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Perspective

Efficacy and side effects of vibegron

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The drug vibegron, marketed under the trade name Gemtesa, is used to treat overactive bladder. A selective beta-3 adrenergic receptor agonist, vibegron is also known as RVT-901, MK4618, KRP114V, and URO-901. The most frequent adverse effects are headache, upper respiratory infection, urinary tract infection, common cold, diarrhoea, and nausea.

Efficacy and side effects

Efficacy: Several clinical investigations tested the effects of vibegron in Over Active Bladder (OAB) patients. The efficacy of the medication in treating the ailment and Urge Urinary Incontinence (UUI) was demonstrated in a significant active-controlled study with the working title Empower. Primary results of various clinical trials showed an increase in efficacy across the board. These findings indicated a decrease in the need to urinate urgently, a decrease in micturitions, and a drop in the average volume passed per micturition. Vibegron is effective and safe for extended use because the symptoms are also found to improve when it is supplied over a longer time (52 weeks). When there were initially no good results in severe cases, raising the dose was followed by similar beneficial outcomes. The patients' quality of life is enhanced, and their nocturia is decreased.

Adverse effects: Dry mouth, constipation, headache, nasopharyngitis, diarrhoea, nausea, bronchitis, urinary tract infection, and upper respiratory tract infection are among vibegron's most frequent side effects. The patient is advised to discontinue taking the medication if urinary retention starts to occur. The drug's potential risks during pregnancy have not yet been assessed.

Interactions: Vibegron is far more selective than other OAB medications and causes less undesirable side effects. Vibegron is discovered to be a CYP3A4 substrate *in-vivo*, but it doesn't really activate or inhibit any of the cytochrome P450 enzymes, making it less likely to interact with other medications Dedicated Drug-Drug Interaction (DDI). Vibegron differs from the previous overactive bladder medication mirabegron in this regard because it doesn't inhibit CYP2D6 or stimulate CYP3A4, CYP2D6, or CYP2C9 in the liver, both of which were known to cause various drug-drug interactions. Vivergon alone (monotherapy) improves OAB and UUI, but it can also have additional effects when combined with other medications. More DDIs were examined in a study with antimuscarinic medications utilizing a rhesus monkey model. Combining the actions of vibegron and tolterodine at low doses resulted in enhanced bladder capacity; this is referred to as synergism. Only when administered in high doses did the addition of darifenacin to vibegron result in higher bladder relaxation. In addition, compared to monotherapy, co-administration of imidafenacin results in greater bladder capacity and amount of urine passed. The most popular choice for treatment may be the combination of a nonselective M2/M3 antagonist with a beta-3 adrenergic agonist. A blood concentration increase of digoxin when administered with vibegron is the only significant drug-drug interaction identified in clinical investigations. As a result of DDI, digoxin's maximum concentrations and systemic exposure both rise. Vibegron has an extra safety feature in addition to the fact that it does not penetrate the blood-brain barrier and does not result in cognitive impairment. Additionally, taking vibegron with or without food has no impact on the plasma concentrations of vibegron.

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