Hypothesis / aims of study
To evaluate the clinical efficacy of solifenacin in the control of overactive bladder after PKVP

Study design, materials and methods
Choose to be in the epidural anesthesia in patients with PKVP, 80 patients were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, 40 patients in each group. Experimental group take orally solifenacin after the day of surgery, 5mg / times, once a day, oral 2 weeks. Control group did not apply solifenacin.

Results
There was obvious significance between two groups (P<0.05) on bladder spasm episodes; The situation of urination, there was also obvious significance between two groups P <0.05 There was obvious significance between two groups; The situation in the side-effect of Solifenacin, there was obvious significance between two groups P <0.05.

Interpretation of results
Solifenacin is effective in the prevention and treatment of frequency, urgency, UUI and OAB after PKVP.

Concluding message
PKVP, overactive bladder, solifenacin

References

Disclosures
Funding: No Clinical Trial: Yes Public Registry: No RCT: Yes Subjects: HUMAN Ethics not Req’d: It is investigator driven study and there is not treatment before for these kinds of patients Helsinki: Yes Informed Consent: Yes