



UCL

Persistence with oral antimuscarinics used for the treatment of overactive bladder in different age groups of patients in general practice

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Disclosures (Adrian Wagg)



- Consultant

- Astellas, Pfizer, Ferring, Recordati

- Lecturer

- Astellas, Pfizer, GSK

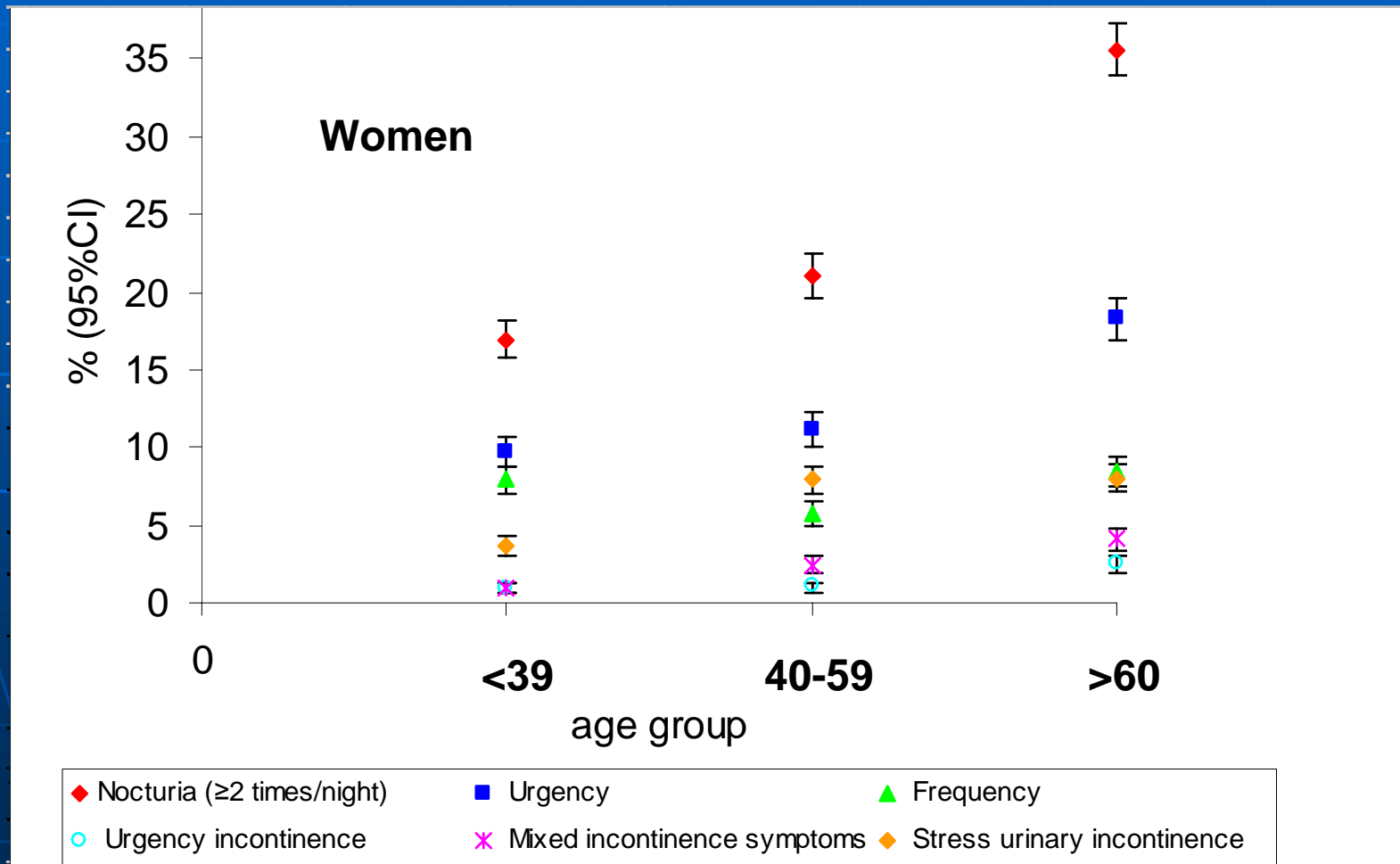
- Research

- Astellas, Pfizer, DH, HQIP, BUPA

