

COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH OVERACTIVE BLADDER: DOES TRANSDERMAL OXIBUTININ HAVE ANY EFFECT?

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HYPOTHESIS / AIMS OF STUDY

Transdermal oxybutynin (OXY-TDS) is indicated in overactive bladder (OAB) and has shown to be more tolerable due to a lower concentration of its active metabolite (N-DEO) involved in the onset of side effects.

Cognitive impairment in some anticholinergic drugs is related to passage through the blood/brain barrier and antagonism of M1 R_c in the CNS being. Elderly population has a higher risk and thus implies greater concern.

OBJECTIVE

To determine if there is a measurable cognitive function deterioration in elderly patients treated with OXY-TDS. Secondary objectives: assessment of treatment efficacy and adherence.

RESULTS

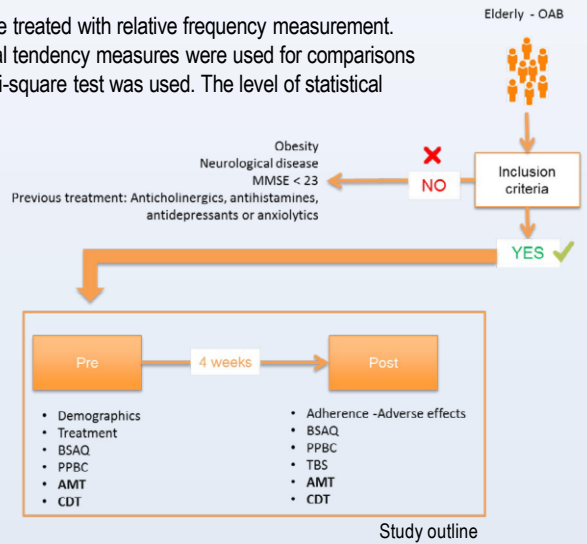
85 patients were recruited, and 70 patients were fully evaluable. The mean age was 71.37 years and 71.4% of the patients were women. 51.4% had basic education and 70% came from a urban environment. The average BMI was of 28.68 kg/m².

In this short-term study, elderly population with overactive bladder syndrome treated with OXY-TDS showed no impairment in cognitive function. These findings suggest that this medication can be safely used in this group of patients regarding to their cognitive function.

STUDY DESIGN, MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational, retrospective, multicenter study.

Statistical analysis: Results were treated with relative frequency measurement. For continuous variables, central tendency measures were used for comparisons Student t test, Wilcoxon and Chi-square test was used. The level of statistical significance was set at <0.05



Pre: Baseline CRF in which the patient initiates treatment with OXY-TDS

POST: Control CRF, 1 month after initiation of treatment with OXY-TDS

■ PRE OXY-TDS ■ POST OXY-TDS

Fig 1. Changes in cognitive function pre and post OXY-TDS according to Memory Alteration Test

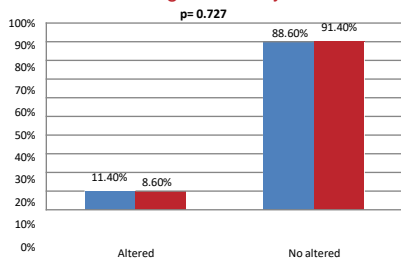


Fig 2. Changes in cognitive function pre and post OXY-TDS according to Memory Alteration Test

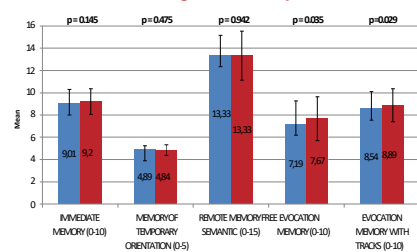


Fig 3. Changes in cognitive function pre and post OXY-TDS according to Clock-Drawing test

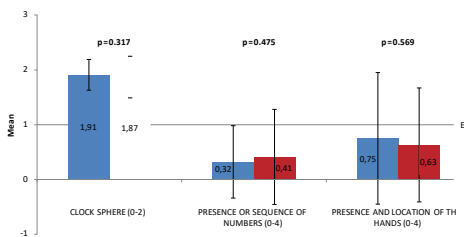


Fig 4. Changes in bladder diary pre and post OXY-TDS

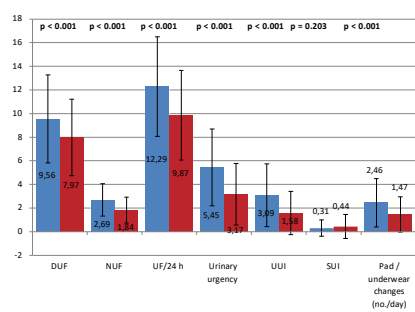


Fig 5. BSAQ questionnaire pre and post OXY-TDS

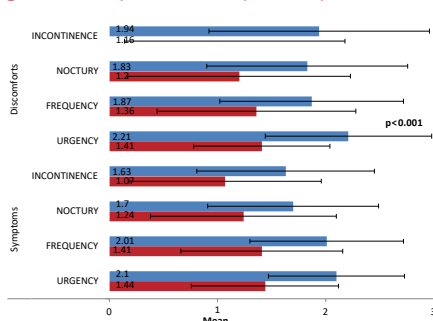


Fig 6. PPBC questionnaire pre and post OXY-TDS



CONCLUDING MESSAGE

No impairment in cognitive function has been observed in elderly patients with OAB treated with OXY-TDS for one month. Longer follow up studies in larger populations are needed to confirm these results.