecutive men aged from 40 to 91 with moderate or severe lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) who presented to the Institute for Bladder and Prostate Health at the Weill Medical

College of Cornell University over a two-and-a-half year period. They had no previous treatment and a LUTS, International Prostate Symptom Score of eight or more.

Key findings included:

- Of the 409 men, $37.5 \%$ men had a waist circumference of less than $90 \mathrm{~cm}, 33.5 \%$ of 90 to 99 cm and $29 \%$ of 100 cm or more. Men of different ages were fairly evenly distributed between the groups, with the exception of men aged 70 to 79 years, who were most likely to be in the 100 cm or more group.
- Larger waist circumference was associated with more frequent urination - $39 \%$ of the men in the large waist group urinated more than eight times in 24 hours, compared with $27 \%$ of the men in the middle group and $16 \%$ of the men with the smallest waists.
- Larger waist circumference was also associated with urinating more than twice during the night - with $44 \%$ of men in the largest waist group reporting this, compared with $29 \%$ in the middle group and $15 \%$ in the smallest waist group.
- Men with larger waists were also more likely to report erection problems than men in the middle and smallest waist groups ( $74.5 \%, 50 \%$ and $32 \%$ respectively) and more likely to report ejaculation problems ( $65 \%, 40 \%$ and $21 \%$ respectively.)
- The same pattern was observed for high blood pressure ( $33.5 \%$, $22 \%$ and $14.5 \%$ respectively), coronary artery disease ( $29 \%$, $17 \%$ and $8 \%$ ), type 2 diabetes ( $33 \%, 16 \%$ and $11 \%$ ) and cholesterol ( $254 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}, 176 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ and $148 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ ).

The researchers also analysed the relationship between waist size and the odds risk of greater problems from various urological, sexual, metabolic and cardiovascular problems. This showed that:

- Men in the largest waist group had a $39 \%$ higher odds risk of prostate volume problems than men in the smallest waist group. The odds risk of higher prostate-specific antigen levels was $111 \%$ greater and the odds risk of a higher International Prostate Symptom Score was 68\%.
- The odds risk of erection problems was $132 \%$ higher and it was $202 \%$ higher for ejaculation problems. High blood pressure, type 2 diabetes and coronary artery disease were $131 \%, 188 \%$ and 250\% higher.
"Our study shows that men with larger waist circumferences urinate more over a 24-hour period, and at night, than men with smaller waists and confirms higher levels of problems traditionally associated with metabolic syndrome" concludes Dr Kaplan. "Waist measurement may therefore represent an easy diagnostic tool when it comes to the likelihood of male urinary problems."

More information: Central obesity as measured by waist circumference is predictive of severity of lower urinary tract symptoms. Lee et al. BJUI. 110, pp 540-545. (August 2012). doi:10.1111/j.1464-410X.2011.10819.x

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