

Presentation

NOVERA® 20: Each delayed release Capsule contains Esomenrazole Magnesium Dihydrate equivalent to Esomenrazole 20mg in packs of 14 28 & 30 cansules NOVERA® 40: Fach delayed release Capsule contains

Ecomonização Magnocium Dihydrato equivalent to Ecomeorazole 40mg in packs of 14, 28 & 30 capsules. Excipients: Non pareil seeds. Hypromellose, Meglumine. Poloxamer 188 Sodium Jauryl sulphate Magnesium stearate, Eudragit L30D55, Triethyl citrate, Glyceryl monostearate, Talc, Sodium Hydroxide,

Pharmaceutical form:

Delayed Release pellets in hard gelatin capsules Pharmacotherapeutic group:

Proton pump inhibitors, ATC code: A02B C05 Therapeutic Indications:

NOVERA® Capsules are indicated for:

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

- treatment of erosive reflux esophagitis - long-term management of patients with healed esophagitis to prevent relapse
- symptomatic treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GFRD)

In combination with appropriate antibacterial therapeutic regimens for the eradication of Helicobacter pylori

healing of Helicobacter pylori associated duodenal ulcer and

- prevention of relapse of peptic ulcers in patients with Helicobacter pylori associated ulcers

Patients requiring continued NSAID therapy

- healing of gastric ulcers associated with NSAID therapy. prevention of gastric and duodenal ulcers associated

with NSAID therapy, in patients at risk. Prolonged treatment after I.V. induced prevention of

rebleeding of peptic ulcers.

Treatment of Zollinger Ellison Syndrome

Posology and method of administration

NOVERA® Capsules should be swallowed whole with liquid and not be chewed or crushed. For patients who have difficulty in swallowing NOVERA® Capsules can also be dispersed in half a glass of non-carbonated water. No other liquids should be used as the enteric coating may be dissolved. Stir until the Cansules disintegrate and drink the liquid with the pellets immediately or within 30. minutes. Rinse the glass with half a glass of water and

drink. The pellets must not be chewed or crushed. For patients who cannot swallow, NOVERA® Capsules can be dispersed in non-carbonated water and administered through a gastric tube. It is important that the appropriateness of the selected syringe and tube is carefully tested.

Adults and adolescents from the age of 12 years Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

treatment of erosive reflux esophagitis: NOVERA® 40 mg once daily for 4 weeks.

An additional 4 weeks treatment is recommended for pa-

long-term management of patients with healed esophagitis to prevent relaps: NOVERA® 20 mg once daily. symptomatic treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD): NOVERA® 20 mg once daily in patients without esophagitis. If symptom control has not been achieved after 4 weeks, the patient should be further investigated. Once symptoms have resolved, subsequent once daily when needed, can be used. In NSAID treated, therapy the implications for interactions with other pharpatients at risk of developing gastric and duodenal ul- maceuticals, due to fluctuating plasma concentrations of have been observed. cers, subsequent symptom control using an on demand esomeprazole should be considered. regimen is not recommended

Δdulte

In combination with appropriate antibacterial therapeutic regimens for the eradication of Helicobacter pylori

prevention of relapse of peptic ulcers in patients with Helicobacter pylori associated ulcers.

NOVERA® 20 mg with 1 g amoxicillin and 500 mg clarithromycin, all twice daily for 7 days.

Patients requiring continued NSAID therapy healing of gastric ulcers associated with NSAID therapy:

The usual dose is NOVERA® 20 mg once daily. The treatment duration is 4-8 weeks

with NSAID therapy in patients at risk; NOVERA® 20 ma once daily

Prolonged treatment after I.V. induced prevention of rebleeding of peptic ulcers.

NOVERA® 40 mg once daily for 4 weeks after i.v. induced prevention of rebleeding of peptic ulcers. Treatment of Zollinger Ellison Syndrome

twice daily. The dosage should then be individually adjusted and treatment continued as long as clinically indicated. Based on the clinical data available, the majority of natients can be controlled on doses between 80 to 160 mg esomeprazole daily. With doses above 80 mg daily, the dose should be divided and given twice daily.

Children below the age of 12 years

NOVERA® Capsules should not be used in children vounger than 12 years.

Impaired renal function: Dose adjustment is not required in patients with impaired renal function. Due to limited experience in patients with severe renal insufficiency, such patients should be treated with caution.

