

- Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 4 mg** Doxazosin 4mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £14.08 DT = £1.00
- Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 8 mg** Doxazosin 8mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £1.60
- ▶ **Cardura** (Pfizer Ltd)
Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 1 mg Cardura 1mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £10.56 DT = £0.87
- Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 2 mg** Cardura 2mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £14.08 DT = £0.86
- ▶ **Doxadura** (Discovery Pharmaceuticals)
Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 1 mg Doxadura 1mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £0.79 DT = £0.87
- Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 2 mg** Doxadura 2mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £0.75 DT = £0.86
- Doxazosin (as Doxazosin mesilate) 4 mg** Doxadura 4mg tablets | 28 tablet [PoM] £0.90 DT = £1.00

Tamsulosin hydrochloride

● INDICATIONS AND DOSE

Dysfunctional voiding (administered on expert advice)

- ▶ BY MOUTH USING MODIFIED-RELEASE CAPSULES
- ▶ Child 12–17 years: 400 micrograms once daily

- **UNLICENSED USE** Not licensed for use in children.
- **CONTRA-INDICATIONS** History of postural hypotension
- **CAUTIONS** Care with initial dose (postural hypotension) · cataract surgery (risk of intra-operative floppy iris syndrome)
- **INTERACTIONS** → Appendix 1: alpha blockers
- **SIDE-EFFECTS**
 - ▶ **Common or very common** Dizziness · sexual dysfunction
 - ▶ **Uncommon** Asthenia · constipation · diarrhoea · headache · nausea · palpitations · postural hypotension · rhinitis · skin reactions · vomiting
 - ▶ **Rare or very rare** Angioedema · Stevens-Johnson syndrome · syncope
 - ▶ **Frequency not known** Dry mouth · epistaxis · vision disorders
- **HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT** Manufacturer advises avoid in severe impairment.
- **RENAL IMPAIRMENT** Use with caution if estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 10 mL/minute/1.73 m².
- **PATIENT AND CARER ADVICE**
Driving and skilled tasks May affect performance of skilled tasks e.g. driving.
- **MEDICINAL FORMS** There can be variation in the licensing of different medicines containing the same drug.

Modified-release tablet

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 25

- ▶ **Cositam XL** (Consilient Health Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Cositam XL 400microgram tablets | 30 tablet [PoM] £8.89 DT = £10.47
- ▶ **Faramsil** (Sandoz Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Faramsil 400microgram modified-release tablets | 30 tablet [PoM] £8.89 DT = £10.47
- ▶ **Flectone XL** (Teva UK Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Flectone XL 400microgram tablets | 30 tablet [PoM] £9.95 DT = £10.47
- ▶ **Flomaxtra XL** (Astellas Pharma Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Flomaxtra XL 400microgram tablets | 30 tablet [PoM] £10.47 DT = £10.47

Modified-release capsule

CAUTIONARY AND ADVISORY LABELS 25

- ▶ **Tamsulosin hydrochloride (Non-proprietary)**
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Tamsulosin 400microgram modified-release capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £3.87-£5.07 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Contiflo XL** (Ranbaxy (UK) Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Contiflo XL 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £7.44 DT = £3.87

- ▶ **Diffundox XL** (Zentiva)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Diffundox XL 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £9.55 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Flomax MR** (Sanofi)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Flomax Relief MR 400microgram capsules | 14 capsule [PoM] £5.58 | 28 capsule [PoM] £10.55
- ▶ **Losinate MR** (Consilient Health Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Losinate MR 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £10.14 DT = £3.87 | 200 capsule [PoM] £67.60
- ▶ **Pamsvax XL** (Actavis UK Ltd, Almus Pharmaceuticals Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Pamsvax XL 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £1.28 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Petyme MR** (Teva UK Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Petyme 400microgram MR capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £4.06 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Pinexel PR** (Wockhardt UK Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Pinexel PR 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £2.50 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Tabphyn MR** (Genus Pharmaceuticals Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Tabphyn MR 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £4.45 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Tamfrex XL** (Milpharm Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Tamfrex XL 400microgram capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £28.51 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Tamsumac** (Macleods Pharma UK Ltd)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Tamsumac 0.4mg modified-release capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £3.87 DT = £3.87
- ▶ **Tamurex** (Somex Pharma)
Tamsulosin hydrochloride 400 microgram Tamurex 400microgram modified-release capsules | 30 capsule [PoM] £3.50 DT = £3.87

1.3 Urolithiasis

Renal and ureteric stones

03-Apr-2019

Description of condition

Renal and ureteric stones are crystalline calculi that may form anywhere in the upper urinary tract. They are often asymptomatic but may cause pain when they move or obstruct the flow of urine. Most stones are composed of calcium salts (calcium oxalate, calcium phosphate or both). The rest are composed of struvite, uric acid, cystine and other substances. Patients are susceptible to stone formation when there is a decrease in urine volume and/or an excess of stone forming substances in the urine.

The following are risk factors that have been associated with stone formation: dehydration, change in urine pH, positive family history, obesity, urinary anatomical abnormalities, and excessive dietary intake of oxalate, urate, sodium, and animal protein. Certain diseases which alter urinary volume, pH, and concentrations of certain ions (such as calcium, phosphate, oxalate, sodium, and uric acid) may also increase the risk of stone formation. Certain drugs such as calcium or vitamin D supplements, protease inhibitors, or diuretics may also increase the risk of stone formation.

Symptoms of acute renal or ureteric stones can include an abrupt onset of severe unilateral abdominal pain radiating to the groin (known as renal colic) that may be accompanied with nausea, vomiting, haematuria, increased urinary frequency, dysuria and fever (if concomitant urinary infection is present).

Stones can pass spontaneously and will depend on a number of factors, including the size of the stone (stones greater than 6 mm have a very low chance of spontaneous passage), the location (distal ureteral stones are more likely to pass than proximal ureteral stones), and the degree of obstruction.