Oregon's Drug Review:

Evidence on Drugs for Overactive Bladder Syndrome

Uncontrolled leakage of urine in adults is of two types. The most common type is urge incontinence. It is preceded by a strong urge to void. This type may respond to drugs. Bladder training with biofeedback or exercises may also be helpful. Stress incontinence occurs when coughing, laughing, or sneezing. By and large it does not respond to drugs. Some people have both types.

Which Drugs Are Included In This Review?

This review looked at the following drugs for urge incontinence:

<u>Oral</u>		<u>Patch</u>	
darafenacinflavoxatehycosamineoxybutynin IRoxybutynin ER	(Enablex) (Urispas) (hycosamine) (Ditropan) (Ditropan XL)	oxybutynin TD scopolamine TD	(Oxytrol) (Transderm Scop
solfenacintolterodine IRtolterodine ERtrospium chloride	(VESicare) (Detrol) (Detrol LA) (Sanctura)		

What Do These Drugs Have In Common?

- All the OAB drugs haven proven effectiveness compared to placebo except flavoxate or hycosamine.
- Solfenacin, oxybutynin, tolterodine, and trospium have similar rates of side effects. This includes a high rate of dry mouth. There are not enough studies to rate darafenacin.

What Are the Key Differences Among These Drugs?

- No data shows that flavoxate (Urispas) is effective.
- Cost and convenience are the key differences between oxybutynin, tolterodine, solfenacin, darafenacin, and trospium.

Ask Your Health Care Practitioner During Your Next Visit:

- Am I taking the most effective drug for my condition?
- Are alternative drugs available that are equally effective?
- Are alternative drugs available that are effective, but less costly?
- □ Is there a generic available for my brand name drug?
- Will this drug interact with other medications I take?