Impaired hepatic function: Dose adjustment is not re-For patients with severe liver impairment, a maximum dose of 20 ma NOVERA® should not be exceeded. Elderly: Dose adjustment is not required in the elderly.

Contra-indications:

 Known hypersensitivity to esomeprazole, substituted ben zimidazoles or any other constituents of the formulation Esomeprazole should not be used concomitantly with nelfinavir

Warnings and Precautions for use:

- In the presence of any alarm symptom (e.g. significant

suspected or present, malignancy should be excluded, as Some of this increase may be due to other risk factors. to 400 mg did not compensate for the impact of ome- mg esomeprazole resulted in a 32% increase in area treatment with NOVERA® may alleviate symptoms and Patients at risk of osteoporosis should receive care accorprazole on atazanavir exposure. The co-administration of under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) and a delay diagnosis

- Patients on long-term treatment (particularly those an adequate intake of vitamin D and calcium. treated for more than a year) should be kept under regular surveillance.

daily. In adults, an on demand regimen taking 20 mg character. When prescribing esomeprazole for on demand before CgA measurements.

When prescribing esomeprazole for eradication of For NOVERA®, clinical data on exposed pregnancies components in the triple therapy should be considered. data on a larger number of exposed pregnancies from prazole 20 mg qd had no effect on the exposure of da- dose followed by 75 mg/day) alone and with omeprazole Clarithromycin is a potent inhibitor of CYP3A4 and hence epidemiological studies indicate no malformative nor foe-- healing of Helicobacter pylori associated duodenal ulcer contraindications and interactions for clarithromycin totoxic effect. Animal studies with esomeprazole do not concomitant ritonavir). Treatment with esomeprazole 20 red for 5 days. The exposure to the active metabolite of should be considered when the triple therapy is used in indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to mg qd had no effect on the exposure of amprenavir clopidogrel was decreased by 46% (Day 1) and 42% (Day CYP3A4 such as cisapride.

Treatment with proton pump inhibitors may lead to as Salmonella and Campylobacter.

- Co-administration of esomeprazole with atazanavir is It is not known whether esomeprazole is excreted in prevention of gastric and duodenal ulcers associated a proton pump inhibitor is judged unavoidable, close cliben performed. Therefore NOVERA® should not be nical monitoring is recommended in combination with an used during breast-feeding. increase in the dose of atazanavir to 400 mg with 100 mg **Drug Interactions**: of ritonavir; esomeprazole 20 mg should not be exceeded.

duce the absorption of vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) of other drugs due to hypo- or achlorhydria. This should be considered The recommended initial dosage is **NOVERA®** 40 mg reduced vitamin B12 absorption on long term therapy.

ventricular arrhythmia can occur but they may begin insi- should then be reinforced.

and discontinuation of the PPI.

tients in whom esophagitis has not healed or who have unintentional weight loss, recurrent vomiting, dysphagia, Observational studies suggest that proton pump inhibition in atazanavir exposure (approximately 75% decrease respectively. haematemesis or melaena) and when gastric ulcer is tors may increase the overall risk of fracture by 10 40%. in AUC, Cmax and Cmin). Increasing the atazanavir dose In healthy volunteers, concomitant administration of 40 ding to current clinical guidelines and they should have

may interfere with investigations for neuroendocrine - Patients on on-demand treatment should be instructed tumours. To avoid this interference, esomeprazole treatsymptom control can be achieved using 20 mg once to contact their physician if their symptoms change in ment should be temporarily stopped for at least five days Go-administration of omeprazole (40 mg gd) reduced Esomeprazole has been shown to have no clinically relevant

Use During pregnancy and lactation:

Helicobacter pylori possible drug interactions for all are insufficient. With the racemic mixture omegrazole. patients concurrently taking other drugs metabolized via embryonal/foetal development. Animal studies with the racemic mixture do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, parturition or postnatal slightly increased risk of gastrointestinal infections such development. Caution should be exercised when prescribing to pregnant women.

not recommended. If the combination of atazanavir with human breast milk. No studies in lactating women have

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults. Esomeprazole, as all acid-blocking medicines, may re-

