

## HOW DOES SOLIFENACIN IMPACT OVERACTIVE BLADDER SYMPTOMS AND QOL?: AN INVESTIGATION USING OABSS

### Hypothesis / aims of study

Overactive bladder (OAB) has bothered patients and caused loss of life quality. To evaluate QOL and OAB severity of female patient, we adopted King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ) and the Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS, scoring the daytime urinary frequency, nighttime urinary frequency, urgency and urge urinary incontinence, validated in Japan). The goal of this study was to assess changes from oral administration of solifenacin using those questionnaires.

### Study design, materials and methods

A total of sixty-six female patients with OAB symptoms were given 5mg solifenacin once daily for 12 weeks. Before and every four weeks during treatment, OABSS, KHQ were evaluated. Before and after treatment, uroflowmetry and postvoid residual volume and adverse events were evaluated. Tolerability and safety were evaluated from the withdrawal rate and adverse events(AEs), respectively.

### Results

The mean age of the patients was 61yrs. Patients had statistically significant improvements in OABSS scores after 12 weeks of treatment. (from 8.8 to 4.1,  $p < 0.001$ )

	baseline	Week4	Week8	Week12	P value
OABSS-1(daytime frequency)	1.1±0.5	0.7±0.4	0.9±0.3	0.8±0.4	<0.001
OABSS-2(nighttime frequency)	1.5±1.0	1.1±1.0	1.1±0.9	1.1±0.8	<0.001
OABSS-3(urgency)	3.4±1.2	1.7±1.3	1.5±1.2	1.3±1.2	<0.001
OABSS-4(urge urinary incontinence)	2.8±1.5	1.1±1.2	1.0±1.2	1.0±1.2	<0.001
Total score(mean±SD)	8.8±2.8	4.6±2.9	4.5±2.7	4.1±2.9	<0.001
(median)	9.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	<0.001

Figure 1. Mean KHQ domain score changes from baseline at Weeks 4, 8, 12.

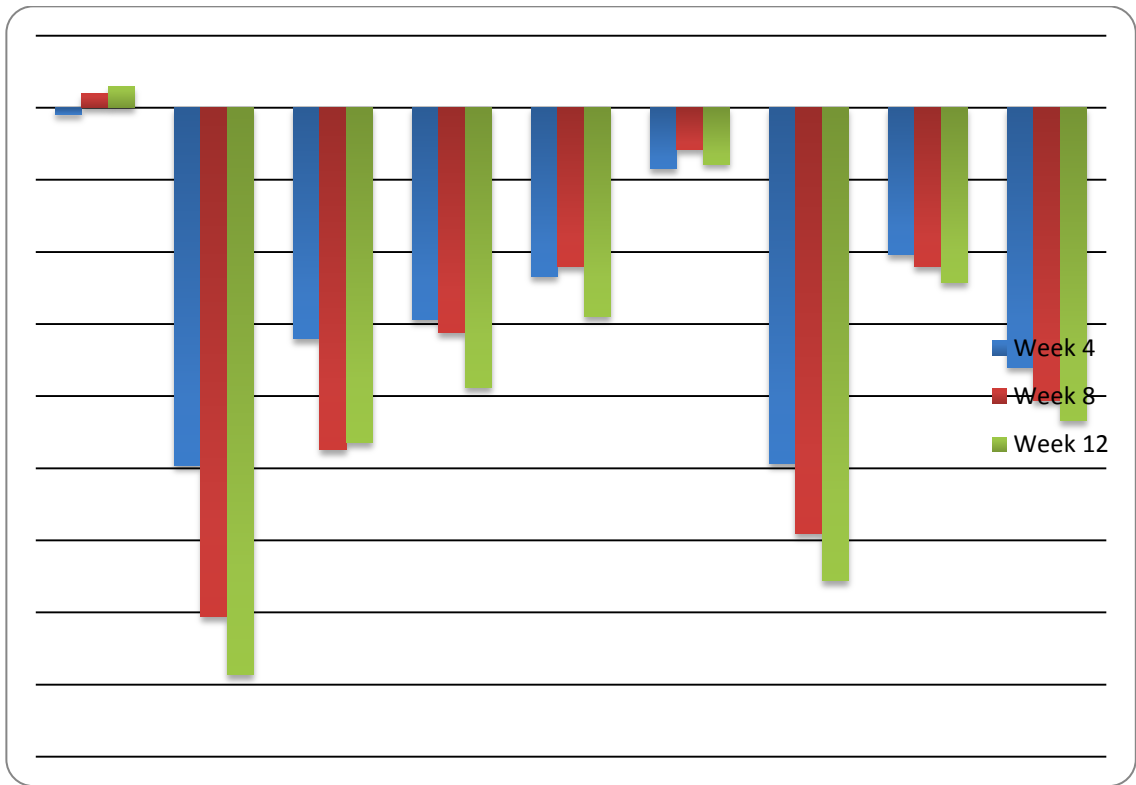
They had significant improvements in 7 KHQ domains except in the General Health Perception and Personal Relationships domains. (Fig 1). There was no significant change of Qmax, Qave, voided volume and postvoid residual volume before and after using solifenacin. The most common AEs were dry mouth (19.6%) and constipation (12.1%).

### Interpretation of results

A change of OABSS was obtained continuously from 4 weeks until 12 weeks. Change from baseline in the KHQ has had a significant improvement from 4 through 12 weeks in all domains except General Health Perception and Personal Relationships domains. In this study, had fewer changes in the Personal Relationships domain, especially compared with other studies. In addition, it was small change compared to other studies Severity measures domain, our study were about 20% the amount of change. Side effects of constipation was more common compared to other study.

### Concluding message

Solifenacin significantly improved QOL and OAB symptoms of OAB patients.



Disclosures

**Funding:** NONE **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Ethics Committee of Tokyo Women's Medical University **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes