Summary of Results for Laypersons

What was the Study Called?

The title of this study was: A Phase IIIa, Randomized, Double Blind, Parallel-Group, Placebo and Active Controlled, Multi-center Study of Solifenacin Succinate 5 mg and 10 mg in Patients with Overactive Bladder.

Why was this Study Needed?

People suffering from overactive bladder with symptoms such as an increase in the number of times a day they urinate and a greater urgency to urinate, with or without episodes of leaking before reaching the toilet may benefit from medicines. Medicines are already available, but some of them may cause unwanted effects and some do not work in all patients.

This study was done to find out how well solifenacin succinate works in treating patients with overactive bladder. Solifenacin succinate (also known as YM905 and VESIcare®) is a medicine that is currently being evaluated for treatment of symptoms such as:

- Suddenly needing to urinate (called urinary urgency)
- Having to empty the bladder more than usual (called increased urinary frequency)
- Any loss of urine due to not being able to control when to empty the bladder (called urinary incontinence)

The main question this study helped answer was if solifenacin succinate (at doses of 5 mg or 10 mg taken once daily) was better than tolterodine or placebo to treat patients with overactive bladder. Tolterodine is a commonly used medicine to treat overactive bladder referred to as an "active control" in this study. The study helped answer if solifenacin succinate was safe and well tolerated. Also, it was important to find out what unwanted effects solifenacin succinate might cause.

This study took place at 97 clinics in Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungry, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and United Kingdom. The study took place from February 2001 to January 2002. When the study ended, the sponsor (Yamanouchi Europe B.V.) reviewed all the study information and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What Kind of Study was This and Who Took Part in it?

This was a "blinded" study. In this study, the patients and the researchers did not know who took which of the medicines (solifenacin succinate, tolterodine or placebo). A "placebo" is a dummy treatment such as a tablet or capsule that looks like a medicine, but does not have any medicine in it. Both men and women took part in the study. They were all over 18 years old. They had bladder problems for at least 3 months before the study. They had signs and symptoms of overactive bladder problems such as:

- Urinary urgency
- Increased urinary frequency

- Urinary incontinence

During this study patients made 5 visits to the clinic. At the first visit, they completed a 2-week run-in period. During this period the patients took placebo and completed a 3-day daily bladder diary. At the second visit, patients were selected to stay in the study if their diaries showed that during the previous 3 days:

- They had incontinence or urinary urgency at least 3 times
- They urinated at least 8 times each day

If patients met entry criteria, they were assigned to 1 of 4 treatments:

- 5 mg solifenacin succinate once daily for up to 12 weeks
- 10 mg of solifenacin succinate once daily for up to 12 weeks
- 2 mg tolerodine twice daily for up to 12 weeks
- Placebo once daily for up to 12 weeks

Patients were picked for each treatment by chance alone.

A total of 1281 patients volunteered for the study. A total of 1081 patients entered the study and 1077 patients received at least 1 dose of study medicine. Patients took the following treatments:

- 279 patients received solifenacin succinate 5 mg once daily
- 268 patients received solifenacin succinate 10 mg once daily
- 263 patients received tolterodine 2 mg twice daily
- 267 patients received placebo once daily.

A total of 1033 patients completed 12 weeks of treatment and for whom information was collected to see if the medicine worked. These patients are included in the table below.

	Total (out of 1033 patients)
Age Group	
Aged less than18 years	0
Aged between 18 and 64 years	681
Aged 65 years and older	352
Men	114
Women	520
EU Countries	506
Outside EU	527

What Were the Study Results?

The results of the study showed that solifenacin succinate 5 mg and 10 mg taken once daily reduced the number of times a patient urinated in a 24-hour period. The medicine also improved other symptoms of overactive bladder including the volume of urine emptied from the bladder and urinary incontinence. Taking 5 mg and 10 mg of solifenacin succinate once daily was safe and well tolerated.

What Adverse Reactions did Patients Have?

A lot of research is needed to know whether a medicine causes a medical problem. So when new medicines are being studied researchers keep track of all medical problems that patients have while they are in the study. These medical problems are called "adverse events" and are recorded whether or not they might be caused by the treatment taken. An "adverse reaction" is any medical problem or "adverse event" that is judged by the study doctor to be possibly caused by a medicine or treatment used in the study.

The table below shows the most common adverse reactions experienced by patients while taking part in this study. Information on 1077 patients who received at least 1 dose of study medicine is included in the table below.

Adverse Reactions	Placebo (out of 267 patients)	Solifenacin Succinate 5 mg (out of 279 patients)	Solifenacin Succinate 10 mg (out of 268 patients)	Tolterodine 2 mg (out of 263 patients)	Total (out of 1077 patients)
Blurred vision	7	10	15	4	36
Belly pain	4	2	7	4	17
Constipation	5	20	21	7	53
Dry mouth	13	39	57	49	158
Heartburn	1	4	6	3	14
Headache	4	3	6	4	17

An adverse reaction is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or needs hospital care. Two patients in the placebo group and 10 patients in the solifenacin succinate 10 mg dose group had serious adverse reactions during the study.

Two patients died during the study. The deaths were not because of the study medicine.

Where Can I Learn More About This Study?

Astellas might perform additional trials to better understand solifenacin succinate.

This summary of the clinical study results is available online at http://www.astellasclinicalstudyresults.com. Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out how well medicines work and which adverse reactions they might cause. If you have questions about solifenacin succinate, please discuss these with your doctor.

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