Conservative Management

All patients should have conservative treatment <u>prior</u> to commencement of medical therapy or referral to secondary care. This should include patient education, lifestyle advice, bladder training and pelvic floor exercises

Post –menopausal women

• Intra-vaginal cream containing 0.01% estriol - use daily for 2 weeks, then twice weekly for 3 months. Intra-vaginal oestrogens are recommended for women with vaginal atrophy and OAB symptoms e.g. Gynest or Ovestin

• Males with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

- Following conservative management, α -blocker therapy as per the MK <u>formulary</u> should be initiated for males with BPH
- Consider adding an antimuscarinic (see below) for males with residual storage symptoms following α-blocker mono-therapy



First line medication – choose one of the following generic antimuscarinic agents

- Generic oxybutynin* (immediate release) 2.5mg bd 5mg tds as tolerated (£2.17 £4.50 / 28d)
- <u>OR</u>
 - Generic tolterodine (immediate release) 2mg bd (£2.34 / 28d)

*Do not offer immediate release oxybutynin to frail, older patients.

Counsel patients on likelihood of success and possible side effects (dry mouth / constipation). These may be indicators of efficacy. If patient is contraindicated to an antimuscarinic agent, or has narrow angle glaucoma, initiate third line therapy (see below).



Second line medication - choose one of the following antimuscarinic agents

NICE CG171 - If the first treatment for OAB or mixed UI is not effective or well-tolerated, offer another drug with the lowest acquisition cost from the Milton Keynes formulary. Non-formulary drugs should not be initiated:

- Trospium 20mg bd (£5.42 / 28d) non selective antimuscarinic
- Darifenacin 7.5mg od (£25.48 / 28d) selective, targets the M3 muscarinic receptor
- Tolterodine MR 4mg od (£25.78 / 28d) non selective antimuscarinic

Counsel patients on likelihood of success and possible side effects (dry mouth / constipation). These may be indicators of efficacy.

