

The Affect of Phenazopyridine on Urinary Symptoms

Dr. K. Jyothsna*

Associate Professor in Pharmacology, Bhaskar Medical College, Yenka Pally Village,
Moinabad Mandal, Ranga Reddy district, Hyderabad, Telangana -500075.

Corresponding Author: Dr. K. Jyothsna*

Abstract: The urinary tract infection symptoms like urgency, nocturia, and dysuria are common. The anticholinergic drugs like Flavoxate and Oxybutinin produce beneficial symptomatic relief. These have adverse effect like dry mouth. This will effect patient compliance. Phenazopyridine hydrochloride has topical antiseptic action along the mucosal lining of urinary tract. It relieves the irritable symptoms in urinary tract infections. It is given along with antibiotics. It decreases pain before antibiotics comes in to action. It does not have anticholinergic effects like dryness of mouth.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Irritant voiding symptoms are common in urinary tract infections. They are nonspecific manifestations of specific underlying cause. The irritative urinary symptoms of lower urinary tract are urgency, nocturia and dysuria¹. About 20%-30% of adult above 40 years experience these symptoms. Among them 5% of men and 8% of women experience bladder pain. Patients with severe urinary tract infection have high degree of these symptoms. This leads to depression and lowest quality of life².

Lower urinary tract infections are associated with lower urinary tract dysfunction³. Indwelling catheter may lead to spasm of trigone of bladder⁴. Urinary stent may be recommended for these patients⁵. This leads to urinary symptoms like pain during micturition and lower abdominal symptoms. Flavoxate and Oxybutinin have beneficial role in these symptom management⁶.

II. MATERIAL ,METHODS AND RESULTS:

Phenazopyridine hydrochloride is a azo dye having analgesic and antiseptic actions. It is used as adjuvant in urinary tract infections The trail is open labeled study, conducted in Bhaskar medical college, from september 2018 to march 2019. 40 patients with urinary tract infection are taken. Among them 20 were males and 20 female were taken. Phenazopyridine 500 mg two⁷ tablets thrice daily for 2days. No dropouts in study. Ethical committee approval was taken. Informed consent was taken. Relief of pain , burning micturition, urgency and frequency were measured. The results were relief of pain 90%, burning micturition 85.5%, urgency 83% and frequency 80%. No super added infections.

III. DISCUSSION

Phenazopyridine acts by causing topical analgesic activity on urinary tract mucosa. It helps to relieve the pain, burning micturition, urgency and frequency. It does not has antimicrobial action. Phenazopyridines helpful in case of bladder hypersensitivity⁸. It acts by inhibiting A-delta fiber according to Aizawa et al study. It has direct affect on A-delta and C fibers. It was observed dose dependency with A-delta fibers and but not with C fibers⁹. Acetaminophen affects only A-delta fibers, where as Lignocaine affects both A-delta and C fiber¹⁰.

Ciprofloxacin and Doxycycline were given 48 hours after diagnosis¹¹. Mean while Phenopyridine decreases urinary symptoms. Phenazopyridine has no bacterostatic or bacterocidal action. It should not be given more than 2 days. Indwelling catheter causes foreign body reaction. It cause irritation of bladder. Phenopyridine decreases irritating symptoms of bladder. Autonomic dysfunction is improved.

IV. CONCLUSION

Phenazopyridine has improving urinary symptoms before antibiotic will be started.

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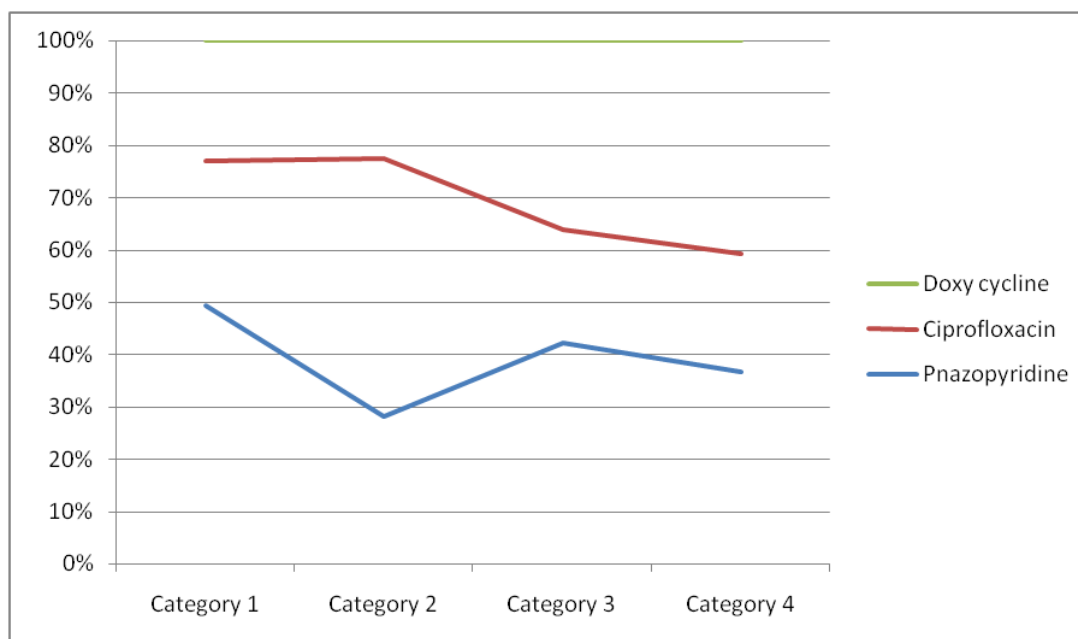


Fig Incidence Urinary symptoms with different drugs.

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