



**Nexium® iv**  
esomeprazole

## Enduring Relief

- Faster and more effective acid control than pantoprazole i.v.<sup>1</sup>
- More effective acid control than omeprazole i.v.<sup>2</sup>
- Easy to use whether as an injection or as an infusion<sup>2</sup>

Method	Solvent	Administration
Injection	5 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride	3 minutes
Infusion	100 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride	10-30 minutes



### Nexium iv

**NEXIUM 40 mg** esomeprazole Powder for solution for injection/infusion **Composition** Each vial contains esomeprazole sodium 42.5 mg, equivalent to esomeprazole 40 mg. **Pharmaceutical form** Powder for solution for injection/infusion White to off-white porous cake or powder **Therapeutic Indication** Nexium for injection and infusion is indicated for gastric antisecretory treatment when the oral route is not possible, such as: • gastroenterology reflux disease in patients with esophagitis and/or severe symptoms of reflux. • healing of gastric ulcers associated with NSAID therapy • prevention of gastric and duodenal ulcers associated with NSAID therapy, in patients at risk. **Posology and method of administration** Patients who cannot take oral medication may be treated parenterally with 20-40 mg once daily. Patients with reflux esophagitis should be treated with 40 mg once daily. Patients treated symptomatically for reflux disease should be treated with 20 mg once daily. For healing of gastric ulcers associated with NSAID therapy the usual dose is 20 mg once daily. For prevention of gastric and duodenal ulcers associated with NSAID therapy, patients at risk should be treated with 20 mg once daily. Usually the IV treatment duration is short and transfer to oral treatment should be made as soon as possible. **Method of administration** **Injection-40 mg dose** The reconstituted solution should be given as an intravenous injection over a period of at least 3 minutes. **20 mg dose** Half of the reconstituted solution should be given as an intravenous injection over a period of approximately 3 minutes. Any unused solution should be discarded. **Infusion-40 mg dose** The reconstituted solution should be given as an intravenous infusion over a period of 10 to 30 minutes. **20 mg dose** Half of the reconstituted solution should be given as an intravenous infusion over a period of 10 to 30 minutes. Any unused solution should be discarded. **Children** Nexium should not be used in children since no data is available. **Use during pregnancy and lactation** For esomeprazole no clinical data on exposed pregnancies are available. **Contraindications** Hypersensitivity to the active substance esomeprazole or to other substituted benzimidazoles or to any of the excipients of this medicinal product. **Interaction** The absorption of ketoconazole and itraconazole can decrease during treatment with Nexium. Esomeprazole inhibits CYP2C19, the major esomeprazole metabolising enzyme. Thus, when esomeprazole is combined with drugs metabolised by CYP2C19, such as diazepam, citalopram, imipramine, clomipramine, phenytoin etc., the plasma concentrations of these drugs may be increased and a dose reduction could be needed. Monitoring is recommended when initiating and ending concomitant treatment with warfarin. Esomeprazole has been shown to have no clinically relevant effects on the pharmacokinetics of amoxicillin or quinidine. **Shelf life** Please refer to expiry date on the outer carton. **Stability after reconstitution** Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 12 hours at 25 °C. From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. **Special precautions for storage** Store in the original package, in order to protect from light. Vials can however be stored exposed to normal in door light outside the box for up to 24 hours. Do not store above 30 °C.

**References :** 1. C H Wilder-Smith, et al. Esomeprazole 40 mg iv provides faster and more effective intragastric acid control than pantoprazole 40 mg iv: results of a randomized study. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2004; 20: 1099-1104 The single-centre, open, randomized, two-way crossover study. Esomeprazole 40 mg intravenously and pantoprazole 40 mg intravenously were administered as 15-min infusions once daily for 5 days. This study was supported by a grant from AstraZeneca. 2. Gillan M Keating, et al. Intravenous Esomeprazole. Drugs 2004; 64 (6): 875-882. The randomized, nonblinded study in 23 healthy volunteers received single 30-minute IV infusion of esomeprazole and omeprazole 40 mg in a crossover manner.

Further information is available on request

โปรดอ่านรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมในเอกสารอ้างอิงฉบับสมบูรณ์และเอกสารกำกับยา

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ใบอนุญาตโฆษณาเลขที่ สท. 1020/2550

# Atlas of GI. Endoscopy The Series of Interest

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