

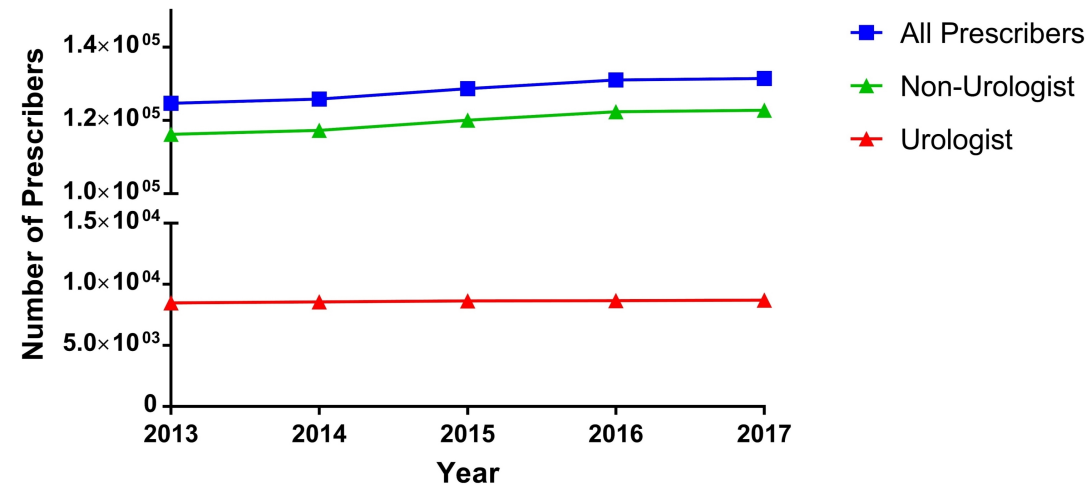
# Trends in Mirabegron utilization in the United States

Kevin J. Chua<sup>1</sup>, Hiren V. Patel<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Tabakin<sup>1</sup>, Sai Krishnaraya Doppalapudi<sup>1</sup>, Charles Polotti<sup>1</sup>, Elias Hyams<sup>2</sup>, Hari S.G.R. Tunuguntla<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

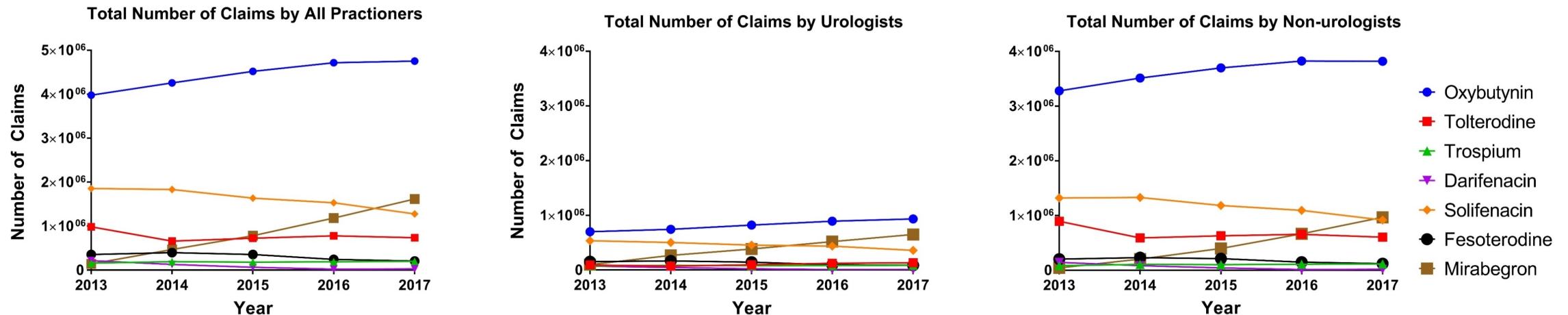
<sup>2</sup>Department of Urology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY 10032

# Figure 1: Trends in Prescribers of OAB Medications from 2013-2017



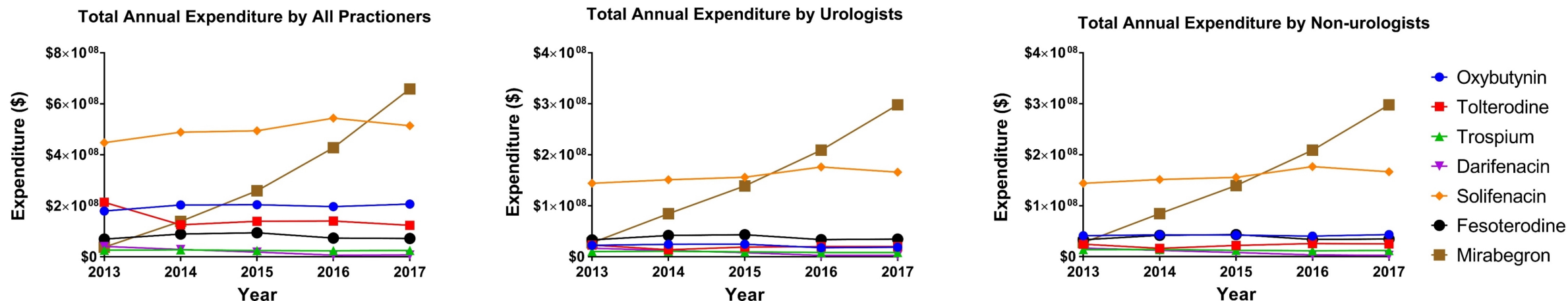
In 2013, there were 124,702 providers, which included 8,476 urologists and 116,226 non-urologists, that prescribed OAB medications. This number increased to 131,474 providers which included 8,705 urologists and 122,769 non-urologists in 2017.

## Figure 2: Yearly trends of OAB Medication Claims



From 2013 to 2017, OAB medication claims increased from 7,688,033 to 8,817,780.

# Figure 3: Yearly trends of expenditure on OAB medications



Total expenditure for OAB medications increased from \$1.016 billion to \$1.608 billion between 2013 to 2017

## Discussion

- Mirabegron use quickly rose from 2013 to 2017 for urologists and nonurologists
- Oxybutynin was consistently the most prescribed OAB medication
- Medicare expenditure for OAB medications rose by approximately \$600 million from 2013 to 2017