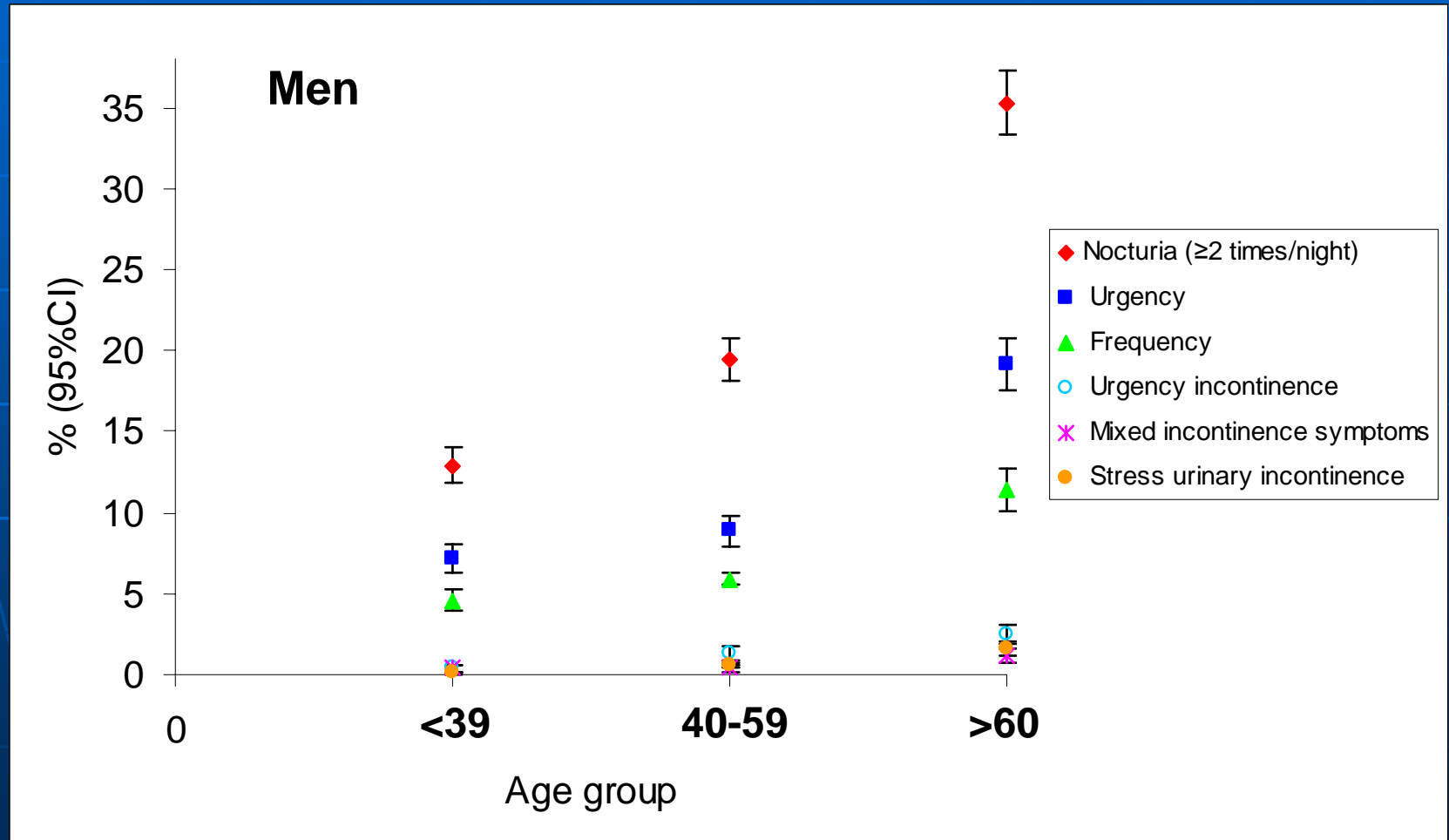
Introduction

A Wagg - BGS Aut 2009

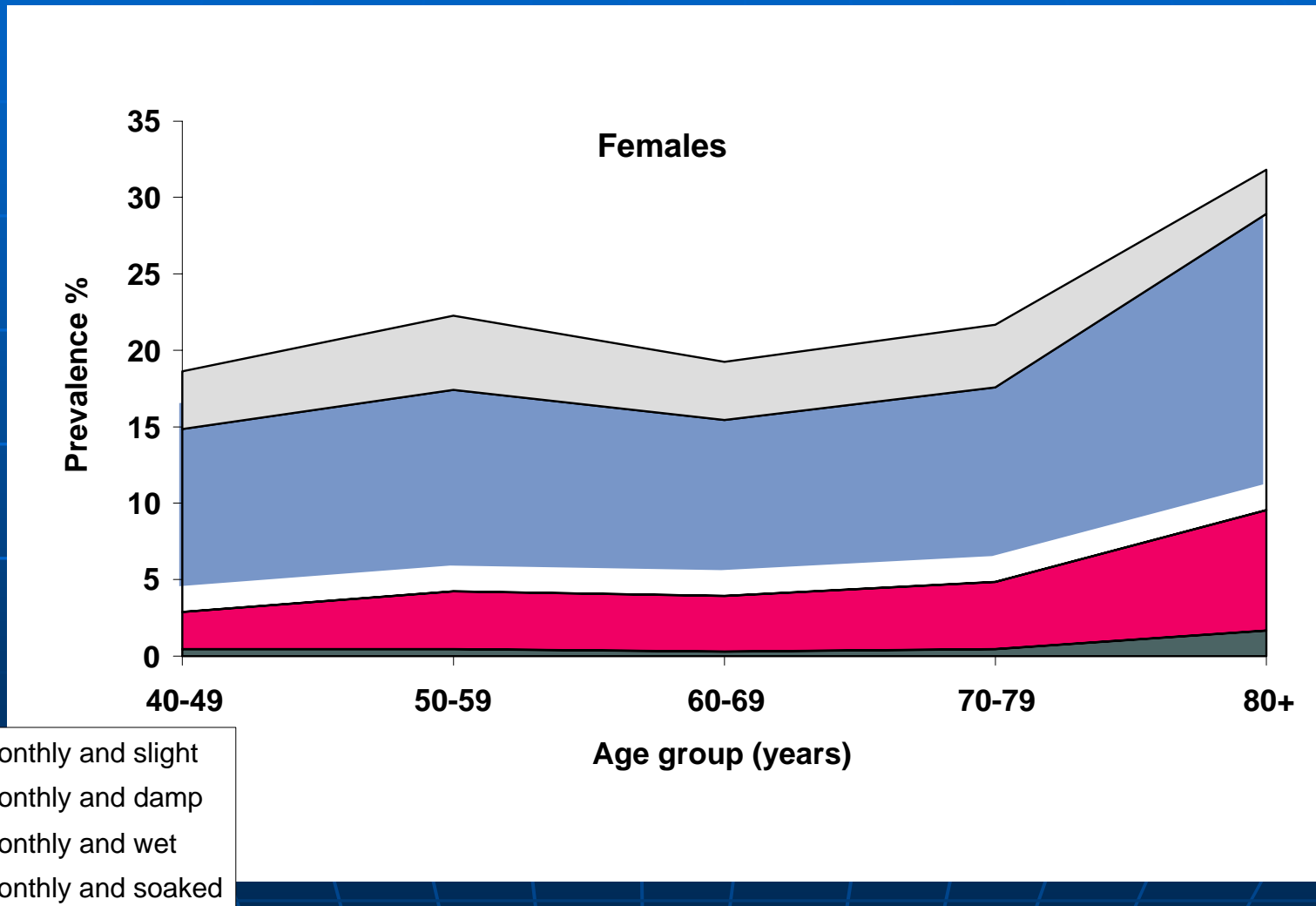
- Overactive bladder (OAB) symptoms are highly prevalent in older people – data for women (EPIC study)



