We did not find any bibliographic Reference describing its use in neonates

Background
Primary bladder neck obstruction (PBNO) is a failure in which the bladder neck don't open appropriately or completely during voiding. α-Blocker together with anticholinergics is the pharmacological therapy has shown some benefit in children. Off-label therapy with prazosin and oxybutynin was proposed in two neonates with PBNO.

Purpose
To compound oxybutynin and prazosin correctly for dosing and administration in these patients and monitoring them.

Materials and Methods
Bibliographic search of indication, dosage and formulation was made in Pubmed, Micromedex and others compounding pharmaceutical sources.

Key words: prazosin, oxybutynin, neonate, PBNO.

It has been made clinical monitoring and interviews with the parents of two neonates (5 and 12 months old) in treatment from the first month of life to the present.

Results

We did not find any bibliographic Reference describing its use in neonates

Initially, we formulated sachets with their specific dose. Later, we formulated in suspension, 100mcg/ml prazosin (Minurin®) and 1 mg/ml oxybutynin (raw material), using simple syrup without preservatives as vehicle.

- The prazosin's dose was increased until 25 mcg/kg/8h (maximum collected in pediatrics 25mcg/Kg/6h)
- The dose of oxybutynin was maintained in one patient and in another rose to 0.1mg/kg/8h (the maximum 0.2mg/kg/8h)

In both neonates, the dose initial was increased weakly because of the improvement of uro-dynamics tests

Conclusions
Both oral suspensions were appropriated for the pathology of our patients, which continue in treatment. They are well tolerated, for an age range not included in the bibliography, with good response. Pharmaceutical care was done from the beginning to the family and the pediatric service.