

Drugs for Overactive Bladder (OAB)

FINAL COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH PLAN

June 2015

Study Team: Environmental Scan

ODPRN Drug Class Review Proposal: Environmental Scan

Objectives

1. To summarize the pharmacy benefit programs for overactive bladder (OAB) drugs in Ontario, across Canada and in select international jurisdictions
2. To determine the impact of different reimbursement schemes for OAB drugs on patient access, quality of life and/or utilization and costs
3. To summarize the guidelines for management of patients with OAB

Study Questions

1. How are OAB drugs currently being accessed in publicly funded programs across Canada as well as internationally?
2. What is the impact of different reimbursement schemes for OAB drugs on patient access, quality of life and/or utilization and costs?
3. Does sex, gender or socioeconomic status play an important role in any of the analyses described?

Objective 1: Pharmacy Benefit Programs in Ontario, across Canada and internationally

Study Design: Design: summary of available information available through the Internet; interviews with individuals at the government agencies responsible for the public drug plan
Data sources: Internet, direct contact with individuals

Study Population:

- Canada: provincial/territorial public plans, Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB)
- Scotland: Scottish Medicines Consortium
- NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence)
- Australia: Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
- United States: Medicare, Veterans Affairs
- New Zealand: PHARMAC (Pharmaceutical Management Agency)

Intervention: Anticholinergics (antimuscarinics) (all dosage forms)

- Oxybutynin
- Tolterodine
- Trospium
- Darifenacin
- Solifenacin
- Fesoterodine
- Flavoxate

Other agents

- Beta-3 adrenergic agonist
 - Mirabegron
- Neuromuscular blockers
 - Onabotulinum toxin A

Outcome(s) of Drug Reimbursement Criteria and Policies:

- Interest:**
- Restricted Access vs. General Benefit
 - Specific restriction criteria

Objective 2: Impact of different drug reimbursement schemes for drugs for treatment of OAB

- Study Design:** Design: Literature review
Data sources: Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Collection, Grey literature
- Study Population:** Patients with overactive bladder or bladder incontinence
- Intervention:** Various drug reimbursement schemes, including general benefits, step therapy, special authorization
- Outcome(s) of Interest:** Indirect/direct measurements of clinical outcomes, patient satisfaction, quality of life, utilization and/or costs, functionality at work, days of productivity at work

Objective 3: Guidelines for use of OAB drugs

- Study Design:** Design: Literature review
Data sources: Medline, EMBASE, Cochrane Collection, Grey literature
- Study Population:** Overactive Bladder
- Intervention:** Guidelines/recommendations for the use of drugs in the treatment of OAB
- Outcome(s) of Interest:** Published guidelines by various organizations including:
- National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health. Urinary Incontinence in Women: The Management of Urinary Incontinence in Women - PubMed - NCBI. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25340217> (accessed 22 May2015).
 - AUA/SUFU Guideline Amendment. Diagnosis and treatment of overactive bladder (non-neurogenic) in adults. J Urology 2015 http://www.auanet.org/content/media/OAB_guideline.pdf.
 - SOGC. Treatments for overactive bladder: focus on pharmacotherapy. J Obstet Gynaecol Can 2012;34:1092-1101.
 - Lucas M.G., Bedretdinova D., Berghams L.C., Bosch J.L.H.R., Burkhard F.C., Cruz F., Nambiar A.K., Nilsson C.G., Tubaro A., Pickard R.S. Guidelines on Urinary Incontinence. 2015 <http://uroweb.org/guideline/urinary-incontinence/>