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THE EFFECTIVENESS AND ADHERENCE WITH MIRABEGRON VERSUS ANTIMUSCARINIC AGENTS IN PATIENTS WITH OVERACTIVE BLADDER.

Hypothesis / aims of study

Adherence with antimuscarinic therapy in overactive bladder (OAB) is poor, but may be different for mirabegron, a beta3-adrenoceptor agonist with a different adverse event profile.

Study design, materials and methods

To compare effect and persistence with mirabegron versus antimuscarinics in routine clinical practice over a 12-month period. 256 patients were enrolled between May 1, 2015 and March 29, 2017. The primary endpoint was persistence (time to discontinuation) and 12-mo persistence rates. The secondary endpoint was to compare the effectiveness with mirabegron versus antimuscarinics in OABSS.

Results

The median time-to discontinuation was significantly longer for mirabegron (169 days) compared to toleterodine ER (45 days) and other antimuscarinics (range 27-82 days). The 12-mo persistence rates were also significantly greater with mirabegron than with all the antimuscarinics. However, the improvement of OABSS was significantly greater with antimuscarinics than with mirabegron.

Interpretation of results

Persistence was statically significantly greater with mirabegron than with antimuscarinics but effectiveness was significant greater with antimuscarinics prescribed for OAB.

Concluding message

In considering persistence in OAB patients, mirabegron was prescribed first.

Disclosures

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