BACKGROUND

A retrospective analysis utilized the MarketScan® Commercial Claims and Encounters database to characterize NOAB patients identified between April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2006. Patients with neurogenic overactive bladder (NOAB) are a heterogeneous group with primary diagnoses as diverse as neurological disease or injury involving the spinal cord that can result in detrusor overactivity secondary to a loss of control bladder behavior. Patients with neurogenic bladder (NOB) are a heterogeneous group with primary diagnoses as diverse as neurological disease or injury involving the spinal cord that can result in detrusor overactivity secondary to a loss of control bladder behavior.

Eligible NOAB patients had to have 1) two neurogenic bladder diagnoses, or 2) at least two OAB diagnoses or OAB drug plus a diagnosis for either MS, SCI, Parkinson’s disease, paralytic syndrome or CP anytime prior to or post bladder diagnosis. Eligible NOAB patients had to have at least two neurogenic bladder diagnoses, or at least two OAB diagnoses or OAB drug plus a diagnosis for either MS, SCI, Parkinson’s disease, paralytic syndrome or CP anytime prior to or post bladder diagnosis.

METHODS

A MedStat® Commercial Claims and Encounters database combines claims of approximately 30 employers and a Coordination of Benefits database to focus on patients aged 65 years and over with standard Medicare supplemental coverage through a Medicare assigned private Medicare Advantage plan or Medicare fee-for-service. The overall overactive bladder (OAB) population has been well-described within the current medical literature, but few studies have addressed the epidemiology for the subset of NOAB patients.

Regarding underlying neurological conditions at one year post-index period, within the NOAB cohort (46,271 patients):

- 12.18 (38.3%) had neurogenic bladder not otherwise specified diagnosis;
- 9371 (32.2%) had MS diagnosis;
- 63.8 (14.3%) had Parkinson’s disease diagnosis;
- 4190 (8.9%) had Causes Equina Syndrome with neurogenic bladder diagnosis;
- 3,624 (12.3%) had paralytic syndrome (quadriplegia/paraplegia) [lower limits] diagnosis;
- 2,871 (12.2%) had stroke complications (hemiplegia/hemiparesis) diagnosis;
- 3,655 (16.4%) had late effects of spine-hemiplegia and hemiparesis (includes upper limits) diagnosis;
- 1,572 (4.3%) had SCI diagnosis;
- 1,498 (2.3%) had spina bifida diagnosis;
- 982 (3.5%) had other paralytic syndrome diagnosis;
- 929 (2.5%) had SCI diagnosis;
- 849 (1.8%) had hemiplagia and hemiparesis diagnosis;
- 962 (2.0%) had CP diagnosis;
- 7,971 (17.2%) had MS diagnosis;
- 4110 (8.9%) had Caude Equina Syndrome with neurogenic bladder diagnosis;
- 922 (2.2%) had late effects of spine-hemiplegia and hemiparesis (excludes upper limits) diagnosis;
- 2,022 (4.4%) had late effects of stroke-hemiplagia and hemiparesis (excludes upper limbs) diagnosis;
- 2,871 (6.2%) had stroke complications (hemiplegia/hemiparesis) diagnosis;
- 481(1.0%) had malignant neoplasm or benign neoplasm of the spinal cord diagnosis;
- 37 (0.1%) had MS plus SCI diagnosis.

Among pediatric NOAB patients, SB (n=616, 47%) was the predominant neurological condition within the pediatric NOAB cohort (1,323 patients):

- 7,971 (100.0%) had MS diagnosis;
- 4110 (8.9%) had Caude Equina Syndrome with neurogenic bladder diagnosis;
- 2,022 (25.8%) had late effects of stroke-hemiplagia and hemiparesis (excludes upper limbs) diagnosis;
- 2,871 (35.6%) had late effects of stroke-hemiplagia and hemiparesis (excludes upper limits) diagnosis;
- 481(6.9%) had malignant neoplasm or benign neoplasm of the spinal cord diagnosis;
- 37 (0.5%) had SCI diagnosis.

Regarding underlying neurological conditions at one year post-index period, within the pediatric NOAB cohort (1,323 patients):

- 731 (55.3%) had neurogenic bladder not otherwise specified diagnosis;
- 330 (24.9%) had Caude Equina Syndrome with neurogenic bladder diagnosis;
- 303 (22.9%) had CP diagnosis;
- 21 (1.6%) had other paralytic syndrome diagnosis;
- 12 (0.9%) had hemiplagia and hemiparesis diagnosis;
- 481(1.0%) had malignant neoplasm or benign neoplasm of the spinal cord diagnosis;
- 849 (1.8%) had hemiplagia and hemiparesis diagnosis;
- 962 (2.0%) had CP diagnosis;
- 929 (2.5%) had SCI diagnosis;
- 37 (0.1%) had MS plus SCI diagnosis.

In conclusion, this was a large population-based study of over 46,000 NOAB patients and it is one of the first observational studies to specifically evaluate and provide insight into the patient characteristics for the NOAB population.

- Although NOAB represents a subset of the OAB population, they differ with regard to their overall patient profile and require separate epidemiological assessments.

- The most common medical conditions occurring one-year post index were UTI (29.0%) followed by urinary retention (14.1%).

DISCLOSURE

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