

سسومیب کپسول

SOMEp capsules are an enteric-coated pellet formulation of esomeprazole magnesium due to its acid labile nature. Esomeprazole is the S-isomer of omeprazole, which inhibits gastric acid secretion more effectively than omeprazole. Chemically it is bis (5-methoxy-2-[(S)-[4-methoxy-3, 5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole-1-yl) magnesium trihydrate.

SOMEPR (Esomeprazole) is available for oral administration as:

Each capsule contains:
Esomeprazole Magnesium Trihydrate equivalent to Esomeprazole 20mg
(as enteric coated pellets)
(Product Specs.: USP)

Each capsule contains:
Esomeprazole Magnesium Trihydrate equivalent to Esomeprazole 40mg
(as enteric coated pellets)

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:
Mechanism of Action:
Esomeprazole is a weak base and is concentrated and converted to the active form in the highly acidic environment of the secretory canaliculi of the parietal cell, where it inhibits the enzyme $H^+K^+ATPase$ – the acid pump and inhibits both basal and stimulated acid secretion.

Absorption:
After oral administration peak plasma levels (C_{max}) occur at approximately 1.5 hours (T_{max}). The C_{max} increases proportionally when the dose is increased, and there is a three-fold increase in the area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) from 20 to 40mg. At repeated once-daily dosing with 40mg, the systemic bioavailability is approximately 90% compared to 64% after a single dose.

Effect of food: Esomeprazole should be taken at least one hour before meals. Food delays and decreases the absorption of esomeprazole.

Distribution: Esomeprazole is 97% bound to plasma proteins. Plasma protein binding is constant over the concentration range of 2-20 µmol/L. The apparent volume of distribution at steady state in healthy volunteers is approximately 16L.

Esomeprazole is extensively metabolized in the liver by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzyme system.

Excretion:

The plasma elimination half-life of esomeprazole is approximately 1-1.5 hours. Less than 1% of the parent drug is excreted in the urine. Approximately 80% of an oral dose of esomeprazole is excreted as inactive metabolites in the urine, and the remainder is found as inactive metabolites in the feces.

Renal Dysfunction: No dosage adjustment is required in patients with renal dysfunction. However, patients with severe renal dysfunction should be treated with caution.

Hepatic Dysfunction: No dosage adjustment is required except in patients with severe liver dysfunction where maximum allowed daily dose is **SOME**P capsule 20mg.

Geriatric Patients: No dose adjustment is required.

Therapeutic Indications:
SOMEPE (Esomeprazole) is indicated for:

- 1. Treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)**
 - Healing of Erosive Esophagitis.
 - Maintenance of Healing of Erosive Esophagitis.

- Symptomatic Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease.
- 2. Risk Reduction of NSAID-Associated Gastric Ulcer**
- 3. H.pylori Eradication to Reduce the Risk of Duodenal Ulcer Recurrence**
- As a triple therapy (Esomeprazole plus amoxicillin and clarithromycin) is indicated for the treatment of patients with H.pylori infection and duodenal ulcer disease to eradicate H.pylori. Eradication of H.pylori has been shown to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence.

Note: In patients who fail therapy, susceptibility testing should be done. If resistance to clarithromycin is demonstrated or susceptibility testing is not possible, alternative antimicrobial therapy should be instituted.

4. Pathological Hypersecretory Conditions Including Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

The recommended dosages are outlined in the table below. **SOMEPE** (Esomeprazole) capsules should be swallowed whole and

RECOMMENDED ADULT DOSAGE SCHEDULE		
Indications	Dose	Frequency
1. Gonorrhea and Pelvic Disease (GPD)		

RECOMMENDED ADULT DOSAGE SCHEDULE			
Indications	Dose	Frequency	
1. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)			
Healing of Erosive Esophagitis	20mg or 40mg	Once Daily for 4 to 8 weeks (an additional 4 to 8 weeks treatment may be considered if symptoms persist or esophagitis does not heal)	
Maintenance of Healing of Erosive Esophagitis	20mg	Once Daily	
Symptomatic Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease	20mg	Once Daily for 4 weeks (an additional 4 weeks treatment may be considered if symptoms do not resolve completely)	
2. Risk Reduction of NSAID-Associated Gastric Ulcer	40mg or 20mg	Once Daily for up to 6 months	
3. H.pylori Eradication to Reduce the Risk of Duodenal Ulcer Recurrence (Triple Therapy)			
OMEPRazole	40mg	Once Daily for 10 days	
Amoxicillin	1000mg	Twice Daily for 10 days	
Clarithromycin	500mg	Twice Daily for 10 days	
4. Pathological Hypersecretory Conditions Including Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome	30mg	Twice Daily	

