lansoprazole
Prevacid, Prevpac

Pharmacologic class: Gastric acid pump inhibitor
Therapeutic class: Antiulcer drug
Pregnancy risk category B

Action
Inhibits activity of proton pump in gastric parietal cells, resulting in decreased gastric acid production

Availability
Capsules (delayed-release): 15 mg, 30 mg
Granules for oral suspension (delayed-release, enteric-coated): 15 mg, 30 mg
Prevpac (combination product for Helicobacter pylori infection): daily pack containing two 30-mg lansoprazole, four 500-mg amoxicillin, and two 500-mg clarithromycin tablets

Indications and dosages
➤ Short-term treatment of duodenal ulcer
Adults: 15 mg P.O. daily for 4 weeks
➤ H. pylori eradication to reduce risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence
Adults: As triple therapy, 30 mg lansoprazole P.O., 1 g amoxicillin P.O., and 500 mg clarithromycin P.O. q 12 hours for 10 or 14 days. As dual therapy, 30 mg lansoprazole P.O. and 1 g amoxicillin P.O. q 8 hours for 14 days.
➤ Short-term treatment of benign gastric ulcer
Adults: 30 mg P.O. once daily for up to 8 weeks
➤ Gastric ulcer associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
Adults: For healing, 30 mg P.O. once daily for up to 8 weeks; for prevention, 15 mg P.O. once daily for up to 12 weeks
➤ Short-term treatment of symptomatic gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
Adults: 15 mg P.O. once daily for up to 8 weeks
➤ Short-term treatment of erosive esophagitis
Adults: 30 mg P.O. once daily for up to 8 weeks; some patients require 8 additional weeks. Maintenance dosage is 15 mg P.O. once daily.
➤ Pathologic hypersecretory conditions (including Zollinger-Ellison syndrome)
Adults: Initially, 60 mg P.O. once daily, up to a maximum of 90 mg P.O. b.i.d. Divide daily dosages over 120 mg.

Dosage adjustment
• Significant hepatic insufficiency

Contraindications
• Hypersensitivity to drug or its components
• Creatinine clearance below 30 ml/minute

Administration
• Give before meals.
• If patient has difficulty swallowing delayed-release capsule, open it and sprinkle contents into small amount of soft food, such as applesauce or pudding, or give with a small amount of orange or tomato juice.
• When injecting through nasogastric (NG) tube, open delayed-release capsule and mix granules with 40 ml of apple juice. Then rinse tube with additional apple juice to clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.O.</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>&gt; 24 hr</td>
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Adverse reactions
CNS: headache, confusion, anxiety, malaise, paresthesia, abnormal thinking, depression, dizziness, syncope, cerebrovascular accident

Reactions in bold are life-threatening
CV: chest pain, hypertension, hypotension, myocardial infarction, shock
EENT: visual field deficits, otitis media, tinnitus, epistaxis
GI: nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, cholelithiasis, dysphagia, ulcerative colitis, esophageal ulcer, hematemesis, stomatitis, GI hemorrhage
GU: renal calculi, impotence, abnormal menses, breast tenderness, gynecomas-tia
Hematologic: anemia
Respiratory: cough, asthma, bronchitis
Skin: urticaria, alopecia, acne, pruritus, photosensitivity

Interactions
Drug-drug. Drugs requiring acidic pH (including ampicillin esters, digoxin, iron salts, itraconazole, ketoconazole): decreased absorption of these drugs
Sucralfate: decreased lansoprazole absorption
Theophylline: increased theophylline clearance
Drug-food. Any food: decreased rate and extent of GI drug absorption
Drug-herb. Male fern: inactivation of herb
St. John’s wort: increased risk of photosensitivity

Precautions
Use cautiously in:
• severe hepatic impairment
• elderly patients
• pregnant or breastfeeding patients
• children younger than age 18.

Patient monitoring
• Monitor for adverse GI reactions.
• Assess nutritional status and fluid balance to identify significant problems.

Patient teaching
• Tell patient to take drug before meals.
• If patient has difficulty swallowing, advise him to open delayed-release capsule and sprinkle contents into small amount of soft food, such as applesauce or pudding, or to take drug with small amount of orange or tomato juice.
• Teach patient to minimize GI upset by eating small, frequent servings of healthy food and drinking plenty of fluids.
• As appropriate, review all other significant and life-threatening adverse reactions and interactions, especially those related to the drugs, foods, and herbs mentioned above.

Reactions in bold are life-threatening