

- **LESS SUITABLE FOR PRESCRIBING** Preparation is less suitable for prescribing.
- **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

Capsule

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 25

▶ **Rowatinex** (Meadow Laboratories Ltd)

Cineole 3 mg, Anethol 4 mg, Fenchone 4 mg, Borneol 10 mg, Camphene 15 mg, Pinene 31 mg Rowatinex capsules | 50 capsule [Pm] £7.35

2 Bladder instillations and urological surgery

Bladder instillations and urological surgery

Bladder infection

Various solutions are available as irrigations or washouts.

Aqueous chlorhexidine p. 1275 can be used in the management of common infections of the bladder but it is ineffective against most *Pseudomonas spp.* Solutions containing chlorhexidine 1 in 5000 (0.02%) are used but they may irritate the mucosa and cause burning and haematuria (in which case they should be discontinued); sterile sodium chloride solution **0.9%** (physiological saline) p. 1101 is usually adequate and is preferred as a mechanical irrigant.

Continuous bladder irrigation with amphotericin 50 micrograms/mL p. 629 may be of value in mycotic infections in adults.

Dissolution of blood clots

Clot retention is usually treated by irrigation with sterile sodium chloride solution 0.9% but sterile sodium citrate solution for bladder irrigation 3% p. 832 may also be helpful.

Bladder cancer

Bladder instillations of doxorubicin hydrochloride p. 951 and mitomycin p. 970 are used for recurrent superficial bladder tumours. Such instillations reduce systemic side-effects; adverse effects on the bladder (e.g. micturition disorders and reduction in bladder capacity) may occur.

Instillation of epirubicin hydrochloride p. 953 is used for treatment and prophylaxis of certain forms of superficial bladder cancer; instillation of doxorubicin hydrochloride is also used for some papillary tumours.

Instillation of **BCG** (*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin* p. 1010), a live attenuated strain derived from *Mycobacterium bovis* is licensed for the treatment of primary or recurrent bladder carcinoma *in-situ* and for the prevention of recurrence following transurethral resection.

Urological surgery

Glycine 1.5% irrigation solution below is the irrigant of choice for transurethral resection of the prostate gland and bladder tumours; sterile sodium chloride solution 0.9% (physiological saline) is used for percutaneous renal surgery.

Maintenance of indwelling urinary catheters

The deposition which occurs in catheterised patients is usually chiefly composed of phosphate and to minimise this the catheter (if latex) should be changed at least as often as every 6 weeks. If the catheter is to be left for longer periods a silicone catheter should be used together with the appropriate use of catheter maintenance solutions. Repeated blockage usually indicates that the catheter needs to be changed.

ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS**Chlorhexidine with lidocaine**

The properties listed below are those particular to the combination only. For the properties of the components please consider, chlorhexidine p. 1275, lidocaine hydrochloride p. 1422.

● **INDICATIONS AND DOSE****Urethral sounding and catheterisation**

▶ BY URETHRAL APPLICATION

▶ Adult: 6–11 mL

Cystoscopy

▶ BY URETHRAL APPLICATION

▶ Adult: 11 mL, then 6–11 mL if required

Surface anaesthesia (dose approved for use by community practitioner nurse prescribers) (on doctor's advice only)

▶ BY URETHRAL APPLICATION

▶ Adult: 6–11 mL

- **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: antiarrhythmics

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Gel

EXCIPIENTS: May contain Hydroxybenzoates (parabens)

▶ **Instillagel** (ClimMed Ltd)

Chlorhexidine gluconate 500 microgram per 1 mL, Lidocaine hydrochloride 20 mg per 1 mL Instillagel gel | 60 mL [P] £10.50 DT = £10.50 | 110 mL [P] £11.00 DT = £11.00

IRRIGATING SOLUTIONS**Glycine**● **INDICATIONS AND DOSE****Bladder irrigation during urological surgery | Irrigation for transurethral resection of the prostate gland and bladder tumours**

▶ Adult: (consult product literature)

- **CAUTIONS**

CAUTIONS, FURTHER INFORMATION

- ▶ Urological surgery There is a high risk of fluid absorption from the irrigant used in endoscopic surgery within the urinary tract.
- **SIDE-EFFECTS** Cardiovascular disorder · electrolyte depletion · fluid overload · pulmonary disorder · seizure · vision blurred

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Irrigation solution▶ **Glycine (Non-proprietary)**

Glycine 1.5% irrigation solution 3litre Easyflow bags | 1 bag [X]

Glycine 1.5% irrigation solution 1litre Flowfusor bottles | 1 bottle [X]

Glycine 1.5% irrigation solution 1litre Easyflow bags | 1 bag [X]

Glycine 1.5% irrigation solution 2litre Flowfusor bottles | 1 bottle [X]

Catheter maintenance solutions

- **CATHETER MAINTENANCE SOLUTIONS**

OptiFlo G citric acid 3.23% catheter maintenance solution (Bard Ltd)

50 mL · NHS indicative price = £3.70 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa) 100 mL · NHS indicative price = £3.70 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa)

OptiFlo R citric acid 6% catheter maintenance solution (Bard Ltd)

50 mL · NHS indicative price = £3.70 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa) 100 mL · NHS indicative price = £3.70 · Drug Tariff (Part IXa)