Safeguard, efficacy and persistence following daily mirabegron use for overactive bladder: 3-year results from a Japanese post-marketing surveillance study

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INTRODUCTION

- Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) were collected during the entire study period.
- Baseline were evaluated using Wilcoxon signed rank test.
- Most patients received a mean daily dose of mirabegron 50 mg.
- Safety: mirabegron was well tolerated; reported ADRs were generally consistent with the known safety profile of mirabegron and no cumulative increase in ADRs were observed.
- Efficacy: mirabegron was an effective treatment and early improvements in OABSS were maintained over the 3-year study.
- Patients: the safety, efficacy, and persistence of 3 years of treatment with mirabegron in patients with OAB symptoms were demonstrated in this clinical practice study.

METHODS

Study design: The study was a Japanese post-marketing surveillance study investigating the safety and efficacy of mirabegron use for overactive bladder (OAB) patients, with enrollment lasting from January 2012 to December 2013.

Study population: Data were obtained from 1138 patients who were registered during 2012 and 2013, and the study was conducted from 2014 to 2017.

RESULTS

- Most patients had completed ≥2 years of treatment with mirabegron.
- High persistence was observed with mirabegron.
- The safety, efficacy, and persistence of 3 years of mirabegron use were evaluated.

Efficacy assessments: Efficacy was assessed at the start of the study period, at ≥1 year and almost half were still positively responding to mirabegron in the first year.

PERSISTENCE

- Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS) was evaluated at the start of the study period and at treatment discontinuation.
- Data were collected from 1252 patients during the entire study period.
- Most patients received a mean daily dose of mirabegron 50 mg (Table 1).

ADRs: ADRs were collected during the entire study period.

DISCLOSURES

- The safety, efficacy, and persistence of 3 years of treatment with mirabegron in patients with OAB symptoms were demonstrated in this clinical practice study.
- Safety: mirabegron was well tolerated; reported ADRs were generally consistent with the known safety profile of mirabegron and no cumulative increase in ADRs were observed.
- Efficacy: mirabegron was an effective treatment and early improvements in OABSS were maintained over the 3-year study.
- Patients: the safety, efficacy, and persistence of 3 years of treatment with mirabegron in patients with OAB symptoms were demonstrated in this clinical practice study.

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REFERENCES