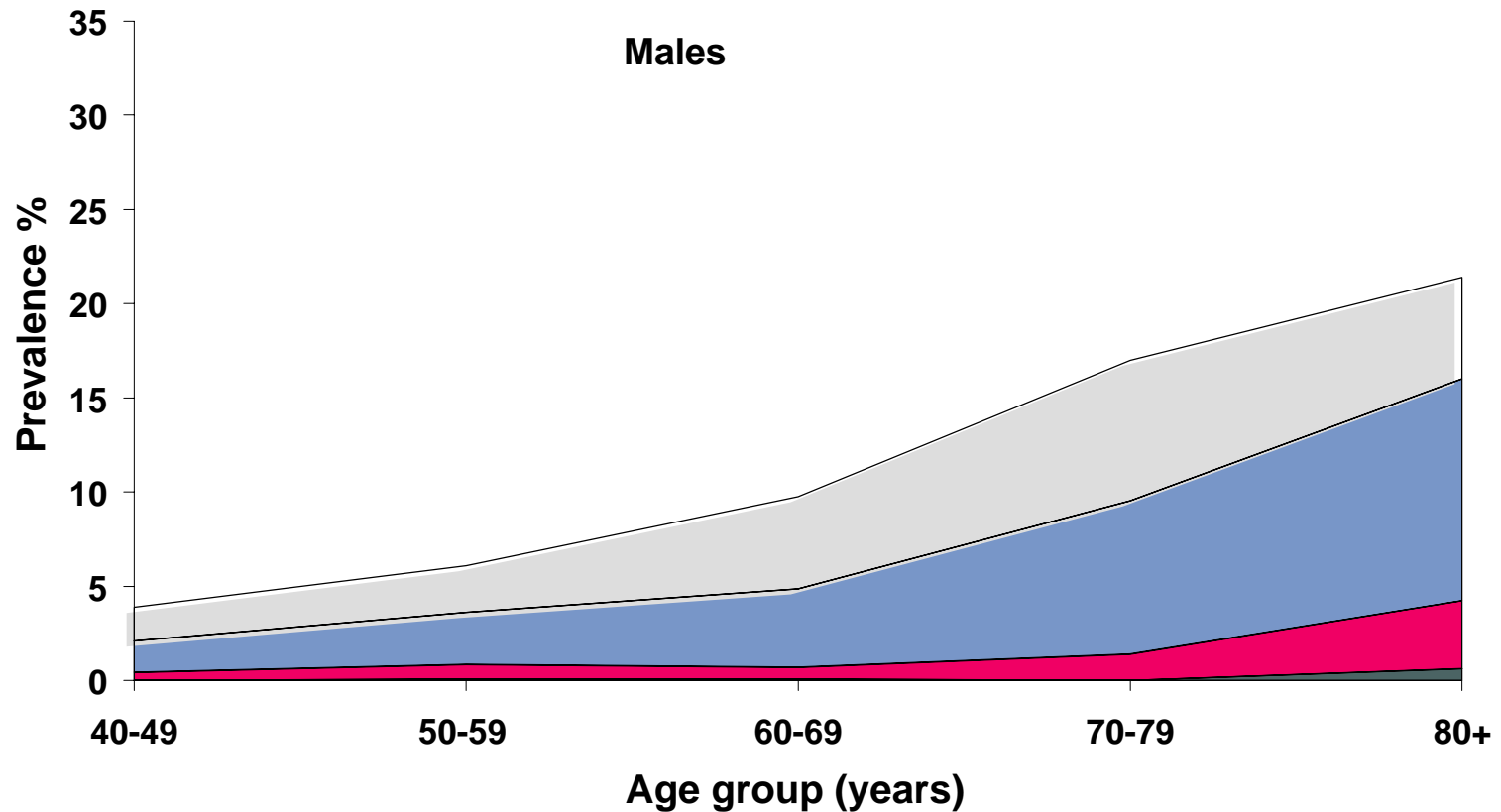
- Overactive bladder (OAB) symptoms are highly prevalent in older people – data for men (EPIC study)



- Older people generally experience more severe incontinence than the young



- Older people generally experience more severe incontinence than the young



- Monthly and slight
- Monthly and damp
- Monthly and wet
- Monthly and soaked

- Antimuscarinics are the first line pharmacological treatment for OAB
- Persistence with antimuscarinic therapy is difficult to achieve in clinical practice
- Our aim was to investigate persistence with prescribed antimuscarinics for OAB across different age groups in men and women

