**Background:** 
Short- and long-term adherence and persistence of anti- 
cholinergic drug therapy for overactive bladder (OAB) is 
suboptimal [1]. A study of UK patients found that only 28 
years old. 

**Methods:**
Between September 2011 and December 2016, 2,211 Japanese patients with OAB were treated with MI in a private Urology out-patient clinic in Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan. Retrospective chart review was performed including several parameters (IPSS, OABSS [4]). Data were analysed using Student’s t-test, or Kaplan-Meier estimate and Cox-Mantel test.

**Characteristics of patients and pharmacotherapies**
1) Age: Among 1,211 patients with OAB, 70% (843) and 30% (368) were male and female, respectively. Average age was 73.7, 73.3, and 74.8 years old in total, male and female patients, respectively. Eighty-two % (989) were over 65 years old, and 18% (222) were under 65 years of age.

2) Types of pharmacotherapies: Solo-administration of MI were 41% (346), and 60% (222) in male and female patients groups, respectively. Patients administered with combination of MI and alpha1-blocker were 45% (377) in male group, and patients administered with combination of MI and anti-cholinergic were 40% (146) in female group.

**Results:**

1) Persistence rate of MI: Overall rate of persistence of MI were 37.6%, 29.9%, 25.6%, 22.9%, 19.4%, at 12 months, 24 months, 36 months, 48 months, and 60 months, respectively.

2) Treatment Effects with Mirabegron Single Therapy on Overactive Bladder Symptom Score(OABSS) [4]: 
Result of OABSS total score after treatment with mirabegron single therapy in male (age 69.8, n=79) decreased from 9.86 to 6.46 (-3.40 p<0.01).

**Conclusions:**
This is the 1st research showing long-term, 5 years adherence rate of MI, which is similar to previous our 3 years’ adherence rate of MI. 

**References:**