Medicinal products with pH dependent absorption in nationts with reduced body stores or risk factors for Gastric acid suppression during treatment with esomeprazole and other PPIs might decrease or increase the - Esomeprazole is a CYP2C19 inhibitor. When starting or absorption of drugs with a gastric pH dependent absorpending treatment with esomeprazole, the potential for tion. As with other drugs that decrease the intragastric interactions with drugs metabolized through CYP2C19 acidity, the absorption of drugs such as ketoconazole, should be considered. An interaction is observed between itraconazole and erlotinib can decrease while the abclopidogrel and omeprazole. The clinical relevance of this sorption of drugs such as digoxin can increase during interaction is uncertain. As a precaution, concomitant use treatment with esomeprazole. Concomitant treatment of esomeprazole and clopidogrel should be discouraged with omeprazole (20 mg daily) and digoxin in healthy - Severe hypomagnesaemia has been reported in patients subjects increased the bioavailability of digoxin by 10% treated with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) like esome- (up to 30% in two out of ten subjects). Digoxin toxicity prazole for at least three months, and in most cases for has been rarely reported. However, caution should be a year. Serious manifestations of hypomagnesaemia such exercised when esomeprazole is given at high doses in as fatigue, tetany, delirium, convulsions, dizziness and elderly patients. Therapeutic drug monitoring of digoxin

diously and be overlooked. In most affected patients, hy- Omeprazole has been reported to interact with some quired in patients with mild to moderate liver impairment. pomagnesaemia improved after magnesium replacement protease inhibitors. The clinical importance and the However, post-marketing, a few isolated cases of elemechanisms behind these reported interactions are not vated INR of clinical significance have been reported du- Drugs known to induce CYP2C19 or CYP3A4 or both - For patients expected to be on prolonged treatment, always known Increased district pH during omegrazole, ring concomitant treatment, Monitoring is recommended. (such as rifampicin and St. John's wort) may lead to or who take PPIs with digozin or drugs that may cause treatment may change the absorption of the protease when initiating and ending concomitant esomeprazole decreased esomeprazole serum levels by increasing the hypomagnesaemia (e.g., diuretics), healthcare professio- inhibitors. Other possible interaction mechanisms are via treatment during treatment with warfarin or other cou- esomeprazole metabolism nals should consider measuring magnesium levels before inhibition of CYP 2C19. For atazanavir and nelfinavir, de- marine derivatives. starting PPI treatment and periodically during treatment. creased serum levels have been reported when given to-Omeprazole as well as esomeprazole act as inhibitors. The following adverse drug reactions have been iden-- Proton pump inhibitors, especially if used in high doses gether with omeprazole and concomitant administration of CYP2C19. Omeprazole, given in doses of 40 mg to tified or suspected in the clinical trials programme for and over long durations (>1 year), may modestly increase is not recommended. Co-administration of omeprazole healthy subjects in a cross over study, increased Cmax esomeprazole and post-marketing. None was found to the risk of hip, wrist and spine fracture, predominantly in (40 mg once daily) with atazanavir 300 mg/ritonavir 100 and AUC for cilostazol by 18% and 26% respectively, be dose-related. The reactions are classified according the elderly or in presence of other recognized risk factors. mg to healthy volunteers resulted in a substantial reduc- and one of its active metabolites by 29% and 69% to frequency: very common > 1/10; (common > 1/10) to

mg/ritonavir 100 mg qd without omeprazole 20 mg qd. cisapride was given in combination with esomeprazole. mean nelfinavir AUC. Cmax and Cmin by 36-39 % and effects on the pharmacokinetics of amoxicillin, quinidine. levels (80-100%) have been reported during concomitant ring short-term studies.

