

## STUDY PROTOCOL

Storage symptoms are experienced during the storage phase of the bladder and include daytime frequency and nocturia. The Standardization Committee of the International Continence Society (ICS) defined increased bladder sensation as “symptoms such as feeling of an early and persistent desire to void”.

The aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of medium frequency electrotherapy (interferential currents) treatment for increased bladder sensation, urgency and LUTS.

Design: Quasi-experimental, longitudinal, pre-/post-. Level of evidence II/III. Case-control study, non-randomized inclusion of consecutive type.

Informed consent before inclusion in the study, as established by the Declaration of Helsinki.

Statistical analysis of data using SPSS 22.0 for Windows.

Statistical methods: descriptive statistics for quantitative variables (procedure DESCRIPTIVE) and descriptive statistics for qualitative variables (FREQUENCIES procedure), contingency tables for the relationship between qualitative variables (procedure CROSSTABS, chi-square test and T-student). A  $p < 0.005$  is considered significant.

Cases vs Controls	
P01	Age (years)
P02	Age
P03	Age of UI symptom
P04	Urinary incontinence
P05	Urgency
P06	Increased daytime frequency
P07	Nocturia
P08	Nocturnal enuresis
P09	Pelvic pain
P10	Feeling of prolapse
P11	UTI
P12	Constipation
P13	Feeling incomplete emptying
P14	Burning urination
P15	Lower urinary tract symptoms
P16	Overactive bladder
P17	Urinary stress incontinence
P18	Urgency feeling
P19	Bladder outlet obstruction
P20	Urine flow
P21	Sessions of treatment
P22	Discharge / End of treatment due to clinical improvement
P23	Urinary incontinence post-
P24	Urgency post-
P25	Increased daytime frequency post-
P26	Nocturia post-
P27	Nocturnal enuresis post-
P28	Pelvic pain post-
P29	Feeling incomplete emptying post-
P30	Burning urination post-
P31	Lower urinary tract symptoms post-