TITLE: Darifenacin, Oxybutynin, and Tolterodine: Cognitive Adverse Events

DATE: 25 September 2009

RESEARCH QUESTION:

What is the evidence of cognitive adverse events in patients who are taking darifenacin, oxybutynin, or tolterodine?

METHODS:

A limited literature search was conducted on key health technology assessment resources, including PubMed, the Cochrane Library (Issue 3, 2009), University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, ECRI, EuroScan, international health technology agencies, and a focused Internet search. The search was limited to English language articles published between 2004 and September 2009. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Internet links are provided, where available.

RESULTS:

HTIS reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, controlled clinical trials, and observational studies.

The literature search identified five randomized controlled trials and three observational studies that examined cognitive adverse events in patients who were taking darifenacin, oxybutynin, or tolterodine. No health technology assessments, systematic reviews, or controlled clinical trials were identified. Additional articles of potential interest are included in the appendix.

Health technology assessments
No literature identified

Systematic reviews and meta-analyses
No literature identified

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Randomized controlled trials


Controlled clinical trials
No literature identified

Observational studies


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APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Systematic reviews and meta-analyses


Observational studies


Review articles


Additional references
