Update date: February 1, 2024

Group No. 8: Gastroenterology

CASTOR OIL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1273.00	SOLUTION Each container contains: Castor oil. Container with 70 mL.	Constipation. Colon emptying, pre-surgical preparation or as for performing abdominal imaging studies.	Oral. Adults: 15 to 70 mL in a single dose. Children over two years old: 5 to 35 mL.

Generalities

Stimulates intestinal motor activity through direct action of smooth muscle and stimulation of the intramural nerve plexus.

Risk in Pregnancy TO

Adverse effects

Nausea, diarrhea, intestinal colic, belching, allergic reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, acute abdomen syndrome, fecal impaction, diarrhea, chronic nonspecific ulcerative colitis, intestinal obstruction, appendicitis.

Interactions

It decreases the absorption of medications administered orally. With other types of laxatives, their adverse effects increase.

ALUMINUM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1221.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Aluminum hydroxide 200 mg. Package with 50 tablets.	Gastric hypersecretion disorders. Hyperphosphatemia in chronic renal failure.	Oral. Adults: 200 to 600 mg one hour after meals and at bedtime. Hyperphosphatemia: 400 mg to 2 g every 6, 8 or 12 hours.
010.000.1222.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Aluminum hydroxide 7 g. Container with 240 mL and dispenser (350 mg/5 mL).		Children: 50 to 150 mg/kg body weight/day, administer divided dose every 6 hours.

Generalities

Neutralizes acid and protects the gastric mucosa; increases the tone of the esophageal sphincter. Decreases intestinal absorption of phosphates.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Constipation, nausea, vomiting, fecal impaction, flatulence, hypophosphatemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, intestinal obstruction.
Precautions: Kidney failure. Administer the antacid 2 hours before or 2 hours after ingestion of other medications.

Interactions

Decreases the absorption of digoxin, atenolol, benzodiazepines, captopril, corticosteroids, fluoroquinolones, H2 antihistamines, hydantoins, iron salts, ketoconazole, penicillamine, phenothiazines, salicylates, tetracyclines and ticlopidine. Increases the absorption of metoprolol, levodopa, quinidine, sulfonylureas and valproic acid.

ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CHEWABLE TABLET Each chewable tablet contains: Aluminum hydroxide 200 mg. Magnesium hydroxide 200 mg. or magnesium trisilicate: 447.3 mg	Gastric hypersecretion disorders. Dyspepsia.	Oral. Adults: One to two tablets or tablespoons, every 8 hours.
010.000.1223.00	Package with 50 chewable tablets.		Children over 6 years: One tablet or tablespoon, every 8 or 12 hours.
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Aluminum hydroxide 3.7 g. Magnesium hydroxide 4.0 g. or magnesium trisilicate: 8.9 g.		
010.000.1224.00	Container with 240 mL and dispenser.		

Generalities

Neutralizes acid and protects the gastric mucosa; increases the tone of the esophageal sphincter. Decreases intestinal absorption of phosphates.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Constipation, nausea, vomiting, fecal impaction, flatulence, hypophosphatemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, kidney failure, urinary tract stones, intestinal obstruction.

Precautions: If you are taking other medications simultaneously, if discomfort persists or there is abdominal pain.

Interactions

Decreases the absorption of digoxin, atenolol, benzodiazepines, captopril, corticosteroids, fluoroquinolones, H2 antihistamines, hydantoins, iron salts, ketoconazole, penicillamine, phenothiazines, salicylates, tetracyclines and ticlopidine.

BISMUTH

Clue	Description	Indications Mild	Route of administration and dosage
	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Bismuth subsalicylate 1,750 g.	non-specific diarrhea.	Oral. Adults: 30 mL every 2 hours, up to 8 doses in 24 hours.
010.000.1263.00	Container with 240 mL.		Children: From 3 to 6 years: 5 mL. From 6 to 9 years 10 mL. From 9 to 12 years 15 mL. every 4 or 6 hours.

Generalities

It has light hygroscopic activity; can adsorb toxins and provide protective coating to the mucosa intestinal.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Encephalopathy, constipation, tinnitus, temporary blackening of the tongue and stool.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and salicylates; bleeding peptic ulcer, kidney failure, hemophilia.
Precautions: Third trimester of pregnancy, glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, coagulopathy, peptic ulcer, diabetes mellitus, liver failure and kidney failure. Do not use to treat vomiting in children or adolescents who have or are recovering from chickenpox or the flu. In children under 6 years of age.

Interactions

Reduces the effect of oral anticoagulants and hypoglycemics. With probenecid risk of decreased uricosuric effect.

BUTYLHIOSCINE OR HIOSCINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1206.00	DRAGEE OR TABLET Each dragee or tablet contains: Butylhyoscine bromide or hyoscine butylbromide 10 mg. Package with 10 dragees or tablets.	Spasms and disorders of the motility of the gastrointestinal tract. Spasms and dyskinesias of the bile and urinary tracts. Dysmenorrhea.	Oral. Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 10 to 20 mg every 6 to 8 hours.
010.000.1207.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Butylhyoscine bromide or hyoscine butylbromide 20 mg. Container with 3 vials of 1 mL.		Intramuscular, intravenous. Adults: 20 mg every 6 to 8 hours. Children: 5 to 10 mg every 8 to 12 hours.

Generalities

It acts as a competitive parasympathetic antagonist of visceral smooth muscle receptors, producing relaxation in the intestinal, biliary and urinary tracts.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Increased heart rate, skin rashes and allergic reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, tachycardia, megacolon and asthma.
Precautions: Heart failure and tachyarrhythmias.

Interactions

Tricyclic antidepressants, amantadine and quinidine, increase their anticholinergic action.

BUTYLHIOSCINE-METAMIZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.0113.00	DRAGEE Each dragee contains: Butylhyoscine bromide 10 mg Metamizole sodium monohydrate equivalent to 250 mg. of metamizole sodium. Container with 36 dragees.	Biliary colic. Intestinal colic. Renal colic. Dysmenorrhea.	Oral. Adults: 1 to 2 tablets every 6 to 8 hours.
010.000.2146.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Hyoscine N-butylbromide 20 mg. Metamizole 2.5 g. Container with 5 vials of 5 mL.		Intravenous (5 to 10 minutes) or deep intramuscular. Adults: One vial every 8 hours, for pain relief.