perties of omeprazole and esomeprazole, concomitant

Drugs metabolised by CYP2C19

omenrazole and nelfinavir is contraindicated

Esomenrazole inhibits CYP2C19 the major esomeprazole metabolizing enzyme. Thus, when esomeprazole is combined with drugs metabolized by CYP2C19, such Unknown mechanism as diazepam, citalopram, imipramine, clomipramine, When given together with PPIs, methotrexate levels have phenytoin etc., the plasma concentrations of these drugs been reported to increase in some patients. In high dose may be increased and a dose reduction could be needed methotrexate administration a temporary withdrawal of This should be considered especially when prescribing esomeprazole may need to be considered. esomeprazole for on demand therapy. Concomitant Effects of other drugs on the pharmacokinetics administration of 30 mg esomeprazole resulted in a of Esomeprazole 45% decrease in clearance of the CYP2C19 substrate Esomeprazole is metabolized by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4. diazepam. Concomitant administration of 40 mg esomeprazole resulted in a 13% increase in trough plasma le- P3A4 inhibitor, clarithromycin (500 mg b.i.d.), resulted vels of phenytoin in epileptic patients. It is recommended in a doubling of the exposure (AUC) to esomeprazole. to monitor the plasma concentrations of phenytoin when Concomitant administration of esomeprazole and a comtreatment with esomeprazole is introduced or withdrawn. bined inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP 3A4 may result in Omeprazole (40 mg once daily) increased voriconazole (a more than doubling of the esomeprazole exposure. The CYP2C19 substrate) Cmax and AUCt by 15% and 41%, respectively.

coagulation times were within the accepted range.

omeprazole (20 mg qd) with atazanavir 400 mg/ritonavir 31% prolongation of elimination half-life (t1/2) but no 100 mg to healthy volunteers resulted in a decrease of significant increase in peak plasma levels of cisapride. The - Interference with laboratory tests; Increased CgA level approximately 30% in the atazanavir exposure as compared with the exposure observed with atazanavir 300 tion of cisapride alone, was not further prolonged when

- Effects on ability to drive and use machines. No effects mean ALIC Cmax and Cmin for the pharmacologically. Studies evaluating concomitant administration of esomeactive metabolite M8 was reduced by 75-92%. For saquinavir (with concomitant ritonavir), increased serum any clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions du-

omeprazole treatment (40 mg qd). Treatment with ome- In a crossover clinical study, clopidogrel (300 mg loading runavir (with concomitant ritonavir) and amprenavir (with (80 mg at the same time as clopidogrel) were administe-(with and without concomitant ritonavir). Treatment with 5) when clopidogrel and omeprazole were administered omegrazole 40 mg gd had no effect on the exposure of together. Mean inhibition of platelet aggregation (IPA) lopinavir (with concomitant ritonavir). Due to the similar was diminished by 47% (24 hours) and 30% (Day 5) pharmacodynamic effects and pharmacokinetic pro- When clopidogrel and omeprazole were administered together. In another study it was shown that administering administration with esomeprazole and atazanavir is not clopidogrel and omeprazole at different times did not recommended and concomitant administration with espreyent their interaction that is likely to be driven by the inhibitory effect of omeprazole on CYP2C19. Inconsistent data on the clinical implications of this PK/PD interaction in terms of major cardiovascular events have been reported from observational and clinical studies.

Concomitant administration of esomeprazole and a CY-CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 inhibitor voriconazole increased omeprazole AUCt by 280%. A dose adjustment of es-Concomitant administration of 40 mg esomeprazole to omeprazole is not regularly required in either of these warfarin-treated patients in a clinical trial showed that situations. However, dose adjustment should be considered in patients with severe hepatic impairment and if long-term treatment is indicated

Undesirable effects:



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to <1/1,000; very rare <1/10,000; not known (cannot be H+K+-ATPase – the acid pump and inhibits both basal estimated from the available data).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Uncommon: Peripheral oedema. Rare: Hyponatraemia. Not known: Hywith hypocalcaemia.

hallucinations

dicturhance

Eve disorders: Rare: Blurred vision

Ear and labyrinth disorders: Uncommon: Vertigo Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Rare: secretion and exposure has been shown. Bronchospasm

Gastrointestinal disorders: Common: Abdominal pain. constipation, diarrhoea, flatulence, nausea/vomiting. Uncommon: Dry mouth. Rare: Stomatitis, gastrointestinal candidiasis. Not known: Microscopic colitis.

Hepatobiliary disorders: Uncommon: Increased liver enzymes. Rare: Hepatitis with or without jaundice. Very bioavailability is 64% after a single dose of 40 mg and rare: Hepatic failure, encephalopathy in patients with increases to 89% after repeated once-daily administrapre-existing liver disease

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Uncommon: Derage 50% and 68% respectively. The apparent volume matitis, pruritus, rash, urticaria. Rare: Alopecia, photosen- of distribution at steady state in healthy subjects is sitivity. Very rare: Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson approximately 0.22 I/kg body weight. Esomeprazole is syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TFN).

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: Uncommyalnia Very rare: Muscular weakness

Rare: Malaise, increased sweating

Overdose: and general supportive measures should be utilised.