RECOMMENDED PAEDIATRIC (12 TO 17 YEARS OLD) DOSAGE SCHEDULE		
Indication	Dose	Frequency
1. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)		
Healing of Erosive Esophagitis	20mg or 40mg	Once Daily for 4 to 8 weeks
Symptomatic Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease	20mg	Once Daily for 4 weeks

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Esomeprazole is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to Proton Pump Inhibitor or substituted benzimidazoles or any excipient of the product.
- Esomeprazole should not be used concomitantly with nelfinavir.

General:

- Symptomatic response to therapy with Esomeprazole does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy.
- Proton pump inhibitor may be associated with an increased risk of Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea, especially in hospitalized patients.

- For patients expected to be on prolonged treatment or who take PPIs with medications such as digoxin or drugs that may cause hypomagnesemia (e.g., diuretics), monitoring magnesium levels prior to initiation of PPI treatment and periodically is required.

Pregnancy:
Esomeprazole should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

DRUG INTERACTIONS:

- Co-administration of atazanavir with proton pump inhibitors is expected to substantially decrease atazanavir plasma concentrations and may result in a loss of therapeutic effect and the development of drug resistance.

- In common with the use of other inhibitors of acid secretion or antacids, the absorption of ketoconazole and itraconazole can decrease during treatment with esomeprazole due to decreased intragastric acidity during treatment with esomeprazole.
- Esomeprazole inhibits CYP2C19, the major esomeprazole metabolising enzyme. Thus, when esomeprazole is combined with drugs metabolised by CYP2C19, such as diazepam, citalopram, imipramine, clomipramine, phenytoin etc., the plasma concentrations of these drugs may be decreased and a dose reduction could be needed.

- Drug-induced increase in gastric acidity (e.g. in the treatment of some bone types) and increased histamine H₂ levels which may interfere with investigations for neuroendocrine tumors.
- Concomitant administration of esomeprazole and tacrolimus may increase the serum levels of tacrolimus.
- Co-administration of esomeprazole, clarithromycin, and amoxicillin has resulted in increases in the plasma levels of esomeprazole and 14-hydroxylclarithromycin.
- Avoid concomitant use of Esomeprazole with clopidogrel, St. John's Wort, or rifampin.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:
The following adverse drug reactions have been reported during therapy of esomeprazole.
Common: Headache, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, flatulence and nausea/vomiting.

Rare: Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypersensitivity reactions e.g. fever, angioedema and anaphylactic reaction/shock, hyponatremia, agitation, confusion, depression, blurred vision, bronchospasm, hepatitis with or without jaundice, alopecia, photosensitivity, arthralgia, myalgia, malaise, increased sweating, stomatitis and gastrointestinal candidiasis.

OVERDOSEAGE:

No specific antidote for esomeprazole is known. Since esomeprazole is extensively protein bound, it is not expected to be removed by dialysis. In the event of overdosage, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Store below 30°C.
- Protect from light & moisture.

HOW SUPPLIED:
SOMEPE (Esomeprazole) 20mg Capsules are available in pack of 14's.
SOMEPE (Esomeprazole) 40mg Capsules are available in pack of 14's.

خوراک: ڈاکٹر کی ہدایت کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔
 ہدایات: روزانہ ۳ تا ۴ کپلی کی کمیٹی کے میڈیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ پر مبنی۔
 روشنی اور نمی سے بچائیں۔ پیموں کی پیکیج سے دور رکھیں۔
 احتیاط: صرف رجسٹرڈ ڈاکٹر کے نسخے کے مطابق فروخت کریں۔

SIGMA PHARMA Manufactured by:
SIGMA PHARMA
International (Pvt.) Ltd
www.sigmapharma.com.pk

E-50, North Western Industrial Zone, Port Qasim Authority, Karachi, Pakistan.