

# Diagnosis and treatment of overactive bladder (non-neurogenic) in adults: AUA/SUFU guideline.

## Actions and Directives

at the clinician's discretion, a urine culture may be performed Rec_1: Cond_1: Act_1
at the clinician's discretion, a post-void residual assessment may be performed Rec_1: Cond_1: Act_34
at the clinician's discretion, information from bladder diaries may be obtained. Rec_1: Cond_1: Act_33
at the clinician's discretion, information from symptom questionnaires may be obtained. Rec_1: Cond_1: Act_35
do not use urodynamics in the initial diagnostic workup Rec_2: Cond_2: Act_2
do not use cystoscopy in the initial diagnostic workup Rec_2: Cond_2: Act_3
do not use diagnostic renal and bladder ultrasound in the initial diagnostic workup Rec_2: Cond_2: Act_4
no treatment is an acceptable choice made by some patients and caregivers Rec_3: Cond_3: Act_5
Clinicians should offer behavioral therapies (e.g., bladder training, bladder control strategies, pelvic floor muscle training, fluid management) as first line therapy Rec_5: Cond_5: Act_7
behavioral therapies may be combined with anti-muscarinic therapies. Rec_6: Cond_6: Act_8
ER formulations should preferentially be prescribed over IR formulations because of lower rates of dry mouth. Rec_7: Cond_7: Act_9
Transdermal oxybutynin (patch or gel) may be offered instead of oral anti-muscarinics Rec_9: Cond_9: Act_16

modify dose of current anti-muscarinic medication

Rec\_10: Cond\_10: Act\_17

prescribe a different anti-muscarinic medication

Rec\_10: Cond\_10: Act\_18

do not use anti-muscarinics

Rec\_11: Cond\_11: Act\_19

use anti-muscarinics with extreme caution

Rec\_11: Cond\_12: Act\_20

manage constipation and dry mouth before abandoning effective anti-muscarinic therapy

Rec\_12: Cond\_13: Act\_21

use caution in prescribing anti-muscarinics

Rec\_13: Cond\_14: Act\_23

Clinicians should use caution in prescribing anti-muscarinics

Rec\_14: Cond\_15: Act\_24

patients should be evaluated by an appropriate specialist

Rec\_15: Cond\_16: Act\_25

Clinicians may offer sacral neuromodulation (SNS) as third-line treatment

Rec\_16: Cond\_17: Act\_26

Clinicians may offer peripheral tibial nerve stimulation (PTNS) as third-line treatment

Rec\_17: Cond\_18: Act\_27

Clinicians may offer intradetrusor onabotulinumtoxinA as third-line treatment

Rec\_18: Cond\_19: Act\_28

As a last resort, an indwelling catheter may be considered.

Rec\_19: Cond\_21: Act\_30

In rare cases, augmentation cystoplasty or urinary diversion may be considered.

Rec\_20: Cond\_22: Act\_31