I want to congratulate the author of the study “Visual Prostate Symptom Score (VPSS): Is It An Effective Alternative For The Assessment Of Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms? Experience In A Reference Center In Southeastern Mexico” as it points out the importance of accessibility to a basic, yet important, tool to assess lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS). By using a visual version of the widely known International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), it is possible to reach populations in which language and cultural level could be an obstacle, promoting best practice for urological patients in Mexico.

The importance of standardized questionnaires and instruments, such as the IPSS, has been repeatedly highlighted for evaluation, management, and follow-up of LUTS. They are included in the most relevant LUTS international guidelines. Furthermore, IPSS can provide objective comparison before and after treatment, it being conservative or invasive. Most of the literature describing different treatment options for LUTS and bladder outlet obstruction (BOO) use IPSS to measure the success of the intervention.

We know that the presence of LUTS is not diagnostic of BOO and in consequence IPSS is not enough on its own to adequately diagnose BOO since it is not disease specific.(1) But if used in addition to other questionnaires and diagnostic tools it can provide valuable information to guide treatment.

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The recently published exploratory findings from the UPSTREAM Trial by GJ Young et al.,(2) suggest that IPSS >16, IPSS QoL >8, along with an ICIQ voiding subscale score >8, ICIQ score >18, Qmax <9.8 ml/s, and age <74 yr can predict success from surgery for LUTS. So, four out of the six recommended variables to predict a successful outcome from surgical treatment for LUTS, are standardized questionnaires (IPSS and ICIQ). If such non-invasive, cheap, risk free and easy to apply instruments (except for cultural or language barriers) are not used, we lose vital information that can lead to impaired decision making, wrong management and therefore poor outcomes.

As for other urological conditions, such as nocturia, incontinence, erectile dysfunction, overactive bladder, amongst others, we shall encourage the use of standardized questionnaires whenever possible and endeavor to make them accessible for patients with limitations.

We have a particularly challenging situation in countries like Mexico where education is not universal and with such a diversity of cultures and languages, but we still have the responsibility to provide a good standard of care.

References
