

Pansos

Pantoprazole
20 mg & 40 mg Tablets

Pansos (Pantoprazole) is a proton pump inhibitor that suppresses the final step in gastric acid production by covalently binding to the $H^+/K^+ATPase$ enzyme system at the surface of the gastric parietal cell. This effect leads to inhibition of both basal and stimulated gastric acid secretion, irrespective of the stimulus. The binding to the $H^+/K^+ATPase$ results in a duration of acid antisecretory effect that persists longer than 24 hours.

COMPOSITION

Pansos 20 Tablet : Each enteric-coated tablet contains Pantoprazole Sodium Sesquihydrate USP equivalent to Pantoprazole 20 mg.

Pansos 40 Tablet : Each enteric-coated tablet contains Pantoprazole Sodium Sesquihydrate USP equivalent to Pantoprazole 40 mg.

INDICATION

Pansos (Pantoprazole) is indicated where suppression of acid secretion has therapeutic benefit ; i.e

1. Peptic ulcer diseases
2. Gastroesophageal reflux diseases
3. Ulcer, induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
4. Eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* (in combination with antibiotics)
5. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Benign gastric ulcer : 40 mg daily in the morning for 4 weeks, continued for further 4 weeks, if not fully healed.

Gastro-esophageal reflux disease : 20-40 mg daily in the morning for 4 weeks, continued for further 4 weeks, if not fully healed; maintenance dose is 20 mg daily, which may be increased to 40 mg daily.

Duodenal ulcer : 40 mg daily in the morning for 2 weeks, continued for further 2 weeks if not fully healed.

Duodenal ulcer associated with Helicobacter pylori : Pantoprazole is recommended at a dose of 40 mg twice daily in association with antimicrobial agents as detailed below :

Amoxicillin 1 g and Clarithromycin 500 mg both twice daily for one week, or Clarithromycin 250 mg and Metronidazole 400 mg both twice daily for one week.

Prophylaxis of NSAID-associated gastric or duodenal ulcer : 20 mg daily for those require long-term NSAID treatment.

Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome : Initially 80 mg once daily adjusted according to response (elderly max. 40 mg daily); daily doses above 80 mg given in 2 divided doses.

SIDE EFFECT

Pantoprazole is well tolerated in both short-term and long-term treatment. Headache and diarrhea are the common side effects and rarely included side effects are abdominal pain, flatulence, rash, insomnia and hyperglycemia.

PRECAUTION

Patients should be cautioned that Pantoprazole tablet should not be split, chewed or crushed. Long-term therapy of Pantoprazole may lead to malabsorption of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B₁₂) or may increase the risk of osteoporosis related disorders.

CONTRAINDICATION

Pantoprazole is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the components of the formulation.

DRUG INTERACTION

No significant drug interactions have been observed in clinical studies.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

US FDA Pregnancy Category of Pantoprazole is B. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant woman. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Pantoprazole has been shown to be excreted in human milk. So, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the benefit of the drug to the mother.

STORAGE CONDITION

Keep in a dry place away from light and heat. Keep out of the reach of children.

HOW SUPPLIED

Pansos 20 Tablet : Each box contains 50 tablets in Alu-Alu blister pack.

Pansos 40 Tablet : Each box contains 50 tablets in Alu-Alu blister pack.

Manufactured by:

NIPRO JMI Pharma Ltd.
Comilla, Bangladesh.