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EFFICACY OF SOLIFENACIN WITH OR WITHOUT TAMSULOSIN IN PATIENTS WITH OVERACTIVE BLADDER

Hypothesis / aims of study
To evaluate the efficacy of Solifenacin with or without Tamsulosin in patients with overactive bladder (OAB).

Study design, materials and methods
180 patients with OAB were randomly divided into two groups (group A 100 patients, group B 80 patients). The patients received either Solifenacin 5mg/day in group A or combined with Tamsulosin 0.2mg/day in group B for four weeks. During the treatment period, all the patients recorded voiding and adverse events in a diary. The symptoms of urgency, frequency, incontinence were evaluated by OABSS scores at the beginning and end of the therapy periods.

Results
The OABSS scores of group A at the beginning and end either were (10.5±4.8) and (5.0±1.7). The OABSS scores of group B at the beginning and end were (10.1±2.8) and (3.1±1.0). The two groups were significantly different (P<0.01). In both groups the efficacy was obvious. The OABSS scores at the end of the therapy between group A and group B were significantly different (P<0.05).

Interpretation of results
The efficacy of group B was better than that of group A.

Concluding message
The efficacy of Solifenacin combined with Tamsulosin was better than solifenacin alone in OAB.

Disclosures
Funding: Solifenacin is a new drug which was used in our hospital from 2010. This new therapy is attached to clinical innovation fund projects of China-Japan union Hospital, Jilin University. The cost of it should be paid by the health insurance company, by which the patient is insured. Clinical Trial: Yes Public Registry: No RCT: Yes Subjects: HUMAN Ethics Committee: Jilin university Drug committee Helsinki: Yes Informed Consent: Yes