# Amoxycillin (750mg) + Clarithromycin (500mg) + Esomeprazole (40mg)

# **Esoable HP Kit Tablet**

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#### **Composition:**

#### **Each tablet contains:**

- Amoxycillin (as Amoxycillin Trihydrate): 750 mg
- Clarithromycin: 500 mg
- Esomeprazole Magnesium (Enteric Coated): 40 mg

### **Pharmacological Class:**

- Amoxycillin: Penicillin-class Antibiotic
- Clarithromycin: Macrolide Antibiotic
- Esomeprazole: Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI)

#### **Indications:**

This combination is primarily used for the eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in:

- Peptic ulcers
- Gastritis associated with *H. pylori*
- Duodenal ulcers

#### **Mechanism of Action:**

- Amoxycillin: Acts by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis, leading to bacterial cell death.
- Clarithromycin: Inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit, preventing bacterial growth.
- Esomeprazole: Suppresses gastric acid secretion by inhibiting the H+/K+ ATPase pump in gastric parietal cells, creating an environment conducive to bacterial eradication and ulcer healing.

#### **Dosage and Administration:**

- Adults: One tablet twice daily, preferably 1 hour before meals, for 7–14 days, as prescribed by a healthcare provider.
- Swallow the tablet whole with water; do not chew or crush.

- Hypersensitivity to Amoxycillin, Clarithromycin, Esomeprazole, or any component of the tablet.
- Patients with a history of cholestatic jaundice or hepatic dysfunction associated with Clarithromycin.
- Severe renal or liver impairment.
- Concomitant use with drugs like ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, or drugs that prolong the OT interval.

### **Warnings and Precautions:**

- Allergic Reactions: Monitor for hypersensitivity reactions such as rash, swelling, or difficulty breathing.
- QT Prolongation: Clarithromycin may prolong QT interval; use cautiously in patients with cardiovascular disorders.
- Clostridioides difficile Infection: Antibiotics may disrupt gut flora, leading to severe diarrhea; monitor for symptoms.
- Renal and Hepatic Impairment: Dose adjustments may be necessary in patients with compromised kidney or liver function.
- Long-Term PPI Use: Esomeprazole may cause hypomagnesemia, bone fractures, and Vitamin B12 deficiency with prolonged use.
- Pregnancy and Breastfeeding:
  - Pregnancy Category C: Use only if benefits outweigh potential risks.
  - Breastfeeding: Consult a healthcare provider before use, as the components may pass into breast milk.

#### **Side Effects:**

#### **Common side effects:**

- Nausea
- Diarrhea or constipation
- Abdominal pain
- Headache
- Altered taste sensation

## Rare but serious side effects:

- Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis)
- QT prolongation and arrhythmias

#### **Contraindications:**

- Hepatotoxicity
- Severe diarrhea caused by *Clostridioides* difficile

## **Drug Interactions:**

- Warfarin: Increased risk of bleeding; monitor INR closely.
- Theophylline: Clarithromycin may increase its levels, leading to toxicity.
- Clopidogrel: Reduced efficacy with Esomeprazole.
- Oral Contraceptives: Amoxycillin may reduce contraceptive efficacy; consider additional contraceptive methods.

# **Storage:**

- Store below 25°C in a cool, dry place, protected from light and moisture.
- Keep out of reach of children.

# Packaging:

• Available in blister packs of 7, 10, or 14 tablets, designed for short-term therapy.

#### **Manufacturer:**

• [Manufacturer Name]

#### Note:

This combination therapy should be used only under medical supervision. Ensure adherence to the full course to maximize eradication of *H. pylori* and prevent resistance. If symptoms persist or severe side effects occur, consult a healthcare provider immediately.

Manufactured in India for:



Catoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Co.)
Plot no.: 367-FF, Industrial Area Phase-I,

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