

## SUMMARY

The aim of this dissertation is to evaluate the effect of solifenacin on quality of life (QoL) of patients previously treated with another antimuscarinic for overactive bladder (OAB) and to compare the effects of solifenacin according to previous antimuscarinic treatment. The study evaluated a representative sample of the OAB population (2,000 patients enrolled in 60 centres in the Czech Republic, 1,481 patients completed all five trials and 1,892 patients had a baseline and at least one post-treatment assessment). Methods for validation were treatment satisfaction questionnaires: the Perceived Satisfaction with Treatment Questionnaire (TS VAS), the short form of the Overactive Bladder Questionnaire (OAB q SF) and the European Quality of Life Questionnaire (EuroQoL - EQ-5D-5L).

Improvements in QoL and OAB symptoms were observed over 12 months in a population of patients treated with solifenacin 5-10 mg and previously treated with other antimuscarinics. The development of OAB total score was not significantly ( $p = 0.45$ ) affected by previous treatment. OAB q SF scores, including the total HRQoL score, all HRQoL subgroups and symptom severity scores, improved over the follow-up period. Changes in TS VAS scores also showed improvement in overall QoL during the study period. EQ-5D-5L showed a shift toward improved QoL for all dimensions. Data from the 3-day bladder diaries demonstrated improvement in the course of OAB symptoms over the study period, including frequency, urgency, nysturia, and incontinence. Solifenacin had no significant effect on postmicturition residual or increased risk of urinary retention or any effect on urinary flow. Solifenacin was well tolerated in this study.

The study shows statistically significant improvement in almost all parameters evaluated. According to the results, solifenacin is a suitable drug for patients who fail treatment with other antimuscarinics.