

Drugs that affect Bowel/Bladder Control

<p>The purpose of this list is to give examples of drugs that can affect incontinence. It is not a comprehensive list.</p> <p>Blood pressure/Heart Anti-hypertensives (Postural hypotension leads and functional urinary incontinence).</p> <p>ACE inhibitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benazepril - Captopril - Enalapril - Fosinopril - Lisinopril - Quinapril - Ramipril <p>ACE II inhibitors (ARB's)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Candesartan - Eprosartan - Irbesartan - Losartan - Telmisartan - Valsartan <p>Alpha Adrenergics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clonidine <p>Diuretics (Diuresis causes overflow incontinence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acetazolamide - Amiloride - Bumetanide - Chlorthalidone - Hydrochlorothiazide - Indapamide - Metolazone - Spironolactone <p>Calcium Channel Blockers (Constipation, diarrhea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amlodipine - Diltiazem - Felodipine - Nifedipine - Verapamil <p>Digestion/Excretion: Antacids with aluminum (laxative effect, can cause diarrhea or loose stools)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Alumina compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aluminum Hydroxide - Calcium Carbonate - Calcium Carbonate and Magnesia - Calcium Carbonate, Magnesia, and Simethicone - Calcium and Magnesium Carbonates - Magaldrate - Magaldrate and Simethicone - Magnesium Carbonate and Sodium Bicarbonate - Magnesium Hydroxide <p>Laxatives (Diarrhea, intestinal cramping, fecal incontinence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polycarbophil - Psyllium; Hydrophilic Mucilloid and Senna - Lactulose - Polyethylene glycol 3350 - Magnesium Citrate - Magnesium Hydroxide (Milk of magnesia) - Magnesium Sulfate - Sodium Phosphate - Milk of Magnesia & Mineral Oil - Mineral Oil - Bisacodyl - Cascara Sagrada; and Aloe; and Bisacodyl - Castor Oil - Senna - Sennosides - Bisacodyl and Docusate - Casanthranol and Docusate - Danthron and Docusate - Sennosides and Docusate - Docusate <p>Mood/Behaviour: Antidepressant (Constipation, especially in elderly. Contributes to overflow and functional urinary incontinence. Problems with urination and loss of bladder control. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO's) can cause urinary retention.)</p> <p>Tricyclic antidepressants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amitriptyline - Clomipramine - Desipramine - Doxepin - Imipramine - Maprotiline (tetracyclic) - Nortriptyline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protriptyline - Trimipramine <p>MAO Antidepressants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amoxapine - Bupropion - Citalopram - Fluoxetine - Fluvoxamine - Mirtazapine - Nefazadone - Paroxetine - Sertraline - Trazodone - Venlafaxine <p>Anti-psychotics (Constipation, confusion, sedation, rigidity and immobility leading to overflow and functional urinary incontinence).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorpromazine - Clozapine* - Fluphenazine - Haloperidol - Loxapine - Olanzapine* - Perphenazine - Pimozide - Quetiapine* - Risperidone* - Thioridazine - Trifluoperazine *atypicals <p>Sedative/Hypnotic/ Barbiturate (Can cause excessive sedation and decreased mobility in elderly people predisposing them to functional urinary incontinence. Not commonly used in long term care.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Butabarbital <p>Pain; Analgesics Narcotic Constipation and confusion leading to overflow and functional urinary incontinence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Codeine - Hydrocodone - Hydromorphone - Levorphanol - Meperidine - Morphine - Oxycodone - Pentazocine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propoxyphene - Nalbuphine <p>NSAIDs -Urinary retention in elderly and or arthritic patients (on large doses)</p> <p>Oral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diclofenac - Diffunisal - Etodolac - Fenoprofen - Floctafenine - Ibuprofen - Indomethacin - Ketoprofen - Meclofenamate - Mefenamic Acid - Nabumetone - Naproxen - Oxaprozin - Piroxicam - Sulindac - Tenoxicam - Tiaprofenic Acid - Tolmetin <p>Other</p> <p>Anticholinergic/ Antispasmodic/ Anti-emetics (Constipation and urinary retention leading to overflow and functional urinary incontinence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benztropine - Oxybutynin - Procyclidine - Scopolamine - Tolterodine - Trihexyphenidyl <p>1st Generation Antihistamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorpheniramine - Diphenhydramine - Dimenhydrinate - Hydroxyxine <p>Cholinergic (Cause urge incontinence due to bladder relaxation. Not commonly used in long term care).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bethanechol <p>Anti-Parkinson agents (Constipation, diarrhea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levadopa - Carbadopa - Pergolide
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Sources: AHCPR. 2006. Urinary Incontinence. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?rid=hstat6.section.10079>; Brigham & Women's Hospital. 2004. Urinary incontinence <http://www.brighamandwomens.org/medical/HandbookArticles/Urinaryincontinence.pdf>; The Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing. 2001. Urinary incontinence. <http://www.hartfordign.org/publications/trythis/issue11.pdf>; IC-5 Contience Project, 2005, http://www.hospitalreport.ca/projects/QL_projects/IC5.html. Rehabilitation Nursing Foundation. 2002. Constipation. www.rehabnurse.org; RNAO. 2005. Preventing Constipation; Prompting Continence. <http://www.rnao.org/bestpractices>; Royal Women's Hospital. 2005. Urinary incontinence, http://www.rwh.org.au/rwhcpg/womenshealth.cfm?doc_id=3661; Singapore Ministry of Health. 2003, http://www.moh.gov.sg/cmaweb/attachments/publication/Nursing_Management_of_Patients_with_Urinary_Incontinence_1-2003.pdf. U.S. National Library of Medicine and U.S. National Institute of Health. 2006. Drugs, supplements. < <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginformation.html>>.