Generalities

Butylhyoscine bromide acts as a competitive parasympathetic antagonist of visceral smooth muscle receptors, producing relaxation in the intestinal, biliary and urinary tracts. Metamizole has analgesic action at three levels; peripheral, medullary and thalamic. It binds to peripheral receptors, making them refractory to the reception and transmission of pain.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Epigastric pain, nausea, stomatitis, leukopenia, skin rashes, and allergic reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs and pyrazolones, duodenal ulcer, porphyria, granulocytopenia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, liver and kidney failure.
Precautions: Glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, heart failure, tachyarrhythmias.

Interactions

Metamizole is enhanced with pyrazolone derivatives, increasing the action of coumarin anticoagulants; Phenothiazines enhance their antipyretic action. The anticholinergic action of bultilhyoscine is increased by the tricyclic antidepressants, amantadine and quinidine.

CINITAPRIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2247.00	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains Cinitapride bitartrate equivalent to 1 mg. of cinitapride. Package with 25 tablets.	Gastroesophageal reflux. Functional disorders of gastrointestinal motility.	Oral. Adults: (over 20 years old). 1 mg three times a day, 15 minutes before each meal.
010.000.2248.00	GRANULATED Each envelope contains: Cinitapride bitartrate equivalent to 1 mg. of cinitapride. Container with 30 sachets.		

Generalities

It is an orthopramide with prokinetic activity in the gastrointestinal tract, with marked procholinergic action. It improves the clinical symptoms of dyspepsia and slowing of gastric emptying and intestinal transit (slow digestion, postprandial gastric digestion, the feeling of early fullness, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and premature satiety). Reduces reflux episodes and time with esophageal pH less than four.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

At doses higher than those recommended, extrapyramidal reactions that disappear when the medication is discontinued. Mild sedation and drowsiness.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: History of bleeding, obstruction or perforation of the gastrointestinal tract; tardive dyskinesia to neuroleptics. Pregnancy, breastfeeding and those under 20 years of age.

Interactions

Gastric emptying stimulated by cinitapride may alter the absorption of some medications. It enhances the effects of phenothiazines and other antidopaminergic drugs on the central nervous system. It may reduce the effect of digoxin due to a decrease in its absorption. Its effect decreases in coadministration with atropine anticholinergics and narcotic analgesics. With alcohol, tranquilizers, hypnotics and narcotics, it enhances its sedative effect.

CISAPRIDE

Clue	Description	Gastropare	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1208.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Cisapride 100 mg. Container with 60 mL and dispenser.	**Indications .** Gastroesophageal reflux.	Oral. Children with body weight less than 25 kg: 0.2 mg/kg body weight every 6 or 8 hours. Children with body weight greater than 25 kg and less than 50 kg: 5 mg every 6 hours. Adults: 5 to 10 mg before meals and at bedtime.
	TABLET		

010.000.2147.00	Each tablet contains: Cisapride 10 mg. Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

5-HT receptor agonist. Prevents gastric atony by increasing acetylcholine in the myenteric plexus.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Colic, borborygmi, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Headache, lightheadedness, QT prolongation on ECG, arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, anaphylaxis, aplastic anemia, extrapyramidal symptoms, psychiatric disorders, fever, tachycardia, hypoglycemia, nausea, rhinitis, constipation, insomnia gynecomastia, elevated transaminases.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, prolonged QT, ventricular arrhythmia, bradycardia, alteration of the sinus node, 2nd and 3rd degree AV block, myocardial ischemia, renal and respiratory failure, hypokalemia and hypomagnesemia.

Precautions: Liver failure, neonates.

Interactions

HIV protease inhibitors, azole antifungals, and macrolide antibiotics increase their plasma concentration.

DIOSMECTITE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.7001.00	DUST Each sachet contains: Diosmectite 3,000 g Container with 10 sachets of 3 g, and attached instructions	symptomatic treatment of Acute diarrhea in adults, children and older infants as a complement or when therapy such as oral hydration is not sufficient.	Oral Older infant and preschoolers (from 1 to 4 years): 4 sachets per day for 3 days. Maintenance: 2 sachets per day until the 7th day. Schoolchildren (5 to 9 years old): 4 sachets per day for 3 days. Maintenance: 2 sachets per day until the 7th day. Adolescents (10 to 19 years old): 2 sachets 3 times a day for 4 days. Maintenance: 3 sachets per day until the 7th day. The contents of the sachet should be mixed in 50mL of water to make a suspension directly before use.

Generalities

Double aluminum and magnesium silicate whose spatial structure provides a high degree of coverage and fixation capacity, which explain its properties in relation to the intestinal mucosa.

Risk in Pregnancy X

Adverse effects

Common: Constipation may occur, which usually improves with dose reduction; in some cases, rarely, discontinuation of treatment may be necessary.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to diosmectite or any of its components. Avoid its use in patients with severe dysenteric diarrhea (when accompanied by mucus, pus and/or blood or fever greater than 39°C). Patients with intestinal obstruction or intestinal atony (especially older adults).
Precautions: Even though this medication is not absorbed, it should be used with caution in patients with kidney failure (especially older adults). Its use is not recommended in patients who are fructose intolerant due to the presence of glucose and sucrose.

Interactions

The adsorbent properties of this product may interfere with the absorption periods and/or rates of other substances. It is recommended that it not be used concomitantly with another medication.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE AND CITRATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1277.00	SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Monosodium phosphate 12 g. Sodium citrate 10 g. Container with 133 mL and rectal cannula.	Constipation. Rectal stimulation for intestinal evacuation.	Rectal. Adults: Apply the content only once; can be repeated after 30 minutes. Children: Apply 60 mL in a single dose.

Generalities

It has an osmotic effect by extracting water from the tissues to the intestinal lumen.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Abdominal cramps. Electrolyte and fluid imbalance if used daily.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Chronic ulcerative colitis, anorectal conditions, acute abdominal syndrome, appendicitis and intestinal perforation.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

GLYCEROL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1278.00	SUPPOSITORY Each suppository contains: Glycerol 2,632 g. Container with 6 suppositories.	Constipation.	Rectal. Adults: 2,632 g every 8 hours. Children: 1,380 g every 8 hours.

Generalities

Hyperosmolar laxative that draws water from the tissues into the stool and stimulates evacuation.

Risk in Pregnancy TO

Adverse effects

Intestinal cramps, rectal discomfort, hyperemia of the rectal mucosa.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, abdominal colic of undetermined etiology, acute abdomen and appendicitis.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

LIDOCAINE - HYDROCORTISONE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1363.00	OINTMENT Each 100 grams contains: Lidocaine 5 g. Hydrocortisone Acetate 0.25 g. Aluminum Subacetate 3.50 g. Zinc Oxide 18 g. Container with 20 g and applicator.	Anorectal inflammatory processes. Local anesthetic rectal examinations. for year-	Rectal. Adults: One to four applications a day. Children over 2 years: One to three applications in 24 hours. Apply the minimum amount necessary.
010.000.1364.00	SUPPOSITORY Each suppository contains: Lidocaine 60 mg. Hydrocortisone Acetate 5 mg. Zinc Oxide 400 mg. Aluminum Subacetate 50 mg. Container with 6 suppositories.		Rectal. Adults: One to two suppositories in 24 hours.