Pharmacological Properties:

Pharmacodynamic properties

dynamic activity

<u>Site and mechanism of action:</u> Esomeprazole is a weak **Special precautions for storage:** base and is concentrated and converted to the active Store below 30°C. form in the highly acidic environment of the secretory

Novera leaflet modified.indd 2

and stimulated acid secretion.

output after pentagastrin stimulation is decreased 90% when measured 6-7 hours after dosing on day 5. After omeorazole, intragastric pH above 4 was maintained for Psychiatric disorders: Uncommon: Insomnia, Rare: Agia mean time of 13 hours and 17 hours, respectively over tation, confusion, depression. Very rare: Aggression, 24 hours in symptomatic GERD patients. The proportion of patients maintaining an intragastric pH above 4 for at portions for Esomeprazole 40 mg were 97%, 92% and 56%. Using AUC as a surrogate parameter for plasma concentration, a relationship between inhibition of acid

Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption and distribution; Esomeprazole is acid labile and is administered orally as enteric-coated granules. In vivo conversion to the R-isomer is negligible. Absorption of Esomeprazole is rapid, with peak plasma levels occurring approximately 1-2 hours after dose. The absolute tion. For 20 mg Esomeprazole the corresponding values 97% plasma protein bound. Food intake both delays and decreases the absorption of Esomeprazole although this May 2015 mon: Fracture of the hip, wrist or spine. Rare: Arthralgia, has no significant influence on the effect of Esomeorazole I-Novera-NVA-LMO-R1/AE on intranastric acidity

Renal and urinary disorders; Very rare: Interstitial nephritis Metabolism and excretion; Esomeprazole is completely Reproductive system and breast disorders: Very rare: metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system (CYP) The major part of the metabolism of Esomeprazole is General disorders and administration site conditions, dependent on the polymorphic CYP2C19, responsible for the formation of the hydroxy- and desmethyl metabolites of Esomeprazole. The remaining part is dependent on There is very limited experience to date with deliberate another specific isoform, CYP3A4, responsible for the foroverdose. The symptoms described in connection with 280 mation of Esomeprazole sulphone, the main metabolite mg were gastrointestinal symptoms and weakness, Single in plasma. Total plasma clearance is about 17 l/h after doses of 80 mg esomeprazole were uneventful. No speci- a single dose and about 9 l/h after repeated administra fic antidote is known. Esomeprazole is extensively plasma tion. The plasma elimination half-life is about 1.3 hours protein bound and is therefore not readily dialyzable. As after repeated once-daily dosing. The pharmacokinetics in any case of overdose, treatment should be symptomatic of Esomeprazole has been studied in doses up to 40 mg b.i.d. The area under the plasma concentration-time curve increases with repeated administration of Esomeprazole. This increase is dose-dependent and results in a more NOVERA® (Esomenrazole) is the S-isomer of Omeprazole and reduces gastric acid secretion through a administration. The major metabolites of Esometrazole specific targeted mechanism of action. It is a specific have no effect on gastric acid secretion. Almost 80% of inhibitor of the acid pump in the parietal cell. Both the an oral dose of Esomeprazole is excreted as metabolites R- and S-isomer of Omeprazole have similar pharmaco- in the urine, the remainder in the feces. Less than 1% of the parent compound is found in urine

إضطرابات في النوم، تعب، خدران، أنم مفصلي، أنم عضلي، طفح —
 اس المعاربات على المعاربات

-ذكرت الآثار الجانبية التالية بشكل نادر أو نادر جدا وتشمل إضطراب thrombocytopenia. Very rare: Agranulocytosis, pancytopenia omeprazole 20 mg and 40 mg the onset of effect occurs الذوق، إلتهاب الفم، إلتهاب الكبد، البرقان، تقاعلات فرط التساسية (بما في ذلك تشنج قصبي، حساسية مفرطة)، حمي، [mmune system disorders; Rare: Hypersensitivity reactions within one hour. After repeated administration with 20 مناسبة مفرطة)، حمن، الما في دلك تشنج قصبي، حساسية مفرطة)، حمن، الما المناسبة الم pomagnesaemia; severe hypomagnesaemia can correlate five days of oral dosing with 20 mg and 40 mg of Es موية. إضطرابات بصرية، تعرق حساسية للضوء ثلبة، متلازمة

الإفراط في الجرعة:

التدابير الداعمة العامة.

