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Solifenacin Succinate versus Percutaneous Tibial Nerve Stimulation in Women with Overactive Bladder Syndrome: Results of a Randomized Controlled Crossover Study

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Abstract

Aims: This study compared the effectiveness of solifenacin succinate (SS) versus percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation (PTNS) in women with overactive bladder syndrome (OABS). **Methods:** A randomized controlled crossover study of 40 women with OABS was performed. Patients were randomized into two groups. In group A, patients received SS and then PTNS. In group B, patients underwent PTNS and then SS. Voiding diaries, quality of life surveys and patient perception of intensity of urgency questionnaire were performed before and after each treatment. The global impression of improvement questionnaire was performed at the end of the study.

Results: A reduction in the number of daily micturitions, episodes of nocturia and urge incontinence were found with both SS and PTNS in all groups, but PTNS showed a greater effectiveness than SS. There was an increase in voided volume in all groups with both SS and PTNS, but patients treated with PTNS had a greater increase. PTNS showed greater effectiveness in patient perception of urgency and quality of life.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the effectiveness of SS and PTNS in women with overactive bladder symptoms. However, greater improvements were found with PTNS.