Generalities

Anesthetic and anti-inflammatory, due to the characteristics of its components.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Allergic reactions; feeling of rectal discomfort.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the components of the drug, anorectal tuberculosis.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

LOPERAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4184.00	TABLET, TABLET OR DRAGEE Each tablet, tablet or dragee contains: Loperamide hydrochloride 2 mg. Package with 12 tablets, tablets or dragees.	Diarrheal syndrome.	Oral. Adults: Initial: 4 mg, maintenance 2 mg, after each evacuation (maximum 16 mg per day). Children 8 to 12 years: 2 mg every 8 hours, maintenance 1 mg after each evacuation (maximum 8 mg per day).

Generalities

It acts on circular and longitudinal muscles through the direct effect and interaction with the release of acetylcholine, inactivates calmodulin and increases the absorption of water and electrolytes in the intestinal lumen.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Constipation, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, abdominal distention, rash, cramps.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, intestinal atony, constipation and intestinal obstruction.
Precautions: In children under 6 years of age, liver failure, prostatic hyperplasia, pseudomembranous colitis.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

MAGNESIUM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1275.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Magnesium hydroxide 8.5 g. Container with 120 mL. (425 mg/5 mL).	Constipation. Dyspepsia.	Oral. Adults: Laxative: 30 to 60 mL dissolved in a glass of water. Dyspepsia: 10 to 15 mL. Children: Laxative: 15 to 30 mL dissolved in water. Dyspepsia: 5 to 10 mL, every 12 or 24 hours.

Generalities

It produces an osmotic effect in the small intestine by drawing water into the intestinal lumen. Inhibits the action of gastric juice.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Nausea, abdominal cramps. fluid and electrolyte imbalance due to excessive and repeated administrations.
Laxative dependence due to continuous administration.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, acute abdomen, fecal impaction, diarrhea, UC, intestinal obstruction.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

METOCLOPRAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1241.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Metoclopramide hydrochloride 10 mg. Container with 6 vials of 2 mL.	Nausea. Threw up. Gastroesophageal reflux. Gastroparesis.	Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 10 mg every 8 hours. Children: Children under 6 years old. 0.1/kg body weight/ day, divided dose every 8 hours. From 7 to 12 years 2 to 8 mg/kg body weight/ day, divided dose every 8 hours.
010.000.1242.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Metoclopramide hydrochloride 10 mg. Package with 20 tablets.		Oral Adults: 10 to 15 mg every 6 to 8 hours. Children: Children under 6 years old. 0.1/kg body weight/ day, divided dose every 8 hours. From 7 to 12 years 2 to 8 mg/kg body weight/ day, divided dose every 8 hours.
010.000.1243.00	SOLUTION Each mL contains: Metoclopramide hydrochloride 4 mg. Dropper bottle container with 20 mL.		

Generalities

Stimulates the motility of the upper gastrointestinal tract without increasing pancreatic, biliary or gastric secretions. It increases the tone and amplitude of gastric contractions, relaxes the duodenal bulb and the pyloric sphincter, peristalsis, gastric emptying and intestinal transit. The antiemetic properties are due to antagonism of dopaminergics, central to the chemoreceptor “trigger” zone.

receivers peripherals and

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, asthenia, fatigue, lassitude, less frequently, insomnia, headache, dizziness, nausea, extrapyramidal symptoms, galactorrhea, gynecomastia, rash, urticaria or intestinal disorders.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, gastrointestinal bleeding, mechanical obstruction or intestinal perforation.

Precautions: In kidney disease.

Interactions

Anticholinergics and opiates antagonize its effect on motility. The sedative effects are enhanced with alcoholic beverages, hypnotics, tranquilizers and other central nervous system depressants.

PLANTAGO OVATA - SENOSIDES AYB

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2150.00	GRANULATED Each 100 g contains: Plantain ovata 54.2 g. Senna Concentrate 12.4 g. Equivalent to: Sennosides A and B 300 mg. Container with 100 g.	Intestinal hypotonia. Constipation. laxative for preparation prior to radiological studies.	Oral. Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 5g at night.

Generalities

They are glycosides that, when hydrolyzed by bacteria in the large intestine, release anthraquinones, substances that have cathartic properties because they irritate the intestinal mucosa. They also promote the accumulation of water and electrolytes in the colon.

Risk in Pregnancy TO

Adverse effects

Intestinal cramps, diarrhea, bloating, nausea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Intestinal occlusion, acute appendicitis, acute abdomen, fecal impaction, rectal bleeding.

Precautions: Do not administer for periods longer than 2 weeks without medical supervision.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

PSYLLIUM PLANTAGO

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.1271.00	DUST Every 100 g contains: Psyllium Plantain Seed Husk Powder 49.7 g. Container with 400 g.	Intestinal hypotonia. Constipation.	Oral. Adults: One to two tablespoons dissolved in a glass of water, every 8 hours. Children: One tablespoon dissolved in a glass of water, every 8 hours.

Generalities

With water they expand and form a mucilaginous colloidal mass that in the intestine increases the volume and softens the fecal bolus.

Risk in Pregnancy TO

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, colic, bloating, rectal irritation, allergic reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Intestinal obstruction, acute abdomen syndrome, fecal impaction.
Precautions: Do not administer to people with phenylketonuria.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

RANITIDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	DRAGEE OR TABLET Each dragee or tablet contains: Ranitidine hydrochloride equivalent to 150 mg of ranitidine. Package with 20 dragees or tablets.	Gastroduodenal ulcer. Gastritis. Hypersecretion disorder such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.	Oral. Adults: 150 mg to 300 mg orally every 12 to 24 hours. Support: 150 mg every 24 hours, at bedtime. In Zollinger-Ellison: maximum dose 6 g per day.
010.000.1233.00			
010.000.2151.00	SYRUP Each 10 mL contains: Ranitidine hydrochloride 150 mg. Container with 200 mL.		Children: 2 to 4 mg/kg /day, every 12 hours.

Generalities

Antagonist of H2 receptors in parietal cells, decreasing gastric secretion.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, headache, malaise, dizziness, confusion, bradycardia. nausea and constipation, jaundice, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and other H2 receptor antagonists, cirrhosis and hepatic encephalopathy, CKD.