نوفيرا[©] (إيسوميبرازول) هو اس-أيزومر لأوميبرازول ويقلل من فد يقلل ايزوميبرازول، كما هو الحال مع جميع الأدوية التي تقلل إفراز حمض المعدة من خلال ألية عمل محددة وموجهة. أنه مثبط ار-أيزومر لأوميبرازول مفعولا دوائيا مماثل.

بعد تناول جرعات إيسوميبرازول ٢٠ ملغم و ٤٠ ملغم عن طريق الفم يحدث بداية التأثير خلال ساعة واحدة. بعد تكرار الاعطاء بجرعة الحمل: يجب توخي الحيطة والحذر عند وصف ايزوميبرازول للنساء ٢٠ ملغم من إيسوميبرازول مرة واحدة يوميا لمدة خمسة أيام، انخفض متوسط اخراج حمض الذروة بعد تحفيز بنتاغاسترين الى الاعتيادية هي توفيرا^{® ٢٠} ملغم مرة واحدة يوميا. مدة العلاج الرضاعة الطبيعية: يجب تجنب إستعمال ايزوميبرازول خلال فترة - ٤٠٪ عند فياسها ٢٠ ساعات بعد الجرعة في اليوم الخامس. ظروف التخزين،

يحفظ في درجة حرارة أقل من ٢٠ ° م.

إن هذا دواء الدواء مستحضر يؤثر على صحتك واستهلاكه خلافا للتعليمات بحرصت سمسر. • أتبع بدقة وصفة الطييب وطريقة الاستعمال المنصوص عليها وتعليمات

> مصودي عني معرضه سن. • إن الطبيب و الصيدلاني هما الخبير ان بالدو اء و بنفعه و ضر ر ه. لا تقطع مدة العلاج المحددة لك من تلقاء نفسك. و لا تكرر صرف الدواء بدون وصفة طبية. أحفظ الدواء بعيدا عن متناول الأطفال.

اتحاد الصدادلة العدد

This is a medicament A madicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption intrary to instructions is dangerous for you. Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the in:

octions f the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits an

is. Io not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you. Io not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.

شركة التقدم للصناعات الدوائية، عمان - الأردن Al-Tagaddom Pharmaceutical Industries, Amman-Jordan



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• بحب عدم استعماله بالتزامن مع نيلفينافير.

 قد تُخفى مثبطات مضخة البروتون من أعراض سرطان المعدة: إن الأمر يتطلب عناية خاصة في أولئك الذين يعانون من "أعراض منبهه"

Nerrous system disorders: Common: Headache. Uncom least 8, 12 and 16 hours respectively were for Esome. المستحدن مراقية الأعراض وأتقاء الملاح طبيل الأمد مع مشهال مضعة البروتين. وخصوصا المطلاح على المستحدن مراقية الأعراض mon: Dizziness, paraesthesia, somnolence. Rare: Taste prazole 20 mg 76%, 54% and 24%. Corresponding pro-الديجة كسيان

> بالاشتراك مع نظام علاجي مضادة للجراشم مناسب للقضاء على ● قد يؤدي العلاج مع مثبطات مضخة البروتون إلى زيادة طفيفة في الخواص الدواثية: خطر حدوث إنتانات معوية مثل السالمونيلا وكامبيلوباكتر.

- الوقاية من انتكاس القرحة الهضمية في المرضى الذين يعانون من انتاج الحمض، إمتصاص فيتامين ب١٦ (سيانوكوبالامين) سبب محدد للمضخة الحمضية في الخلية الجدارية. بمتلك كلا من اس نقصان الحمض أو عدم وجوده.

الاستعمال خلال فترتى الحمل والرضاعة: فئة الحمل ب

الرضاعة الطبيعية.

