

SECTION III - Chapter 2 - The Story of Eaton's Furadantin**DRUGS FOR URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS**

Four other drugs were included for study in the group which may be considered as competitive with Furadantin. Strictly speaking, however, two of them are analgesics rather than antibacterial agents.

Pyridium and Serenium, Sharp & Dohme and Squibb products, respectively, are azo dyes and established urinary tract analgesics.

Mandelamine, made by Nepera, is a combination of two older drugs, methenamine and mandelic acid. Mandelamine's action is bacteriostatic and it appears to be competitive with Furadantin.

Thiosulfil (an Ayerst product) is a modern sulfonamide used for urinary tract infections. It is competitive with Furadantin both in indications and in timing since it appeared on the market at about the same time.

Furadantin, or nitrofurantoin, was first synthesized in 1948 after Norwich and Eaton had been working on the nitrofurans since 1939. It was brought to market in February 1953 and announced to urologists. In 1954, it was made available to the entire profession.