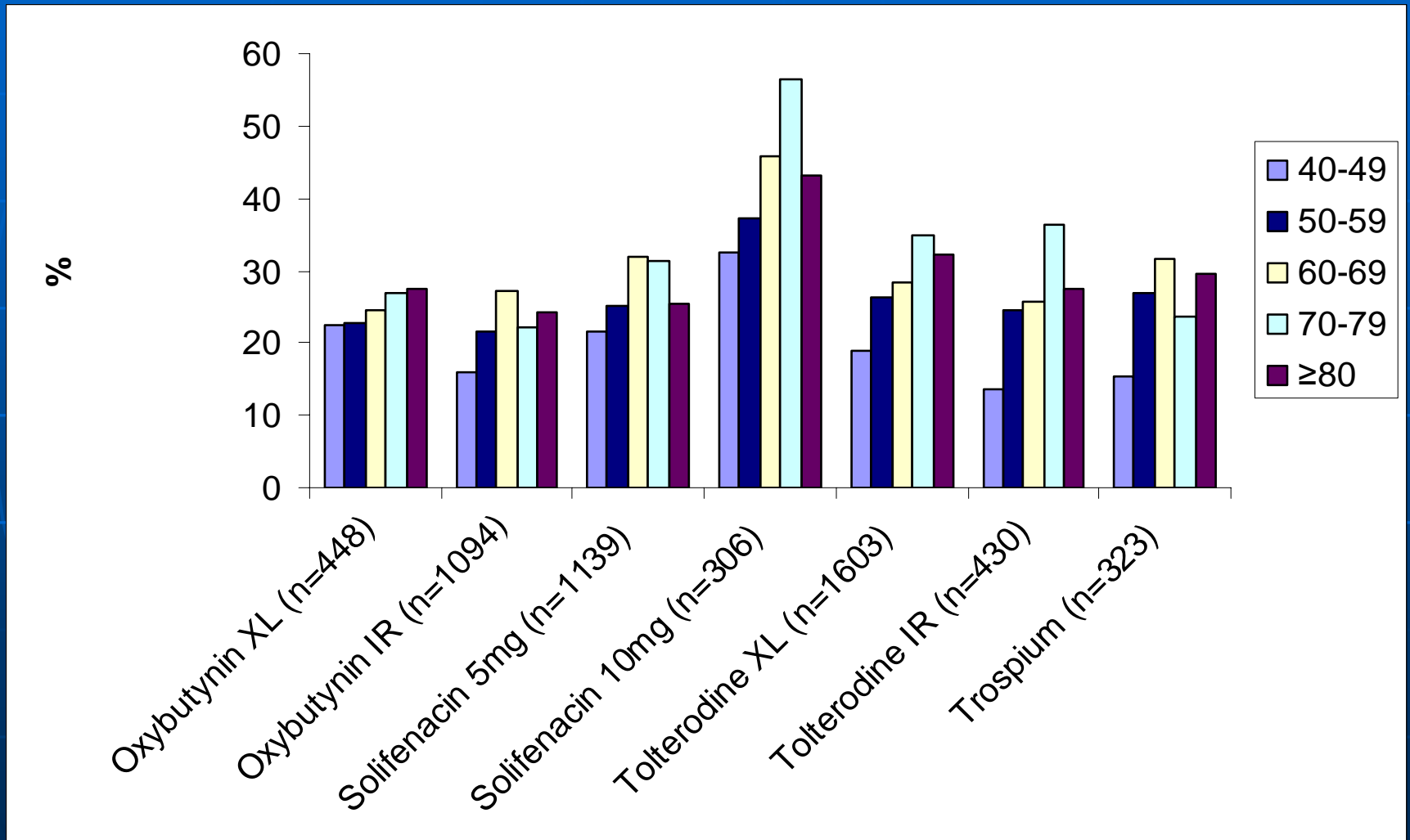
Method

- Prescriptions for oral antimuscarinics were analysed from November 2007 – November 2008
- Longitudinal UK GP prescription database
- Only oral antimuscarinics with data available from >100 patients were analysed
- Patients had no antimuscarinic within 6 months previously
- Patients were tracked until they stopped continuous treatment (interval >1.5 times expected days of therapy of the previous prescription)

Results

- Older patients (≥ 60 years) were most likely to persist with therapy
- The highest persistence was seen with solifenacin at the 10mg dose

% patients (men and women) remaining on therapy at 12 months



n= number treated per product (n>45 per age group per product, except trospium n=26 for ages 40-49).
 Data for 'solifenacin 10mg' does not include any previous time on a 5mg starting dose of solifenacin.

Conclusion

- Persistence was relatively low amongst all age groups for most antimuscarinics at 12 months
- Patients ≥ 60 years were more likely to remain on long-term therapy than those aged 40-59 years

So – why?

- Experience of disease “severity”?
- More likely to require medication for control of symptoms?
- More obedient?
- A reflection of prior drug exposure?

Further research required

- Prescription data were provided by CSD Ltd, Chertsey, UK
- Funding from this project was from Astellas Pharma Ltd