 یثبط ایزومیبرازول اِنزیم سایتوکروم CYP2C19. ولذا، العلاج لفترات طويلة بعد الوقاية عن طريق الوريد لعودة النزف علاج متلازمة زولينجر اليسون الجرعة الابتدائية الوصى بها هي عندما يتم الجمع بين ايزوميبرازول وأدوية تستقلب بنفس هذا

في حالة تناول جرعة عائية من ميثوتريكسيت فقد تكون هناك

دفيقة. يجب شطف الزجاج بنصف كوب من الماء ويشرب أيضا. فصور وظائف الكلين من غير المطلوب تعديل الجرعة في المرضى أو CYP3A4 أو كليهما (مثل ريفاميسين ونبتة سانت جون) قد تؤدى إلى إنخفاض مستويات ايزوميبرازول في المصل عن طريق زيادة

الغثيان والقيء، ألم في البطن، إنتفاخ البطن، إسهال، إمساك

. تشمل الأثار الجانبية الأقل تواترا جفاف الفم، وذمة محيطية، دوخة،

يوصى بالاستمرار في العلاج لمدة ٤ أسابيع إضافية للمرضى الذين لم ● فرط الحساسية المعروف لمادة ايزوميبرازول. يلتتم لديهم التهاب المريء أو الذين لديهم أعراض مستمرة. - علاج طويل الأمد للمرضى الذين يعانون من النهاب المريء الذي تم تحذيرات واحتياطات خاصة للاستعمال: شفاءه لمنع الانتكاس: ئوفسر ا ٢٠٥ ملغم مرة واحدة بوميا.

- علاج أعراض مرض الارتداد المعدي المريثي (GERD): eg. feer, angloedema and anaphlylactic reaction/shock. mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks day mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock. mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock. mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once dally for five days mean peaks and maphylactic reaction/shock mg Esomeprazole once days and maphylactic reaction on the maphylactic reaction on the maphylactic reaction on the maphylactic reaction on the maphylactic reaction of the maphylactic reaction of the maphylactic reaction of the maphylactic reaction مغليسيوم ثنائي الهيدرات ما يبادل إسرومييرا أول ٢٠ لملفم 🕏 عبوك 📑 إذا لم يتعقق السيطره على الأعراض بعد ۽ أسابيع، بجب التحقق 🕏 عسر 🚽 البياء أو ديواياء 💃 مل هذه الحلالات يجب إستيدا درجود الخلالي، تقص صوديوم الدم، تقص مغنيسيوم الدم، المريض أكثر من ذلك. بمجرد زوال الأعراض، فيمكن تحقيق مراقبة سرطان المعدة قبل بدء العلاج. توهير المراحية المراحلة والمراح المراح المر مغنيسيوم ثقائي الهيدرات ما يعادل إيسوميبرازول ٤٠ ملغم في عبوات يمكن استخدام نظام الحاجة. نقاول ٢٠ ملغم مرة واحدة بوميا، عند الذين تم علاجهم لأكثر من سنة) للمراقبة المستمرة. الحاجة. في المرضى الذين يعالجون بالمسكنات هناك خطر لتطور. • يجب أخذ قياس تراكيز المنيسيوم في المصل في النظر قبل الأعراض: أعراض هضمية وضعف.

اللاحقة باستخدام نظام الحاجة.

ھىلىكەناكت بىلەرى - الشفاء من هيليكوباكتر بيلوري المرتبطة بقرحة الاثنى عشر

هيليكوباكتر بيلورى المرتبطة بالقرحة - علاج طويل الأمد للمرضى الذين يعانون من النهاب المريء الذي _ _ توفيرا© ٢٠ ملغم مع ١ غرام أموكسيسيلين و ٥٠٠ ملغم كلاريثروميسين، مرتين يوميا لمدة ٧ أيام.

المرضى الذين يحتاجون إلى استمرار العلاج باستعمال المسكنات

۵-۸ أسابيع. - الوقاية من انتكاس القرحة الهضمية في المرضى الذين يعانون من - الوقاية من قرحة المعدة والاثني عشر المرتبطة بالعلاج مع المسكنات، التداخلات الدوائية: ية المرضى المعرضين للخطر: توهيرا ٢٠ ملغم مرة واحدة يوميا. • إن قمع إنتاج حمض المعدة أثناء العلاج بإستعمال ايزوميبرازول العلاج لفترات طويلة بعد الوقاية عن طريق الوريد لعودة النزف وغيره من مثبطات مضخة البروتون قد يؤدي إلى نقصان أو زيادة - الوقاية من فرحة المعدة والاثني عشر المرتبطة بالعلاج مع المسكّنات، لمدة ٤ أسابيع بعد الوقاية عن طريق الوريد لعودة النرف الناجم عن عملية الإمتصاص (مثل كيتوكونازول، ديجوكسين). القدحة المضمية،

