Consider a potential $U(x)$ with a local minimum at $x = c$, and a local maximum at $x = d$, with $c < d$. Consider a particle starting at $x = c$. We wish to compute the average first visit time of d, denoted with $\langle T(c \to d)\rangle$. This can be done by redefining the system as the half-line $[-\infty, d]$, with $x = -\infty$ being a *reflective* boundary, and $x = d$ an *absorbing* one. We can do this because we are not interested in the behaviour *after* passing d, but just in the mean arrival times.
So $A(x) = -\partial_x U(x)/\gamma$. Supposing to be at equilibrium, $D(x) \equiv D = 1/(\gamma B)$. Letting $a = -\infty$ and $b = d$ leads to:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_d(x) &= \int_x^d \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\infty}^y \beta\gamma \,\mathrm{d}z \exp\left(-\int_z^y -\mathrm{d}v\, \frac{\partial_v U(v)}{\gamma}\gamma\beta\right) = \\
&= \beta\gamma \int_x^d \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\infty}^y \mathrm{d}z \exp(\beta[U(y) - U(z)]) = \\
&= \beta\gamma \int_x^d \mathrm{d}y\, e^{\beta U(y)} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^y \mathrm{d}z\, e^{-\beta U(z)}}_{e^{F(y)}} = \beta\gamma \int_x^d \mathrm{d}y\, e^{\beta U(y) + F(y)}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is not possible to evaluate this integral in the general case. However, in the limit $\beta \to \infty$ ($T \to 0$) we can use the saddle-point approximation.
Recall Laplace's formula:

$$
\int_a^b e^{Mf(x)}\,\mathrm{d}x \underset{M\to+\infty}{\approx} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{M|f''(x_0)|}} e^{Mf(x_0)}
$$

where $f'(x_0) = 0$ and $f''(x_0) < 0$.
For the integral in $\mathrm{d}z$, $f(z) = -U(z)$. We search for a maximum of $f(z)$, i.e. a minimum of $U(z)$, which is $z = c$. So:

$$
\int_{-\infty}^y e^{-\beta U(z)}\,\mathrm{d}z = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta U''(c)}} e^{-\beta U(c)}
$$

This is a constant, and can be brought outside the integral over $\mathrm{d}y$. Then, by applying Laplace's formula once again:

$$
\int_c^d \mathrm{d}y\, e^{\beta U(y)} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta|U''(d)|}} e^{\beta U(d)}
$$

as now $f(y) = U(y)$, and U has a local maximum in $y = d$. Finally, this leads to:

$$
T_d(c) \underset{T\to 0}{\approx} \frac{2\pi\gamma}{\sqrt{U''(c)|U''(d)|}} \exp\left(\beta[U(d) - U(c)]\right)
$$

Note that the mean transition time from c to d diverges exponentially as the barrier's height $U(d) - U(c)$ rises. Equivalently, the *escape transition rate* $1/T_d(c) \to 0$.