

A Study on the Analysis of New Medical Information for the Prevention of Cystitis

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방광염 예방을 위한 새로운 의료정보 분석 연구

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Abstract

This study is to study new medical information analysis to prevent cystitis. The subjects of this study were 72 patients with cystitis who visited the urology department of a general hospital in K region. This study conducted surveys and interviews from March 7 to April 30, 2023. The symptoms and practices of cystitis were analyzed before and after the application of new medical information by t-test. The results of the paper are as follows. Firstly, it was found that 58.3% of the experimental group was significantly higher than 22.2% of the control group in the cystitis history($X^2=5.71$, $p<.05$). Secondly, the color of urine was 14.29 points on average after the application of medical information, significantly better than the average of 25.63 points before application($t=11.57$, $p<.05$). Thirdly, the keckel movement has showed an increasing trend from 7 days after the application of medical information than before the application of medical information. Therefore, the research derived from this study is expected to contribute to alleviating cystitis.

1. Introduction

Acute cystitis is an infection caused by the invasion of bacteria without functional abnormalities of the urinary tract. Chronic cystitis is usually a case of cystitis more than three times a year. Women have anatomically short urethra and easily proliferate intestinal bacteria in the perineum and vaginal entrances[1]. During sex or pregnancy, bacteria can easily cause ascending infection with the bladder. Cystitis is a strong, sudden urinary sensation, and when people want to pee, they have unbearable symptoms and pain during urination[2],[3]. Lower back pain and protrusions above genitalia may be accompanied by pain, hematuria, and odorous turbidity. Therefore, this study is to study new medical information analysis to prevent cystitis.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

The subjects of this study were 72 patients with cystitis who visited the urology department of a general hospital in K region. This study conducted surveys and interviews from March 7 to April 30, 2023.

2.2 Methods

General characteristics of subjects in this study was analyzed by the X^2 -test. The symptoms and practices of cystitis were analyzed before and after the application of new medical information by t-test. Pre-application of new medical information for the treatment of cystitis and application 7, 14, 21 and 28 days were measured by t-test

3. Results

3.1 General Characteristics of Subjects in This Study

Table 1 shows the general characteristics of the study

subjects. It was found that 58.3% of the experimental group was significantly higher than 22.2% of the control group in the cystitis history($X^2=5.71$, $p<.05$). In the case of men, the experimental group was significantly lower than the control group($X^2=3.28$, $p<.05$).

[Table 1] General Characteristics of Subjects in This Study

Variables	Exp group N(%)	Cont group N(%)	X^2
Age			
<49	8(22.2)	5(13.9)	8.93
50-59	17(47.2)	12(33.3)	
≥60	11(30.6)	19(52.8)	
Cystitis history			
Yes	21(58.3)	8(22.2)	5.71*
No	15(41.7)	28(77.8)	
Married status			
spouse	16(44.4)	12(33.3)	11.6
alone	7(19.4)	9(25.0)	
Couple with children	13(36.1)	15(41.7)	
Gender			
Men	9(25.0)	14(38.9)	3.28*
Women	27(75.0)	22(61.1)	
Total	36(100.0)	36(100.0)	

3.2 Comparison Before and After Medical Information

Table 2 presents the symptoms and practices between the two groups before and after the application of medical information. The color of urine was 14.29 points on average after the application of medical information, significantly better than the average of 25.63 points before application($t=11.57$, $p<.05$).

[Table 2] Comparison Before and After Medical Information

Variables	Before	After	t
Symptoms			
Lower abdominal pain	26.19±0.25	22.84±1.73	42.15
Cystitis	29.73±3.64	21.52±3.86	19.53
Urine frequency	29.96±0.52	23.76±0.44	14.28
Pain during urination	27.42±0.38	21.38±0.57	12.16
Urgent urine	29.85±1.44	25.74±1.92	23.18
Problem with the color of urine	25.63±5.62	14.29±4.38	11.57*
Practice			
Keckel Movement	8.42±3.47	21.73±3.69	25.13**
Squat movement	13.75±0.82	23.86±0.95	19.35*
Drinking corn salt tea	10.91±2.94	26.45±2.71	11.92**
Stress management	24.83±1.57	18.26±1.49	14.81*
Meat consumption	26.35±4.92	22.94±3.62	29.47

Drinking alcohol	28.19±0.53	20.47±0.81	17.52
Drinking soda	25.93±3.17	18.35±3.59	11.79*

3.3 Application of Medical Information Practice for Cystitis Treatment

Figure 1 presents before and after the application of medical information practice for the treatment of bladder inflammation. The keckel movement has showed an increasing trend from 7 days after the application of medical information than before the application of medical information. However, it showed a tendency to decrease from the 14th day of medical information application.

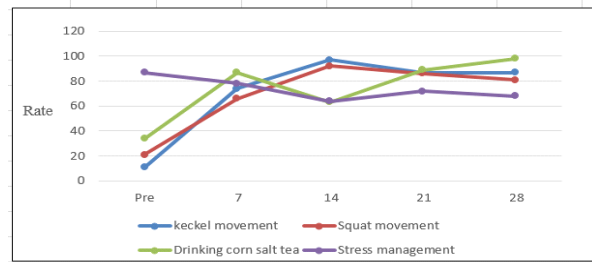


Figure 1. Application of Medical Information Practice for Cystitis Treatment

4. Discussion

This study is to study new medical information analysis to prevent cystitis. As a result, cystitis has decreased after applying new medical information than before application. This study is to carry out a novel practice to strengthen muscle for cystitis treatment. In the case of daily drinking of corn salt tea, the state of cystitis after application significantly has decreased compared to before new medical information was applied. This lifestyle also tended to increase over time. This was consistent with the fact that vegetable strengthens cervicitis in previous studies[3],[4].

In this study, cystitis can be caused by bacterial infections during pregnancy or sex life. This is similar to previous studies[5],[6]. Patients with cystitis need a lifestyle of keckel movement such anus contractions, walking and etc. Steady keckel movement is also helpful for cystitis treatment.

Therefore, the results were confirmed that new medical information applied in this study were effective. The findings can help treat cystitis in patients with cystitis.

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