#### Information For the Use

### Domperidone (10mg) + Rabeprazole (20mg)

# **Ribziff D Tablet**

Domperidone (10 mg) + Rabeprazole (20 mg) Tablet reducing gastric acid and improving motility.

### **Description:**

Domperidone (10 mg) + Rabeprazole (20 mg) tablet is a combination of Domperidone, a prokinetic agent, and Rabeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). This combination is used to manage symptoms of gastrointestinal disorders, including acid reflux, gastritis, and gastroparesis (delayed stomach emptying).

### **Composition:**

• Domperidone: 10 mg

• Rabeprazole: 20 mg

#### **Indications:**

#### This combination tablet is indicated for:

- 1. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD):
  - To relieve symptoms of heartburn, acid regurgitation, and discomfort caused by GERD.

#### 2. Gastritis:

- For the management of gastritis, particularly when associated with gastric acid hypersecretion.
- 3. Gastroparesis:
  - To help in cases of delayed gastric emptying (gastroparesis), which may cause nausea, vomiting, and abdominal bloating.
- 4. Peptic Ulcer Disease:
  - To help heal peptic ulcers and prevent their recurrence by

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

- Domperidone (10 mg):
  Domperidone is a dopamine antagonist that works by blocking the action of dopamine in the stomach and intestines, increasing the motility of the upper gastrointestinal tract. It promotes gastric emptying, reduces bloating, and helps alleviate nausea and vomiting.
- Rabeprazole (20 mg):
  Rabeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor
  (PPI) that works by inhibiting the
  H+/K+ ATPase pump (proton pump) in
  the stomach lining, reducing the
  production of gastric acid.

## **Dosage and Administration:**

- Adults:
  - 1 tablet (10 mg Domperidone + 20 mg Rabeprazole) once daily, preferably before a meal.
  - The dosage may be adjusted based on the severity of the condition and the patient's response to treatment.
- Children:
  - This combination tablet is generally not recommended for children unless specifically prescribed by a healthcare provider, as the dosage would need to be adjusted for the child's weight and condition.

#### Note:

- This combination is typically prescribed for short-term use, and the duration of treatment should be determined by your healthcare provider.
- Do not exceed the recommended dose or duration without consulting your doctor.

#### **Side Effects:**

- Common:
  - Nausea, dry mouth, headache, dizziness, and abdominal discomfort.
  - o Diarrhea or constipation.
  - Flatulence or bloating.
- Serious but Rare:
  - Cardiovascular effects:
     Domperidone has been associated with an increased risk of QT interval prolongation and arrhythmias, especially in patients with underlying heart conditions.
  - Liver toxicity: Symptoms such as yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), dark urine, or unexplained fatigue (rare with Rabeprazole).
  - Severe allergic reactions: Rash, swelling, difficulty breathing, or anaphylaxis.

#### **Precautions:**

- 1. Cardiovascular Health:
  - Domperidone should be used cautiously in patients with heart conditions, including arrhythmias, as it may prolong the QT interval.
- 2. Liver Impairment:
  - Rabeprazole should be used with caution in patients with liver disease, as the metabolism of Rabeprazole may be altered.
- 3. Renal Impairment:
  - In patients with severe renal impairment, the dose of

Domperidone may need to be adjusted, as Domperidone is primarily excreted via the kidneys.

- 4. Pregnancy and Breastfeeding:
  - Pregnancy: This medication should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed and prescribed by a healthcare provider.
  - Breastfeeding: Domperidone may pass into breast milk, so it is important to consult a doctor before use during breastfeeding.
- 5. Long-term Use:
  - Prolonged use of Rabeprazole or other PPIs may lead to vitamin B12 deficiency, bone fractures, or gastrointestinal infections.

## **Storage:**

- Store at room temperature (15-30°C), away from direct light and moisture.
- Keep the tablet bottle tightly closed and out of reach of children.
- Do not use the medication if the packaging is damaged or if the expiration date has passed.

#### Note:

For best results, this medication should be taken as prescribed, and any missed doses should be taken as soon as possible, unless it is close to the time for the next dose.

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Cafoli Lifecare Pvt. Ltd.

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