THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL SALIVA AGENT TO IMPROVE DRY MOUTH IN OVERACTIVE BLADDER PATIENTS TAKING ANTI-MUSCARINIC AGENTS: A PILOT STUDY

Hypothesis / aims of study
To investigate the effect of artificial saliva agent to improve dry mouth from anti-muscarinic agents for overactive bladder (OAB).

Study design, materials and methods
Thirty two women with OAB were treated with antimuscarinic agent (solifenacin) fixed dose (5mg) for 2 weeks. Patients who had dry mouth were given artificial saliva agent (Taliva, HANLIM PHARM. CO. LTD, KR) to spray as often as required after 2 weeks taking anti-muscarinic agents. Patients were asked to complete OAB symptom score (OABSS), patient perception of bladder condition (PPBC), international prostate symptom score questionnaire (IPSS) & QoL, and xerostomia questionnaire in first, second, and sixth weeks visit.

Results
Of the 20 women who had dry mouth after 2 weeks, 10 (50%) completed the study; 10 were dropped out discontinuing anti-muscarinic agent due to other complications and ineffectiveness. OABSS(8.60±3.06 vs. 5.70±2.91), PPBC(4.00±0.47 vs. 3.60±0.52), IPSS(14.50±4.80 vs. 10.20±3.46) & QoL(3.70±1.16 vs. 2.90±0.32) and xerostomia questionnaire were improved in first 2 weeks. However, total score of xerostomia questionnaire(13.90±4.91 vs. 14.50±5.91) were increased compare to baseline and 4 weeks after using artificial saliva agents. The symptom scores were improved overall in 6 weeks of OABSS, PPBS, IPSS & QoL scores (Table 1.).

Interpretation of results
Artificial saliva agent isn’t helpful for dry mouth due to antimuscarinic agent.

Concluding message
Spray type of artificial saliva agent did not improve dry mouth after using antimuscarinic agent.

Table 1. Results.

Disclosures
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