Interactions

Antacids interfere with its absorption. Increases blood levels of glipizide, procainamide, warfarin, metoprolol, nifedipine and phenylhydantoin; decreases the absorption of ketoconazole.

SENSOSIDE AB

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	ORAL SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Sen concentrate equivalent to 200 mg of sennosides A and B.	Constipation. Intestinal hypotonia. laxative for preparation prior to radiological studies.	Oral. Adults: 2 tablespoons, at night.
010.000.1270.00	Container with 75 mL		Children over 5 years:
010.000.1270.01	Container with sachet with powder and bottle with 75 mL of solution to reconstitute.		One or two teaspoons at night.
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Dried senna concentrates 187 mg (normalized to 8.6 mg sennosides AB).		Oral. Adults: One to three tablets a day.
010.000.1272.00	Package with 20 tablets.		

Generalities

Glycosides that, when hydrolyzed by bacteria in the large intestine, release anthraquinones, substances that have

cathartic properties because they irritate the intestinal mucosa. They also promote the accumulation of water and electrolytes in the colon.

Risk in Pregnancy TO

Adverse effects

Intestinal cramps, diarrhea, bloating, nausea, vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindicated: Hydroelectrolyte imbalance; appendicitis and acute abdomen, intestinal obstruction, fecal impaction, rectal bleeding.
Precautions: In inflammatory diseases of the small intestine. Do not use for a long time.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4185.00 010.000.4185.01	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Ursodeoxycholic acid 250 mg. Container with 50 capsules. Container with 60 capsules.	Dissolution of stones cholesterol, in patients with radiolucent, uncomplicated lithiasis, with a functional gallbladder.	Oral. Adults: 8 to 15 mg/kg body weight/day.
010.000.7119.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Ursodeoxycholic acid 500 mg. Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

By inhibiting hydroxymethylglutamyl-Co A reductase, it reduces bile cholesterol levels by suppressing its hepatic synthesis and inhibiting its intestinal absorption. The reduction of cholesterol levels allows the gradual solubilization and dissolution of the stones. Bile stimulates hepatocellular and cholangiocellular secretion by increasing concentrations of hydrophilic bile acids, reduces bile cholesterol saturation by inhibiting intestinal cholesterol , increases the absorption, and decreases bile cholesterol secretion, which causes stones to dissolve.

Risk in Pregnancy X

Adverse effects

Diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, acute diseases of the bile ducts and intestinal inflammatory processes.

Interactions

Its absorption decreases with cholestyramine, colestipol and antacids containing aluminum. Clofibrate, estrogens, and progestins may decrease the chance of dissolving stones because they tend to increase cholesterol saturation in the bile.

BOCEPREVISE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

010.000.5675.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Boceprevir 200 mg. Package with four boxes with 84 capsules each.	Chronic hepatitis C due to genotype 1 virus in treatment-naïve patients, without cirrhosis and without HIV.	Oral: Adults: Boceprevir must be administered in combination with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin. in The recommended dose of Boceprevir is 800 mg, three times a day (TID) with food. Patients without cirrhosis and who have not been previously treated: Start therapy with peginterferon alfa and ribavirin for 4 weeks (treatment weeks 1-4). Add Boceprevir 800 mg three times daily to the peginterferon alfa and ribavirin regimen from treatment week (ST) 5. Based on the patient's HCV-RNA levels at ST 8 and ST 24, use the following response-guided therapy (RRT) guidelines to determine treatment duration: a) Not detectable in STs 8 and 24: finish the three-drug regimen on ST 28. b) Detectable at ST 8 and not detectable at ST 24: Continue all three medications until treatment week 28 and then administer peginterferon alfa and ribavirin until treatment week 48. c) Any result at ST 8 and detectable at week 24: interrupt the three-week regimen.

Generalities

Boceprevir is an HCV NS3 protease inhibitor. Boceprevir binds covalently, yet reversibly, to the active site serine of the NS3 protease (Ser139) via a ketoamide (alpha) functional group to inhibit viral replication in HCV-infected host cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were similar between all study groups. The adverse reactions most frequently considered by investigators to be causally related to the combination of boceprevir with peginterferon alfa-2b and ribavirin in adult subjects in clinical studies were: fatigue, anemia, nausea, headache, and dysgeusia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Patients with autoimmune hepatitis, patients with hepatic impairment [Child-Pugh Score >6 (class B and C)], concomitant administration with medications that are highly dependent on CYP3A4/5 for clearance and for which plasma concentrations elevated are associated with serious and/or life-threatening events, such as midazolam, amiodarone, astemizole, bepridil, pimozide, propafenone, quinidia, and ergot derivatives (dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, methylergonovine) administered orally; women who are pregnant.

Precautions: Anemia, neutropenia, drugs containing drospirenone, strong CYP3A4 inducers, monotherapy with HCV protease, use in patients with rare inherited disorders, effects on the ability to drive and use machines.

Interactions

Boceprevir is a strong CYP3A4/5 inhibitor. Drugs primarily metabolized by this cytochrome may increase its exposure when administered with boceprevir, which could increase or prolong its therapeutic and adverse effects (peginterferon alfa-2b, clarithromycin) in combination with diflunisal, ketoconazole, tenofovir, efavirenz, ritonavir, diflunisal , ibuprofen, drospirenone/ethinyl estradiol, midazolam (oral and IV), alprazolam and triazolam (IV). Co-administration of boceprevir with medications that induce or inhibit this cytochrome could increase or decrease boceprevir exposure.

DEXLANSOPRAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5635.01	RELEASE CAPSULE DELAYED Each delayed-release capsule contains: Dexlansoprazole 60 mg. Package with 28 delayed release capsules.	Severe erosive esophagitis gastroesophageal reflux.	Oral. Adults: Healing of erosive esophagitis: 60 mg every 24 hours for 8 weeks.

Generalities

Dexlansoprazole is the R-enantiomer of lansoprazole, therefore it is a proton pump inhibitor that suppresses gastric acid secretion by specifically inhibiting (H+K+)-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.
Through the specific action of the proton pump, dexlansoprazole blocks the final step of acid production.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, upper respiratory tract infection.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Bone fracture, hypomagnesemia.

Interactions

Due to the effect of the decrease in gastric acidity, the absorption of medications that depend on acid for their absorption such as ketoconazole, ampicillin, iron salts, digoxin, their absorption may be decreased during treatment with dexlansoprazole. Decreases systemic concentrations of HIV protease inhibitors such as atazanavir, resulting in loss of therapeutic effect and viral resistance. By inhibiting CYP2C19 it may reduce the levels of Clopidogrel metabolites. Concomitant administration with tacrolimus may increase total tacrolimus levels, especially in transplant patients, poor or moderate CYP2C19 metabolizers.

