

Drugs that can influence bladder function (Your medication cheat-sheet)

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Type of Incontinence</u>	<u>Drug Action</u>	<u>Examples</u>
ACE inhibitors	Stress	Can cause cough and increase stress incontinence	Captopril, benazepril, lisinopril, enalapril
Alcohol	Transient	Diuresis – increases urine production	Beer, wine, liquor
Alpha-adrenergic blockers	Stress	Urethral relaxation	Prazosin, terazosin, doxazosin, tamsulosin
Anticholinergics	Overflow	Interferes with bladder contraction, can cause urinary retention	Benztropine, dicyclomine, disopyramide, trihexyphenidyl, and antihistamines
Antiparkinsonian	Stress	Confusion, urinary frequency, urinary retention, lax sphincter	Madopar, Lodosyn (Except Sinemet and deprenyl)
Antipsychotics	Urge	Rigidity, immobility, sedation, urinary retention	Haloperidol, thioridazine, thiothixene, risperidone (except Clozaril, Risperdal)
Caffeine	Transient	Diuresis – increases urine production	Coffee, tea, soda pop
Calcium channel blockers	Overflow	Urinary retention, decreased detrusor contractility	Diltiazem, verapamil, nifedipine
Diuretics	Transient	Diuresis – increases urine production	Lasix, Bumex, Edecrin, furosemide, bumetanide (not thiazides), theophylline
Narcotic analgesics	Overflow	Interferes with bladder contraction; can cause sedation, delirium, urinary retention	Opioids, morphine, codeine, oxycodone
Prostaglandin analog	Urge	Urethral relaxation	Misoprostol
Tricyclic antidepressants	Overflow	Interferes with bladder contraction, can cause urinary retention	Amitriptyline, desipramine, nortriptyline
Sedatives and hypnotics	Urge	Can cause slow mobility and worsen urge incontinence	Diazepam, flurazepam, lorazepam
Long-lasting sedatives	Transient/functional	Immobility, sedation	Diazepam, flurazepam
Alpha stimulant	Overflow	Retention, increased urethral tone and bladder outlet resistance	Phenylpropanolamine, Sudafed
Antispasmodic	Overflow	Relaxes smooth muscles of urinary bladder, increases bladder capacity, bladder outflow obstruction	Enablex, Vesicare, Ditropan IR, Ditropan XL
Acetylcholine-like agents	Urge	Urinary retention	Rivastigmine, tacrine
Direct-acting skeletal muscle relaxants	Stress	Decreases sphincter control and resistance	Chlorzoxazone, metaxalone, methocarbamol
Central-acting muscle relaxants	Stress and/or overflow	Sedation, decreased bladder contractility and sphincter resistance	Orphenadrine, baclofen

Adapted by Medline Industries, Inc. Sources:

- Merck Manual
- Physicians' Desk Reference, PDR 59 edition 2005
- Assessment, Treatment, and Management of Incontinence. National Association For Continence. 3rd print, May 1999.
- Urinary Incontinence in Women: Evaluation and Management. Dec. 1, 2000. American Family Physician.
- Drug Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health, Micromedex Inc., Jan. 2005.