

PANTAPRAZOLE:

Uses

- Pantoprazole is used in the treatment of [heartburn](#), [gastroesophageal reflux disease \(acid reflux\)](#) and peptic ulcer disease.
- How Pantoprazole works
- Pantoprazole is a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). It works by reducing the amount of acid in the stomach which in turn relieves acid-related indigestion and heartburn.

Common side effects of Pantoprazole

- Diarrhea, Flatulence, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, Abdominal pain, Joint pain, Injection site reaction

FAQ:

- Pantoprazole should be taken 1 hour before a meal, preferably in the morning.
- It is a well-tolerated medicine and provides relief for a long time.
- Some healthy tips to prevent acidity from happening:
 - Avoid excessive intake of carbonated beverages/soft drinks, citrus juices, fried food, caffeinated beverages like tea and coffee.
 - Avoid alcohol and smoking.
 - Avoid eating late at night or before bedtime.
- Inform your doctor if you get watery diarrhea, fever or stomach pain that does not go away.
- Inform your doctor if you do not feel better after taking it for 14 days as you may be suffering from some other problem that needs attention.
- Long-term use of Pantoprazole can cause weak bones and a deficiency of minerals such as magnesium. Take adequate dietary intake of calcium and magnesium or their supplements as prescribed by your doctor.
- Do not stop taking medication without talking to your doctor.
- Consult your doctor right away if you develop decreased urination, edema (swelling due to fluid retention), lower back pain, nausea, fatigue, and rash or fever. These could be signs of a kidney problem.

Amoxycillin:

Uses:

Amoxycillin is used in the treatment of [bacterial infections](#).

How Amoxycillin works

Amoxycillin is an antibiotic. It kills bacteria by preventing them from forming the bacterial protective covering (cell wall) which is needed for them to survive.

Common side effects of Amoxycillin:

Vomiting, Diarrhea, Nausea, Skin rash

FAQ:

- Amoxycillin is used to treat infections caused by bacteria.
- Finish the prescribed course, even if you start to feel better. Stopping it early may make the infection come back and harder to treat.
- Diarrhea may occur as a side effect. Taking probiotics along with Amoxycillin may help. Talk to your doctor if you notice bloody stools or develop abdominal cramps.
- Stop taking this medicine and inform your doctor immediately if you develop an itchy rash, swelling of the face, throat or tongue or breathing difficulties while taking it.

Paracetamol :

Uses

- Paracetamol is used for [pain relief](#) and [fever](#). It is used to relieve pain in conditions like headache, muscle pain, or dental pain.
- How Paracetamol works
- Paracetamol is an analgesic (pain reliever) and anti-pyretic (fever reducer). It works by blocking the release of certain chemical messengers that cause pain and fever.

Common side effects of Paracetamol

- Nausea, Vomiting, Insomnia (difficulty in sleeping), Headache, Constipation, Itching

FAQ:

- Take it as per the dose and duration prescribed by your doctor. Long term use may lead to serious complications such as stomach bleeding and kidney problems.
- Do not take indigestion remedies (antacids) within 2 hours of taking Paracetamol.
- Avoid consuming alcohol while taking this medicine as it can increase your risk of stomach problems.
- Inform your doctor if you have liver disease as your dose may need to be adjusted.
- Your doctor may regularly monitor your kidney function, liver function and levels of blood components if you are taking this medicine for long-term treatment.
- Paracetamol should be taken with food or milk to prevent upset stomach.