



Bonus Monographs



Phenazopyridine hydrochloride (Phenylazodiaminopyridine HCl)

(fen-AY-zoh-PEER-ih-deen)

PREGNANCY CATEGORY: B
CLASSIFICATION(S):

Urinary tract drug

Rx: Geridium, Pyridiate, Pyridin, Pyridium, Pyridium Plus, Urodine, Urogesic, UTI Relief

***Rx:** Phenazo

OTC: Azo-Standard, Baridium, Prodi-um

ACTION/KINETICS

An azo dye with local analgesic and anesthetic effects on the urinary tract. Sixty-five percent excreted unchanged or as metabolites within 24 hr.

USES

(1) Relief of pain, urgency or frequency, and burning in chronic UTIs or irritation, including cystitis, urethritis and pyelitis, trauma, surgery, or urinary tract instrumentation. (2) As an adjunct to antibacterial therapy. Determine the underlying cause of the irritation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Renal insufficiency. Use in children less than 12 years of age. Chronic use to treat undiagnosed pain of the urinary tract.

SIDE EFFECTS

GI: Nausea. **Hematologic:** Methemoglobinemia, **hemolytic anemia** (espe-

cially in clients with G6PD deficiency). **Dermatologic:** Yellowish tinge of the skin or sclerae may indicate accumulation of drug due to renal insufficiency, pruritus, rash. **Miscellaneous:** Renal and hepatic toxicity, headache, anaphylactoid reaction, staining of contact lenses.

LABORATORY TEST CONSIDERATIONS

Ehrlich's test for urine urobilinogen, phenolsulfonphthalein excretion test for kidney function, urine bilirubin, Clinistix or Tes-Tape, colorimetric laboratory test procedures (e.g., urine ketone tests, urine protein tests, urine steroid determinations).

OD OVERDOSE MANAGEMENT

Symptoms: Methemoglobinemia following massive overdoses. Hemolysis due to G6PD deficiency. **Treatment:** Methylene blue, 1–2 mg/kg IV or 100–200 mg PO of ascorbic acid to treat methemoglobinemia.

HOW SUPPLIED

Tablet: 95 mg, 97.2 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg

DOSAGE

• TABLETS

Adults: 200 mg t.i.d. with or after meals for not more than 2 days when used together with an antibacterial agent for UTI. **Pediatric, 6–12 years:** 4 mg/kg t.i.d. with food for 2 days.

NURSING CONSIDERATIONS

ASSESSMENT

1. Document indications for therapy, type, onset, and characteristics of symptoms.
2. Assess for any liver/renal dysfunction.

2 PHENAZOPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE

CLIENT/FAMILY TEACHING

1. Take with or after meals to prevent GI upset.
2. Use for only 2 days when taken together with an antibacterial agent for UTIs; continue antibiotic for entire prescription.
3. Consume 2–3 L/day of fluids.
4. With diabetes, check finger sticks regularly.
5. May cause staining of contact lenses.

6. Drug turns urine orange-red; may stain fabrics. Wear a sanitary napkin to avoid staining garments. A 0.25% sodium dithionate or sodium hydrosulfite solution, available from a pharmacy, will remove these stains.
7. Report any itching/yellowing of skin/eyes or lack of response.

OUTCOMES/EVALUATE

Relief of pain and discomfort with UTI