Patients concomitantly taking warfarin may require monitoring for increases in international normalized ratio and prothrombin time.

ESOMEPRAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5188.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate equivalent to 40 mg. esomeprazole Package with 14 tablets.	Peptic ulcer. Gastric ulcer. Duodenal ulcer. Reflux esophagitis. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.	Oral Adults: One tablet or dragee or capsule every 12 or 24 hours, for two to four weeks.

Generalities

Indicated in acid peptic diseases where control of acid secretion is required. Through a specific effect of inhibition of the proton pump in parietal cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache, vertigo, abdominal pain, diarrhea, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, dermatitis, pruritus, urticaria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Drug hypersensitivity.

Interactions

Due to the effect of the decrease in gastric acidity, the absorption of medications that depend on acid for their

absorption such as ketoconazole and itraconazole, their absorption may be decreased during treatment with esomeprazole. Being metabolized mainly by the CYP2C19 enzyme, other medications that share CYP2C19 as the main metabolizing enzyme, such as diazepam, citalopram, imipramine, clomipramine, phenytoin and warfarin, among others, may require dose adjustment due to an increase in plasma concentrations.

LACTULOSE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6099.00 010.000.6099.01	SYRUP Each 100 mL contains: Lactulose 66.70 g Container with 120 mL and measuring measure (0.667 g/mL). Container with 240 mL and measuring measure (0.667 g/mL).	Hepatic or portosystemic encephalopathy, acute and chronic; clinical and subclinical. Intestinal constipation or constipation.	Oral Hepatic or portosystemic encephalopathy: Adults: 90 to 180 mL daily in 3 or 4 doses. Doses of 30 to 45 mL can also be administered every 1 to 2 hours, until the laxative effect is produced. If it cannot be administered orally, it can be administered rectally, in enema of 300 mL of lactulose with 700 mL of water or physiological solution, retain it for 30 to 60 minutes and repeat it every 4 to 6 hours (or immediately if it has not been retained long enough), until the patient can take the medication orally. Children and adolescents: 40 to 90 mL daily, divided into 3 or 4 doses until the laxative effect is produced. Infants: 2.5 to 10 mL daily, administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and at night. After obtaining the laxative effect, the dose should be reduced and adjusted every 1 to 2 days until you obtain 2 to 3 soft stools daily. To prevent hepatic encephalopathy, the recommended daily doses should be administered orally, in constipation. Intestinal constipation or constipation: Adults: 15 to 30 mL daily, administered in 1 single dose or divided into 2 doses in the morning and at night. If required, the dose can be increased to 60 mL. Children under 1 year: 5 mL. Children from 1 to 5 years: 10 mL. Children from 6 to 12 years: 20 mL Administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and at night. Weight dose: 0.2 to 0.4 g/kg/day equivalent to 0.3-0.6 mL/kg/day, administered in 1 single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and at night.
010.000.6100.00	DUST Each envelope contains: Lactulose 5 g Container with 15 sachets with powder		Oral. Hepatic or portosystemic encephalopathy: Adults: 60 to 120 g daily, divided into 3 or 4 doses. Doses of 20 to 30 g can also be administered every 1 to 2 hours, until the laxative effect is produced. If it cannot be administered orally, it can be administered rectally, in an enema of 300 mL of lactulose with 700 mL of water or physiological solution, retain it for 30 to 60 minutes and repeat it every 4 to 6 hours (or immediately if if it has not been retained long enough), until the patient can take the medication orally. Children and adolescents: 4 to 8 sachets daily, divided into 3 or

			4 doses until the laxative effect is produced. Infants: Half a sachet to a sachet daily, administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and at night. After obtaining the laxative effect, the dose should be reduced and adjusted every 1 to 2 days until you obtain 2 to 3 soft stools daily. To prevent hepatic encephalopathy, the recommended daily doses should be administered orally, in constipation. Intestinal constipation or constipation: Adults: 2 to 4 sachets (10 to 20 g) daily, administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses in the morning and at night. Children under 1 year: ½ sachet daily. Children from 1 to 5 years: 1 sachet daily. Children from 6 to 12 years: 2 sachets daily. Administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and at night. Weight dose: 0.2 to 0.4 g/kg/day administered in a single dose or divided into 2 doses, in the morning and evening.

Generalities

Lactulose is a semisynthetic disaccharide, it modifies the metabolism of nitrogenous substances that generate ammonia in the colon, an action mediated by bacterial metabolism. This effect is additional to its laxative effect; other laxatives do not have a similar action on nitrogen metabolism.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Flatulence and slight abdominal distention or colic, diarrhea and decreased appetite.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, patients with galactosemia. Intestinal occlusion.
Precautions: Lactulose should not be used with other laxatives.

Interactions

The concomitant use of lactulose with high doses of non-absorbable antacids may inhibit the acidifying action of the intestinal environment induced by lactulose.

L-ORNITINE-L-ASPARTATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	GRANULATED Each envelope contains: L-ornithine-L-aspartate 3 g.	Hepatic encephalopathy acute or chronic.	Oral. Adults: From 3 to 9 g every 24 hours, after food, dissolved in water or tea. Maximum dose 18 g every 24 hours (6 sachets) in severe cases.
010.000.3830.00 010.000.3830.01	Container with 10 sachets. Container with 30 sachets.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: L-ornithine-L-aspartate 5 g.		Intravenous by continuous infusion. Adults: 5 to 10 g every 24 hours in case of acute hepatitis. From 10 to 20 g every 24 hours in chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis; In severe cases the dose can be increased.
010.000.3826.00	Container with 5 vials with 10 mL.		

Generalities

Natural salt of the amino acids L-ornithine and L-asartate. They constitute a critical substrate for the synthesis of both urea and glutamine. They increase the elimination of ammonia in two ways: 1) Activation of the hepatic urea cycle through the contribution of the metabolic substrates ornithine and aspartate. 2) They promote the production of glutamate and stimulate the elimination of ammonia through the synthesis of glutamine in the liver, brain and muscle tissue.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Transient gastrointestinal disorders such as nausea and vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Severe acute and chronic renal failure.
Precautions: The granules for oral administration, dissolve previously in water or tea.

Interactions

None known so far.

LIDOCAINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	GEL Each mL contains: Lidocaine hydrochloride 20 mg. Container with 20 mL. Container with 30 mL.	Local anesthesia. Hemorrhoidal pain.	Mucocutaneous. Adults: Apply an appropriate amount to the area to be anesthetized.
010.000.0260.01 010.000.0260.02			

Generalities

Local anesthetic that blocks nerve conduction by interfering with the exchange of sodium and potassium across the cell membrane.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity to amide-type local anesthetics or the other components of the formula.

Interactions

Adverse effects increase with nervous system depressants. With opiates and antihypertensives, arterial hypotension and bradycardia occur. With other antiarrhythmics, their effects on the heart increase or decrease. With inhaled anesthetics cardiac arrhythmias.

MESALAZINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	RECTAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Mesalazine 6.667 g.	Chronic nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease.	Rectal. Adults: Apply the contents of an enema every 24 hours, before going to bed.
010.000.1244.00	Container with 7 enemas of 60 mL.		
	SUPPOSITORY Each suppository contains: Mesalazine 1 g.		Rectal. Adults: 1-2 suppositories every 24 hours.
010.000.4175.00 010.000.4175.01	Container with 14 suppositories. Package with 28 suppositories.		

	ENTERIC COATED DRAGEE OR RELEASE TABLET PROLONGED Each enteric-coated dragee or extended-release tablet contains: Mesalazine 500 mg.		Oral. Adults: 500 mg. every 8 hours, for 6 weeks.
010.000.4186.00	Package with 30 enteric-coated dragees or extended-release tablets.		
010.000.4186.01	Package with 40 enteric-coated dragees or prolonged-release tablets.		
010.000.4186.02	Package with 50 enteric-coated dragees or prolonged-release tablets.		
010.000.4186.03	Package with 60 enteric-coated dragees or extended-release tablets.		
010.000.4186.04	Package with 100 enteric-coated dragees or extended-release tablets.		
	– RELEASE TABLET DELAYED Each delayed-release tablet contains: Mesalazine 500 mg		
010.000.4186.05	Package with 30 delayed release tablets.		
010.000.4186.06	Package with 40 delayed release tablets.		
010.000.4186.07	Package with 60 delayed release tablets.		
	SUPPOSITORY Each suppository contains: Mesalazine 250 mg.		Rectal. Adults: 1 suppository every 8 hours.
010.000.4189.00	Container with 30 suppositories.		

Generalities

The active metabolite of sulfasalazine blocks cyclooxygenase and inhibits the production of prostaglandins in the colon, decreasing inflammation.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Hypersensitivity reactions such as rash, bronchospasm and lupus reaction. With enema, in rare cases, myalgia, arthralgia and elevation in transaminase levels have been described.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the active ingredient. Severe liver and kidney disease, active ulcer and coagulation disorders.
Precautions: In uremia and proteinuria.

Interactions

With coumarins, methotrexate, probenecid, sulfapirazone, spironolactone, furosemide and rifampicin. Increases the hypoglycemic effect of sulfonylureas. It enhances the undesirable effects of glucocorticoids on the stomach.

OCTREOTIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SUSPENSION Each vial contains: Octreotide acetate equivalent to 20 mg of octreotide.	Endocrine tumors functional gastroentero-pancreatic.	Deep intramuscular. Adults: 10-30 mg every 4 weeks.
010.000.5171.00	Container with a vial and two vials with diluent.		
010.000.5171.01	Package with a vial and a syringe prefilled with 2.5 mL of diluent.		
010.000.5171.02	Package with a vial and a syringe prefilled with 2 mL of diluent.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Octreotide 1 mg.		Subcutaneous. Adult: 0.05 to 1.0 mg every 8 or 12 hours.
010.000.5181.00	Container with a 5 mL vial.		

Generalities

Synthetic analogue of somatostatin that acts as a potent inhibitor in the production of some hormones, especially growth hormone, insulin and glucagon.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Pain, paresthesia, redness and swelling at the application site. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, steatorrhea, hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: In diabetes mellitus.

Interactions

It may decrease the plasma concentration of cyclosporine and lead to transplant rejection.

OMEPRAZOLE OR PANTOPRAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate contains: Omeprazole sodium equivalent to 40 mg of omeprazole. either pantoprazole sodium equivalent to 40 mg pantoprazole.	Peptic ulcer. Gastric ulcer. Duodenal ulcer. Reflux esophagitis. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.	Slow IV. Adults: 40 mg every 24 hours. In Zolinger-Ellison syndrome 60 mg/day.
010.000.5187.00	Container with a vial with lyophilisate and vial with 10 mL of diluent.		

Generalities

Inhibitor of gastric acid secretion through a specific effect on the proton pump in parietal cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

b

Adverse effects

Rash, urticaria, pruritus, diarrhea, headache, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, abdominal pain, drowsiness, insomnia, vertigo, blurred vision, taste alteration, peripheral edema, gynecomastia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, fever, bronchospasm.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the components of the formula.
Precautions: When gastric ulcer is suspected.

Interactions

It can delay the elimination of diazepam, phenytoin and other drugs that are metabolized in the liver by cytochrome P450, and alters the elimination of ketoconazole and clarithromycin.

PANCREATIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE OR DRAGEE WITH COATER ENTERIC Each capsule or dragee contains Pancreatin 300 mg. Lipase. Protease. Amylase.	Insufficiency of secretion exocrine pancreatic	Oral. Adults and children: One to two capsules or dragees with each meal.
010.000.4188.00 010.000.4188.01	Container with 30 capsules or dragees with enteric coating. Package with 50 enteric-coated capsules or dragees.		
010.000.4190.00	CAPSULE (with acid microspheres resistant) Each capsule contains Pancreatin 150 mg. With: Lipase. Not less than 10,000 USP units. Container with 50 capsules.		

Generalities

It is a mixture of digestive enzymes that replaces exocrine pancreatic enzymes and helps the digestion of starches, fats and proteins.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nausea, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to any of the components of the formula. Obstruction of the biliary tract. acute pancreatitis.

Precautions: High doses of pancreatin produce hyperuricemia and hyperuricosuria, mainly in patients with alterations in purine metabolism.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

PANTOPRAZOLE OR RABEPRAZOLE OR OMEPRAZOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR DRAGEE OR CAPSULE Each tablet or dragee or capsule contains: Pantoprazole 40 mg. o Rabeprazole sodium 20 mg. or Omeprazole 20 mg.	Peptic ulcer. Gastric ulcer. Duodenal ulcer. Reflux esophagitis. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.	Oral. Adults: One tablet or dragee every 12 or 24 hours, for two to four weeks.
010.000.5186.00 010.000.5186.01	Package with 7 tablets or dragees or capsules. Package with 14 tablets or dragees or capsules.		

