

GIT DISORDERS

Peptic ulcers and gastric bleeding: PPIs are an effective means of prophylaxis and treatment ^[1]

- Esomeprazole 20 mg and 40 mg,
- pantoprazole 20 mg and 40 mg,
- lansoprazole 15 mg and 30 mg,
- omeprazole 20 mg and 40 mg,
- rabeprazole 20 mg are all approved for prophylaxis.

- All are administered daily before breakfast, and, if needed, a second dose can be given before the evening meal. PPI of choice depends on cost effectiveness and patient preference ^[1]

- **Long term use of PPI causes Clostridium difficile diarrhea** ^[2]
- **Use of Rebamipide is recommended: oral 100mg 3 times daily** ^[2]

[1]- Caplan, Avrom, Nicole Fett, Misha Rosenbach, Victoria P. Werth, and Robert G. Micheletti. 2017. "Prevention And Management Of Glucocorticoid-Induced Side Effects: A Comprehensive Review". Journal Of The American Academy Of Dermatology 76 (2): 201-207. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2016.02.1241.

[2]- Naito, Yuji & Yoshikawa, Toshikazu. (2010). Rebamipide: A gastrointestinal protective drug with pleiotropic activities. Expert review of gastroenterology & hepatology. 4. 261-70. 10.1586/egh.10.25.