-توهيرا[©] مئامنم مرتبن يوميا. وينبغي بعد ذلك تعديل الجرعة الإنزيم، مثل ديازيبام، سيتالوبرام، إيمبيرامين، كلوميبرامين، ب بشكل فردي، واستمرار العلاج طللا أوصي بذلك سريريا. استثادا فينيتوين الخ. قد تزداد تراكيز هذه الأدوية في البلازما، وقد تكون إلى البيانات السريرية المتوفرة، فإن غالبية المرضى يمكن السيطرة هناك حاجة إلى تقليل الجرعة. يجب بلع كبسولة نوفيرا[©] بشكل كامل مع السائل وعدم مضفها. إن على الاعراض بجرعات بين ٨٠-١٦٠ ملغم يوميا من إيسومبيرازول. • لم يُلاحظ أي تداخلات دوائية مع وارفازين. أموكسيسيلين، المرضى الذين لديهم صعوبة في بلع كبسولات **توفيرا[©] فيمكن أيضاً** ينبغي تقسيم الجرعة عند تقاول جرعات أعلى من ٨٠ ملغم يوميا، نابروكسين أو روفيكوكسيب.

حتى تقفك ويشرب السائل مع الكريات على الفور أو في غضون ٢٠ نوهيرا ٩ كيسولات في الأمثال الذين نقل أعمارهم عن ١٢ عاماً. الذين يعانون من قصور في وظائف الكلي.

الجرعة القصوى والتي تبلغ ٢٠ ملغم من **نوفيرا[©] في ا**لمرضى الذين تشمل الآثار الجانبية الشائعة إضطرابات هضمية (بما في ذلك يعانون من قصور شديد في الكبد.

كبار السن: لا يشترط تعديل الجرعة في كبار السن. موانع الاستطبابات:

كيفية التزويد،

سعة ۲۵، ۲۸ و ۲۰ کسولة.

الشكل الصيدلاني:

كبسولات صلبة تحتوى على كريات مؤجلة الإطلاق.

المحموعة العلاجية:

مثبطات مضخة البروتون، زمرة علاجية : A02B C05 الاستطبابات:

تستعمل كبسولات **نوفيـرا[©] ل**علاج مرض الارتداد المعدى المريثي (GERD)

- علاج التهاب المرىء التأكلي الارتدادي

تم شفاءه لمنع الانتكاس - علاج أعراض مرض الارتداد المعدي المريئي (GERD)

هيليكوباكتر بيلوري

- الشفاء من هيليكوباكتر بيلوري المرتبطة بقرحة الاثنى عشر هيليكوباكتر بيلورى المرتبطة بالقرحة

المرضى الذين يحتاجون إلى استمرار العلاج باستعمال المسكنات - شفاء قرحة المعدة المرتبطة بالعلاج مع المسكنات.

في المرضى المعرضين للخطر.

الناجم عن القرحة الهضمية.

علاج متلازمة زولينجر البسون

الجرعة وطريقة تناول الدواء:

«ضعها في نصف كوب من المياه غير الغازية. لا يجوز استخدام أية وتعطى مرتين يوميا. سوائل أخرى لامكانية تلف التقليف الموي. تحرك مكونات الكبسولات الأطفال الذين تقل أعمادهم عن ١٢ عاما: بجب عدم استخدام حاجة للتوقف عن تتاول ايزوميبرازول بشكل موقت. ينبغى عدم مضغ الكريات أو سحقها.

رية بين المرضى الذين لا يستطيعون ابتلاع كيسولات **توفيرا[©] قصور وظائف الكيد:** من غير المطلوب تعديل الجرعة في المرضى إستقلاب ايزومبيرازول. بمكن وضعها لله مياه غير الغازية وأخذها عن طريق أنبوب المعدة. من الذين يعانون من قصور خفيف إلى معتدل لله الكبد. يجب عدم تجاوز الاثار الجانبية غيرالمرغوب فيها، المهم اختبار مدى ملاءمة الحقنة والأنبوب المختار بعناية.

البالغين والمراهقين من سن ١٢ عاما مرض الارتداد المعدي المريثي (GERD)

- علاج التهاب المريء التأكلي الارتدادي

توهيرا○ ٤٠ ملغم مرة واحدة يوميا لمدة ٤ أسابيع.



