



Composition:

Each Lanzogast Capsule contains:
Lansoprazole as Enteric Coated Pellets 15 or 30 mg.

Mechanism of Action:

Lansoprazole is a gastric proton pump inhibitor that inhibits the final stage of gastric acid formation by inhibiting the activity of the H⁺/K⁺ ATPase pump of the gastric parietal cells and thus leads to a strong inhibition of gastric acid secretion.

Pharmacokinetics:

Lansoprazole exhibits high (80-90)% bioavailability with a single dose. Peak plasma concentrations are reached within 1.5 - 2 hours. Intake of food slows the absorption rate of Lansoprazole and reduces the bioavailability by about 50%. It is bound to plasma proteins by 97%. Lansoprazole is extensively metabolised by the liver and the metabolites are excreted by both the renal and biliary route. Lansoprazole is mainly metabolized by the cytochrome CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 enzymes.

Indications:

Lanzogast is indicated for:

- Treatment of active duodenal or benign gastric ulcer in adults.
- Helps eliminate H. pylori bacteria to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence in adults.
- Maintenance of healed duodenal ulcers in adults.
- Healing or risk reduction of NSAID-associated gastric ulcer in adults.
- Treatment of (GERD) symptoms in adults, and short-term treatment of (GERD) symptoms in children aged 12 years and older.
- Treatment of erosive esophagitis (EE) and maintenance of healing of (EE).
- Pathological hypersecretory conditions, including Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

Contraindications:

People with hypersensitivity to any of the components of the product.

Warnings & Precautions:

- The possibility of malignant gastric tumour should be excluded when treating a gastric ulcer with lansoprazole because lansoprazole can mask the symptoms and delay the diagnosis.
- Acute interstitial nephritis has been observed in patients taking PPIs.
- Long-term and multiple daily dose PPIs therapy may be associated with an increased risk for osteoporosis-related fractures of the hip, wrist or spine.
- Treatment with lansoprazole may lead to a slightly increased risk of gastrointestinal infections.
- Hypomagnesemia has been reported rarely with prolonged treatment with PPIs.

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- Lansogast should be used with caution in patients with moderate and severe hepatic dysfunction.

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category B, Lanzogast should be used during pregnancy only when needed.

Lactation: There is insufficient information about the excretion of lansoprazole in mother milk, it is not recommended to use it during breast-feeding without consulting a doctor.

Drug Interactions:

- Digoxin and tacrolimus: Co-administration of lansoprazole with these drugs may lead to increased digoxin and tacrolimus plasma levels.

- Administration of lansoprazole may lead to obtaining blood concentrations of ketoconazole and itraconazole less than the therapeutic concentrations, and therefore this combination should be avoided.

- Co-administration of lansoprazole with protease inhibitors used to treat HIV such as atazanavir and nelfinavir is not recommended due to the significant decrease in their bioavailability.

- Consideration should be given to reducing the dose when lansoprazole is combined with CYP2C19 inhibitors such as fluvoxamine.

- Sucralfate/Antacids may decrease the bioavailability of lansoprazole.

- Lansoprazole reduces the plasma concentration of theophylline.

- Concomitant use of lansoprazole with high-dose methotrexate may increase levels and prolong methotrexate and/or its metabolite in serum, which may result in methotrexate toxicity.

Side Effects:

Most commonly reported side effects (≥1%): diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea and constipation. Other side effects includes: headache, dizziness, fatigue, urticaria, itching, rash, dry mouth or throat, increase in liver enzyme levels.

Dosage & Administration:

Dosage in adults according to indication:

Indication	Recommended Dose	Frequency and duration of administration
Duodenal Ulcers:		
Short-Term Treatment	15 mg	Once daily for 4 weeks
Maintenance of Healed	15 mg	Once daily
Treatment of H. pylori to Reduce the Risk of Duodenal Ulcer Recurrence:		
Triple Therapy	Lanzogast	30 mg
	Amoxicillin	1 g
	Clarithromycin	500 mg
		Twice daily for 10 or 14 days
		Twice daily for 10 or 14 days
		Twice daily for 10 or 14 days

Dual Therapy	Lanzogast	30 mg	Three times daily for 14 days
	Amoxicillin	1 g	Three times daily for 14 days
Benign Gastric Ulcer	Short-Term Treatment	30 mg	Once daily for up to 8 weeks
NSAID associated Gastric Ulcer	Healing	30 mg	Once daily for 8 weeks
	Risk Reduction	15 mg	Once daily for up to 12 weeks
Short-Term Treatment of Symptomatic GERD		15 mg	Once daily for up to 8 weeks
Short-Term Treatment of Erosive Esophagitis		30 mg	Once daily for up to 8 weeks
Maintenance of Healing of Erosive Esophagitis		15 mg	Once daily
Pathological Hypersecretory Conditions Including Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome		60 mg	Once daily*

* Dosages up to 90 mg twice daily have been administered.

Pediatric (12 to 17 years of age):

- Non-erosive GERD: 15 mg once daily for up to 8 weeks.

- Erosive Esophagitis: 30 mg once daily for up to 8 weeks.

Hepatic Impairment: The recommended dosage is 15 mg orally daily in patients with severe liver impairment.

Overdose:

The effects of an overdose of Lansoprazole in humans are unknown (although the acute toxicity is likely to be low). However, daily doses of up to 180 mg of Lansoprazole orally and up to 90 mg of Lansoprazole intravenously have been administered in trials without significant undesirable effects. Lansoprazole is not significantly eliminated by haemodialysis. If necessary, gastric emptying, activated charcoal and symptomatic therapy is recommended.

Storage:

Store in a dry place at a temperature below 25 °C.

Packaging:

Each Lanzogast carton box contains 20 Capsules in two blister strips.

