



Pediatric Surgical Associates, Ltd.

Patient & Family Education

Intravesical Ditropan (Oxybutynin)

What is Ditropan?

Ditropan (oxybutynin) belongs to the group of medications called antispasmodics. It helps to decrease spasms of the bladder and the frequent urge to urinate caused by these spasms. Ditropan can be given orally, as a patch or directly into the bladder.

What are the possible side-effects of Ditropan?

Common side effects that usually do not require medical attention include:

- Constipation
- Decreased sweating
- Drowsiness
- Dryness of mouth, nose, or throat

While these side effects are not typically considered urgent, we do ask that you call our office to report them.

If your child has any unusual side effects not listed above, stop taking the medication and call our office.

What are the advantages of giving Ditropan directly into bladder?

- Fewer side effects when given directly into the bladder than when taken orally
- The medication acts directly on the muscle that is found in the wall of the bladder.
- Achieves better drug levels than when taken orally.

Directions for giving Ditropan into the bladder (intravesical).

Regular strength Ditropan tablets are used. Ditropan liquid (syrup) is **not** used because it is made with sugar flavoring which may promote bacterial growth.

1. Catheterize as you normally do and empty the bladder. Leave the catheter in place.
2. Crush Ditropan tablet(s) as prescribed between 2 spoons.
3. Dissolve the crushed Ditropan tablet(s) with 10 ml of normal saline or sterile water and draw up into a catheter tip syringe.
4. Attaching the syringe to the catheter and instill its contents into the bladder.
5. Draw up another 10 ml of normal saline or sterile water and instill into bladder to flush out the catheter.
6. Remove the catheter with the syringe still connected to the catheter.

Questions?

This information is not specific to your child but provides general information. If you have any questions, please call 612-813-8000.