

Brand: Rabema 40

Generic Name: Rabeprazole Sodium

Dosage Form: Oral Tablet

Strength of Rabema 40: Rabeprazole Sodium 40 mg

Rabeprazole in Rabema 40 is a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) used to treat conditions related to excessive stomach acid, such as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), gastric ulcers, and Helicobacter pylori infection.

Mechanism of Action (MOA): Rabema 40

Rabeprazole works by inhibiting the proton pump in the stomach, which is responsible for the final step in the secretion of hydrochloric acid (HCl) into the stomach.

1. Proton Pump Inhibition:

- The proton pump (also known as H⁺/K⁺ ATPase pump) is an enzyme found in the parietal cells of the stomach lining.
- Rabeprazole is a prodrug, which means it is metabolized into its active form in the acidic environment of the stomach.
- Once activated, rabeprazole binds irreversibly to the proton pump, inhibiting the secretion of hydrogen ions (protons) into the stomach.

2. Reduction of Stomach Acid:

- By inhibiting the proton pump, rabeprazole decreases the amount of acid produced in the stomach. This leads to lower gastric acidity.
- This helps to heal peptic ulcers, reduce the symptoms of GERD, and prevent acid-related damage in the stomach and esophagus.

3. Duration of Action:

- Rabeprazole's effect is long-lasting because the inhibition of the proton pump is irreversible. The pump will need to be synthesized again for acid production to resume, which takes time (typically 18–24 hours).

Overall Effect:

By decreasing gastric acid secretion, rabeprazole helps manage conditions caused by acid overproduction and irritation, such as GERD, gastric ulcers, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

1. Indications and Usage: Rabema 40

Rabeprazole sodium is a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) used to treat the following conditions:

- **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD):** Healing of erosive esophagitis and maintenance of healed esophagitis.

- **Helicobacter pylori eradication:** In combination with antibiotics (e.g., amoxicillin, clarithromycin) for the eradication of H. pylori infection in patients with duodenal ulcers.
- **Peptic Ulcer Disease:** Treatment of duodenal ulcers and gastric ulcers, including maintenance therapy after healing.
- **Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:** A condition associated with excess gastric acid secretion.
- **NSAID-associated gastric ulcers:** Prevention of gastric ulcers in patients requiring NSAID therapy.

2. Dosage and Administration: Rabema 40

- **Adults:**
 - **GERD (Erosive Esophagitis):**
 - Initial dose: 20 mg once daily for 4-8 weeks.
 - Maintenance dose: 20 mg once daily.
 - **H. pylori Eradication (Combination Therapy):**
 - 40 mg once daily with antibiotics (e.g., amoxicillin 1000 mg and clarithromycin 500 mg) for 7-14 days.
 - **Duodenal Ulcer:**
 - 20 mg once daily for 4 weeks.
 - **Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:**
 - Initial dose: 60 mg once daily, adjusted based on clinical response.
 - **NSAID-induced Gastric Ulcers:**
 - 20 mg once daily.
- **Pediatric Population:**
Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients below 18 years have not been established for the 40 mg dose.

3. Contraindications:

- **Hypersensitivity to rabeprazole sodium or any component of the formulation.**
- **Severe hepatic impairment:** Not recommended for patients with significant liver dysfunction (Child-Pugh Class C).

4. Warnings and Precautions:

- **Gastrointestinal Effects:**
 - **Clostridium difficile infection:** PPI therapy may increase the risk of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea, especially in hospitalized patients.

- **Bone Fractures:** Prolonged use (over 1 year) of PPIs may increase the risk of hip, wrist, and spine fractures, particularly in patients with other risk factors for osteoporosis.
- **Hypomagnesemia:** Long-term use of PPIs may lead to low magnesium levels, potentially causing serious health issues like arrhythmias, muscle spasms, or seizures.
- **Vitamin B12 Deficiency:** Prolonged use of PPIs can reduce vitamin B12 absorption and may lead to deficiency.
- **Kidney Concerns:**
 - **Acute interstitial nephritis (kidney inflammation)** has been reported in some patients. If renal symptoms occur, discontinue rabeprazole.
- **Hypersensitivity Reactions:**
 - **Anaphylaxis, angioedema, and severe skin reactions** have been reported, though rare. Discontinue treatment if these occur.

5. Drug Interactions:

- **Clopidogrel:** Rabeprazole may reduce the effectiveness of clopidogrel (a blood-thinner), leading to reduced antiplatelet activity.
- **Digoxin:** Use with caution, as PPIs may increase serum digoxin levels.
- **Warfarin:** Monitor for changes in INR (International Normalized Ratio) as PPIs can affect anticoagulation therapy.
- **Other Medications:**
 - Rabeprazole may interfere with the absorption of drugs that require an acidic pH for absorption (e.g., ketoconazole, iron salts, and atazanavir).

6. Adverse Reactions:

- **Common:**
 - Headache
 - Diarrhea
 - Nausea
 - Abdominal pain
 - Flatulence
- **Serious:**
 - Hypomagnesemia (low magnesium)
 - Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis, angioedema)
 - Bone fractures
 - Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea
 - Kidney disease (acute interstitial nephritis)

- **Vitamin B12 deficiency**

7. Use in Specific Populations:

- **Pregnancy:**
 - **Category C. Rabeprazole should only be used in pregnancy if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. No adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.**
- **Lactation:**
 - **It is not known whether rabeprazole is excreted in human milk. Caution should be exercised when administering to breastfeeding women.**
- **Pediatric:**
 - **Safety and efficacy have not been established in children for the 40 mg dose.**
- **Geriatric:**
 - **No dose adjustment necessary for elderly patients, but caution is recommended due to the increased risk of bone fractures, kidney disease, and magnesium deficiency.**

8. Overdose:

- **Symptoms of overdose may include confusion, dizziness, tachycardia, and blurred vision. In case of overdose, symptomatic treatment should be provided, and medical advice should be sought immediately.**

9. Storage and Handling:

- **Storage: Store at room temperature (15-30°C, 59-86°F). Keep the container tightly closed and protect from moisture.**
- **Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not use after the expiration date.**

10. Packaging:

- **Each Alu-Alu strip of Rabema-40 contains 10 tablets.**
- **Each box of Rabema-40 contains 10 strips.**

Note: This summary provides general prescribing information.