010.000.5186.02 Container with 28 tablets or dragees or capsules.			

Generalities

Inhibitor of gastric acid secretion through a specific effect on the acid pump in parietal cells.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting and flatulence, hepatitis, gynecomastia and menstrual disorders, hypersensitivity, headache.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs.

Interactions

It can delay the elimination of diazepam, phenytoin and other drugs that are metabolized in the liver by cytochrome P450, and alters the absorption of ketoconazole and clarithromycin.

PEGINTERFERON ALFA

Clue	Description	Auxiliary	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5221.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each pre-filled freeze-dried pen contains: Peginterferon alfa-2b 80 µg. Package with a pre-filled pen and a cartridge with 0.5 mL of diluent.	**Indications** in treatment of chronic hepatitis B and C.	Subcutaneous. Adults: 0.5 to 1.5 µg/kg once a week, for a minimum of 6 months.
010.000.5222.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each pre-filled freeze-dried pen contains: Peginterferon alfa-2b 120 µg. Package with a pre-filled pen and a cartridge with 0.5 mL of diluent.		
010.000.5223.00 010.000.5223.01 010.000.5223.02	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial or prefilled syringe or pen contains: Peginterferon alfa-2a 180 µg. Container with a vial of 1 mL. Package with a pre-filled syringe of 0.5 mL. Package with a pre-filled pen 0.5 mL.		Subcutaneous. Adults: 180 µg once a week, for a minimum of 6 months.
010.000.5224.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each pre-filled freeze-dried pen contains: Peginterferon alfa-2b 100 µg. Package with a pre-filled pen and a cartridge with 0.5 mL of diluent.		Subcutaneous. Adults: 0.5 to 1.5 µg/kg once a week, for a minimum of 6 months.

Generalities

It is a combination of recombinant interferon alpha 2 b or interferon alpha 2 a, produced by genetic engineering.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Swelling at the injection site, fatigue, tremors, fever, depression, arthralgia, diarrhea, abdominal pain, flu-like symptoms, anxiety, and dizziness.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, autoimmune hepatitis or history of autoimmune disease,

disorders
psychiatric disorders, thyroid disease, decompensated liver disease.

Interactions

With rituximab and zidovudine the risk of bone marrow suppression increases.

PINAVERIO

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET	Bowel syndrome irritable.	Oral.
	Each tablet contains:		Adults:
	Pinaverium bromide 100 mg.		100 mg twice a day.
010.000.1210.00	Package with 14 tablets.		
010.000.1210.01	Package with 28 tablets.		

Generalities

Calcium specific antagonist of smooth muscle.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting and heartburn.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

POLYDOCANOL

Clue	Description	Phlebosclerosant	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION	**Indications** for esophageal varices.	Local in varicose package.
	Each mL contains:		Adults:
	Polidocanol 30 mg.		Infiltrate 1.5 to 2 mL into each esophageal varice; it can be repeated in case of reappearance of bleeding.
010.000.4113.00	Container with a 30 mL vial.		

Generalities

Medication used to control bleeding from esophageal varices, producing inflammation of the intima and forming thrombi that occlude the lumen of the vessel and give rise to fibrosis.

Risk in Pregnancy NE

Adverse effects

Allergic reactions, hyperpigmentation in the sclerosed area, superficial inflammation of the veins, local necrosis and ulceration of the esophageal mucosa, collapse, dizziness, nausea, visual disturbances, difficulty breathing, sensation of pressure in the chest, acute pulmonary edema in case of the drug entering the systemic circulation, bronchoesophageal fistulas, pleural effusion, empyema.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Do not administer intravenously, intra-arterially or on the face.

Interactions

Simultaneous administration with anesthetics could intensify the effect on the heart (antiarrhythmic effect).

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

010.000.4191.00	DUST Each sachet contains: Polyethylene glycol 3350 105 g. Container with 4 sachets.	Preparation gastrointestinal for colon and rectal surgeries and endoscopy.	Oral. Adults: It requires fasting for 3 or 4 hours before drinking the solution, dilute the 4 sachets of powder in 4 liters of water. Drink a 250 mL glass every 15 minutes.

Generalities

Saline electrolyte solution. Diarrheal effect by exceeding the volume of liquid ingested, the intestinal distension and absorption capacity.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Intestinal cramps, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and anal irritation.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, intestinal obstruction, gastric retention, intestinal perforation, toxic megacolon.

Precautions: Impaired gag reflex, coma with tendency to regurgitation. Children under 5 years old.

Interactions

Diarrhea is promoted with laxatives, while antidiarrheals or antimuscarinics decrease its effect.

RACECADOTRILE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6129.00	Oral Granules Each envelope contains: Racecadotril 10 mg Container with 18 sachets	Antidiarrheal, indicated as adjunctive therapy to parenteral oral rehydration treatment or in the of acute diarrhea.	Oral. Children and infants: 3 months of age and older. 1.5 mg/Kg of body weight, 3 times a day. The total daily dose should not exceed approximately 8 mg/kg.
010.000.6130.00	Oral Granules Each envelope contains: Racecadotril 30 mg Container with 18 sachets		

Generalities

Anti-intestinal secretory agent, which reduces intestinal hypersecretion of water and electrolytes, without affecting basal secretion. It has been shown to have no effect on intestinal motility.

Risk in Pregnancy X

Adverse effects

Vomiting, fever, hypocalcemia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Not for use in people with fructose intolerance, glucose/galactose malabsorption syndrome, or sucrose isomaltose deficiency.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

RANITIDINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION	Gastroduodenal ulcer.	Intramuscular or slow intravenous (5 to 10 minutes).

010.000.1234.00 010.000.1234.01	Each vial contains: Ranitidine hydrochloride equivalent to 50 mg of ranitidine. Container with 5 vials of 2 mL. Container with 5 vials of 5 mL.	Gastritis Hypersecretion disorder such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.	Adults: 50 mg every 6 to 8 hours. Children: 1 to 2 mg/kg /day, every 8 hours.

Generalities

It inhibits by competition the action of histamine (H2) in the receptors of parietal cells, decreasing gastric secretion.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, headache, malaise, dizziness, confusion, bradycardia, nausea, constipation, jaundice, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and other H2 receptor antagonists, cirrhosis and hepatic encephalopathy, renal failure.

Interactions

Antacids interfere with its absorption. Increases blood levels of glipizide, procainamide, warfarin, metoprolol, nifedipine and phenylhydantoin; decreases the absorption of ketoconazole.

