Satisfaction with Oxybutynin or Tolterodine in Women with Overactive Bladder

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess patient satisfaction with therapy in women with overactive bladder (OAB) treated with immediate- (IR) and extended-release (ER) formulations of oxybutynin or tolterodine.

Methods: Cross-sectional data were obtained from the Consumer Health Sciences 2004 National Health and Wellness Survey, a nationally representative sample of a noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population. Female patients were currently taking either IR or ER oxybutynin (n=137) or IR or ER tolterodine (n=230) to treat OAB. Patient satisfaction with treatment (PST) was measured using a 5-point scale (1 = not at all satisfied to 5 = extremely satisfied). Satisfaction rates were computed as the percentage of patients reporting a 4 or 5 on the PST scale.

Results: Mean age of patients was 57 years. Significantly more patients reported that they were satisfied with oxybutynin (64%; 88/137) versus tolterodine (50%; 115/230; p=0.009), with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.67 (95% CI: 1.06, 2.62; p=0.026) when controlling for duration on medication. Numerically more patients were satisfied with ER oxybutynin (70%; 55/79) versus ER tolterodine (65%; 115/176).
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- Satisfaction rates were computed as the percentage of patients reporting a 4 or 5 on the PST scale.

Results
- Mean age of patients was 57 years. Significantly more patients reported that they were satisfied with oxybutynin (84%; 86/100) versus tolterodine (50%; 115/230; p=0.009), with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.67 (95% CI: 1.06, 2.62; p=0.026) when controlling for duration on medication. Numerically more patients were satisfied with ER oxybutynin (70%; 55/79) versus ER tolterodine (65%; 151/230).

Conclusions
- In this study, women treated with oxybutynin were more satisfied with their therapy than women treated with tolterodine. Patient satisfaction should be considered by clinicians when considering OAB treatment.

Introduction
- Overactive bladder (OAB) is an idiopathic syndrome characterized by urgency, with or without urge incontinence, usually in combination with frequency and nocturia.
- The most common prescription medications for the treatment of OAB are antimuscarinic agents. Oxybutynin and tolterodine are the two most commonly prescribed antimuscarinic agents for the treatment of OAB; they are each available in immediate-release (IR) and extended-release (ER) formulations.

Outcomes Measures
- Health-related quality of life
- Satisfaction with treatment
- Health-related quality of life reports were comparable between treatment groups both for the mental and physical component summary scores of the SF-8.

Table 1: Patient Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Number</th>
<th>Oxybutynin (n=137)</th>
<th>Tolterodine (n=230)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Age</td>
<td>57.2 (12.6)</td>
<td>57.2 (12.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race or Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>112 (82%)</td>
<td>64 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>34 (25%)</td>
<td>34 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher's exact test</td>
<td>P = 0.009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Health-Related Quality of Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale Score</th>
<th>Oxybutynin (n=137)</th>
<th>Tolterodine (n=230)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SF-8 Physical Component Summary Score</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>15.1 - 60.8</td>
<td>19.1 - 60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>0.5443</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Medication Satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Oxybutynin</th>
<th>Tolterodine</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of patients</td>
<td>1.0 (100%)</td>
<td>1.0 (100%)</td>
<td>0.1418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion and Conclusion
- Female patients with OAB treated with oxybutynin were 1.67 times more likely to be satisfied with their medication than those treated with tolterodine.
- Although impact on quality of life is a domain of satisfaction, patients taking oxybutynin or tolterodine reported similar health-related quality of life at a single point in time as measured by the SF-8.
- Other domains of satisfaction, such as symptom relief/efficacy, side effects, and ease of use/convenience may contribute to the differences in general satisfaction of oxybutynin-treated patients versus tolterodine-treated patients, and should be considered for future research.
- Because of positive relative survival correlation found between treatment satisfaction and adherence to treatment regimen, physicians should consider their patients’ satisfaction when deciding to prescribe OAB therapies.

References