

Drugs decrease intragastric acidity

PPI :

- drug of choice for GERD .

* H.Pylori :

- 1st line therapy :

PPI + Clarithromycin , Amoxicillin (OR
Metronidazole)

- 2nd line therapy :

PPI + Bismuth ss + Tetracyclin + Metronedazole

Mucosal protective agents

Misoprostol :

- contraindicated in pregnancy (causes Uterine
Contraction)

Sucrasulfate :

- decreases upper GI Bleeding in ICU .

Colloidal Bismuth :

- prevents Travelers' Diarrhea .

Drugs increases GI motility

1) D2 Antagonists :

- no effect in small intestine or colon .
- metoclopramide & Domperidone .

Metoclopramide :

- potent Anti Nausea , Anti emetic .

Domperidone :

- postpartum lactation stimulation .

2) Laxatives :

Doctusate :

- for Hemorrhoids and Anal fissures .

Combination of Bisacodyl + polyethylene glycol :

- cleansing of colon before colonoscopy .

Phenolphthalein :

- removed from markets >> Cardiac toxicity .

Lactulose :

- drug of choice in hepatic encephalopathy to
trap NH₃

Drugs for IBS

Alosetron :

- only for women with severe diarrhea-
predominant IBS NOT responding to
conventional therapies .

Lubiprostone :

- for women with severe constipation-
predominant IBS .

Anitemetic

Meclizine :

- H1 antihistamine
- prevention of Motion sickness and treatment of Vertigo due to Labyrinth dysfunction .

Dronabinol , Nabilone :

- causes Redness of the white sclera of the Eye .
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Drugs for Inflammatory bowel disease (UC & Crohn's disease)

5-ASA :

- 1st agent to treat mild to moderate Ulcerative Colitis .

Infliximab :

- neutralizes TNF-alpha
- treatment of moderate to severe Crohn's disease + for Refractory UC .
- associated with reactivation of TB .

Natalizumab :

- to treat moderate to severe crohn's disease who have failed other therapies .
 - patients should not be on other immunosuppressant .
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Amebiasis

we have 3 groups :

1) luminal amebicides :

- Diloxanide furonate , Iodoquinol , Paromomycin .
- 2) Metronidazole & tinidazole .
- 3) Emetine & dehydroemetine .

Uses :

1)

Diloxanide furonate :

- drug of choice for Asymptomatic luminal infections .

Paromomycin :

- to treat Visceral leishmaniasis.

2)

Metronidazole :

- drug of choice for all extraluminal (tissue) amebiasis .
- it kills trophozoites but not cysts .
- drug of choice for Giardiasis .
- drug of choice for Trichonomiasis .
- you Must use it with a luminal amebicide .
- adverse effects : Disulfiram-like effect .
- avoided in pregnant or nursing women .

* Note :

Amebic colitis : treatment of choice is :
Mertronedazole + a luminal amebicide .

3)

Emetine & dehydroemetine :

- used only for severe amrbiasis when Metronidazole is not effective .
- causes : serious toxicity ; cardiac arrhythmias , heart failure , hypotension .