CHOLESTYRAMINE RESIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4112.00	DUST Each envelope contains: Cholestyramine resin 4 g. Container with 50 sachets.	Hypercholesterolemia.	Oral. Adults: 4 to 6 g before meals. Maximum dose 24 g/day. Children 4 to 8 g/day. Divide doses every 8 hours and administer with food.

Generalities

It combines with bile acid to form an insoluble compound that is eliminated.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Constipation, fecal impact, hemorrhoids, abdominal discomfort, colic, flatulence, nausea and vomiting. Rashes, irritation of the skin, tongue and perianal area. Deficiencies in vitamins A, D, K, due to decreased absorption.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

It decreases the absorption of paracetamol, oral anticoagulants, beta blockers, corticosteroids, digitalis, fat-soluble vitamins, iron preparations, thiazide diuretics and thyroid hormone.

SUCRALPHATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5176.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Sucralfate 1 g. Package with 40 tablets.	Duodenal ulcer. Gastric ulcer. Gastritis.	Oral. Adults: 1g four times a day or 2g twice a day.

Generalities

It is a basic aluminum salt of sucrose octasulfate, it inhibits pepsin and absorbs bile salts, it acts on the ulcerated site by forming a protective barrier against the penetration and action of gastric acid.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Dizziness, drowsiness, constipation, nausea, gastric upset, diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: In kidney failure. Its safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

SULFASALAZINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4504.00	ENTERIC COATED TABLET Each enteric-coated tablet contains: Sulfasalazine 500 mg. Package with 60 enteric-coated tablets.	Chronic ulcerative colitis nonspecific.	Oral. Adults: Start: 2 to 4 g per day, divided every 6 hours. Support: 2 to 6 g daily, divided each 6 hours. Children over 2 years: Start with 40 to 60 mg/kg body weight/day in divided doses every 4 to 8 hours, continue with 30 mg/kg body weight daily, in divided doses every 6 hours.

Generalities

The mode of action of SSZ or its metabolites 5-AAS and SP is still under investigation but may be related to the anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties that have been observed in animals and *in-vitro models.*

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity, erythema multiforme, dermatitis, oligospermia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and its metabolites, sulfonamides or salicylates, porphyria. Intestinal and urinary obstruction.
Precautions: Liver or kidney dysfunction, bronchial asthma.

Interactions

Decreases the absorption of digoxin and folic acid.

TERLIPRESIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5191.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial or vial with solution contains: Terlipressin acetate 1 mg equivalent to 0.86 mg of terlipressin. Container with a vial with lyophilisate and a vial with 5 mL of diluent. Each vial with solution contains:	Bleeding from esophageal varices. Hepatorenal syndrome.	Intravenous. Adults: Initial dose 2 mg. Maintenance dose 1 to 2 mg every 4 hours. Hepatorenal syndrome. Initial and maintenance dose of 0.5 to 2 mg every 4 hours. Administer diluted in solutions

	Terlipressin acetate 1 mg. Equivalent to 0.85 mg terlipressin		intravenous packaged in a glass bottle.
010.000.5191.01	Container with 1 vial or vial with 8.5 mL.		
010.000.5191.02	Package with 5 vials or vials with 8.5 mL.		

Generalities

Action mediated by the V receptor.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, increased blood pressure.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: In systemic arterial hypertension, heart diseases and kidney failure.

Interactions

None of clinical importance.

VEDOLIZUMAB ***(In Catalog II program)***

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6345.00	SOLUTION Each vial with powder freeze dried contains: Vedolizumab 300 mg Cardboard box with a vial with 300 mg of lyophilized powder and attached instructions.	Indicated in the treatment of the disease of active Crohn's, moderate to severe, in patients adults who have had an inadequate response or who have failed treatment with factor antagonists tumor necrosis alpha (anti TNFa). Indicated for he patient treatment adults with ulcerative colitis moderately to active severe, presenting an inadequate response, loss of response or who were intolerant to a tumor necrosis factor alpha antagonist (FNTÿ).	Intravenous infusion The dosage regimen of vedolizumab is 300 mg administered by infusion intravenous at weeks zero, two and six and every eight weeks thereafter. Patients who have not responded may benefit from a dose of vedolizumab at week 10. In these patients who respond, it should be continue treatment every eight weeks from week 14. Treatment should not be continued in patients with Crohn's disease, if observe evidence of therapeutic benefit in week 14. ulcerative colitis The recommended dosage regimen for vedolizumab is 300 mg administered by intravenous infusion at week zero, two and six, and from then on every eight weeks. Continued treatment in patients with ulcerative colitis should be reconsidered carefully if not observed evidence of therapeutic benefits in week 10. Patients who have experienced a decreased response may benefit from a increase in the frequency of administration of vedolizumab at 300 mg every four weeks.

Generalities

Vedolizumab is a gut-specific biological immunosuppressant. It is a humanized monoclonal antibody

which specifically binds to the ÿ4ÿ7 integrin, which is mainly expressed in T helper lymphocytes that migrate to the intestine. By binding to ÿ4ÿ7 of certain lymphocytes, vedolizumab inhibits the adhesion of these cells to the mucosal adresin cell adhesion molecule-1 (MAdCAM-1) but not to the vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1).).

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Nasopharyngitis, bronchitis, gastroenteritis, upper respiratory tract infections, influenza, sinusitis, pharyngitis, vulvovaginal candidiasis, oral candidiasis, pneumonia, headache, paresthesia, blurred vision, hypertension, oropharyngeal pain, nasal congestion, cough, anal abscess, anal fistula, nausea, dyspepsia, constipation, bloating, flatulence, hemorrhoids, pruritus, eczema, erythema, night sweats, acne, folliculitis, arthralgia, muscle spasms, back pain, fatigue, pain in extremities, pyrexia, infusion site reaction.

Contraindications and Precautions

Hypersensitivity to the active ingredient or to any of the components of the formula. Active serious infections, such as tuberculosis, sepsis, cytomegalovirus and listerosis, and opportunistic infections such as Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML). Vedolizumab is contraindicated during pregnancy, lactation and in children under 18 years of age. Infusion-related reactions. Infections. Malignant neoplasms. Previous and concurrent use of biological products. Live and oral microorganism vaccines.

Interactions

No interaction studies have been performed. Vedolizumab has been studied in patients who suffer from ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease and who receive, concomitantly, corticosteroids, immunomodulators (azathioprine, 6-mercaptoputin, and methotrexate) and aminosalicylates. Population pharmacokinetic analyzes suggest that coadministration of such agents had no clinically relevant effect on the pharmacokinetics of vedolizumab.