

ESONORM

ESONORM delayed release tablets contain the active ingredient Esomeprazole Magnesium Trihydrate.

ESONORM, a new proton pump inhibitor is available in the strength of 40 mg enteric coated tablets.

Pack Size: 10 Tablets x 10 Alu-Alu Blisters.

MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Esomeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor which reduces gastric acid secretion through inhibition of H⁺/K⁺-ATPase in gastric parietal cells. By inhibiting the functioning of this enzyme, the drug prevents formation of gastric acid.

PHARMACOKINETICS:

- Bioavailability :50 to 90%
- Metabolism: Hepatic
- Half life: 1–1.5 hours
- Excretion: 80% Renal
20% Faecal

INDICATIONS:

1. Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease:

a. Healing of Erosive Esophagitis

Esomeprazole is indicated for the short-term treatment (4 to 8 weeks) in the healing of erosive esophagitis. For those patients who have not healed after 4 to 8 weeks of treatment, an additional 4 to 8 week course of Esomeprazole may be considered.

b. Maintenance of Healing of Erosive Esophagitis

Esomeprazole is indicated to maintain symptom resolution and healing of erosive esophagitis.

c. Symptomatic Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

Esomeprazole is indicated for short-term treatment (4 to 8 weeks) of heartburn and other symptoms associated with GERD in adults and children 1 year or older.

2. Risk Reduction of NSAID-Associated Gastric Ulcer

Esomeprazole is indicated for the reduction in the occurrence of gastric ulcers associated with continuous NSAID therapy in patients at risk for developing gastric ulcers

3. H. pylori Eradication to Reduce the Risk of Duodenal Ulcer Recurrence

Triple Therapy (Esomeprazole plus Amoxicillin and Clarithromycin): Esomeprazole, in combination with amoxicillin and clarithromycin, is indicated for the treatment of patients with *H. pylori* infection and duodenal ulcer disease (active or history of within the past 5 years) to eradicate *H. pylori*. Eradication of *H. pylori* has been shown to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence.

4. Pathological Hypersecretory Conditions Including Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome

Esomeprazole is indicated for the long-term treatment of pathological hypersecretory conditions, including Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.

DOSAGE:

1. GERD:20-40 mg Once daily for 4 to 8 weeks
2. Paediatric GERD:10 to 20 mg Once daily for 8 weeks
3. NSAID-Associated Gastric Ulcer :20 -40 mg once daily for upto 6 months
4. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome: 40 mg twice daily
5. H.Pylori eradication:40 mg once daily for 10 days along with Amoxicillin and Clarithromycin

SIDE EFFECTS:

The most frequently reported side effects are:

- Abdominal Pain with Cramps,
- Diarrhea,
- Headache Disorder

Less frequent side effects are:

- Nervousness,
- abnormal heartbeat,
- muscle pain,
- weakness,
- leg cramps
- Water retention
- Xerostomia (Dryness of mouth due to lack of saliva).

INTERACTIONS:

- Esomeprazole potentially can increase the concentration in blood of diazepam by decreasing the elimination of diazepam in the liver.
- The absorption of certain drugs may be affected by stomach acidity. Therefore, esomeprazole and other PPIs that reduce stomach acid also reduce the absorption and concentration in blood of ketoconazole and increase the absorption and concentration of digoxin in blood.

- Esomeprazole & Omeprazole is a competitive inhibitor of the enzymes CYP2C19 and CYP2C9, and may therefore interact with drugs that depend on them for metabolism, such as diazepam and warfarin; the concentrations of these drugs may increase if they are used concomitantly with esomeprazole.
- Conversely, Clopidogrel is an inactive prodrug that partially depends on CYP2C19 for conversion to its active form; inhibition of CYP2C19 blocks the activation of clopidogrel, thus reducing its effects.

For further information, please contact:

Market Planning Department



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